

Twelfth Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate change Statistics (EG-ECCS)

23-25 September 2025

UK-London (hybrid)

Final Report

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Introduction

1. The 12th Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics was organized by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the United Kingdom Office for National Statistics (UK ONS) and the United Kingdom Health Security Agency (UK-HSA). It was fully funded by the United Kingdom Office for National Statistics (UK ONS) and the Wellcome Trust with the venue provided by the UK-SHA and was held in a hybrid format from 23 to 25 September 2025. Approximately 47 in-person and 88 virtual experts from 40 countries¹ and 23 agencies², and four independent experts attended the meeting.
2. The overall objective of the meeting was to advance the development, coordination, and implementation of environment and climate change statistics and indicators, in support of evidence-based policymaking, sustainable development, and climate action at the national and international levels.
3. The meeting was organized in the following seven sessions, and this report is also organized per session.

Opening Session

Session 1: Streamlining Environment and Climate Change Statistics

Session 2: Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

Session 3: Environment Statistics Toolbox

Session 4: Methodology on Environment and Climate Change Statistics

Session 5: Environment and Climate Change Statistics Data Collection

Session 6: Capacity Development in Environment Statistics and Climate Change Statistics

Session 7: Discussion of Priorities and Conclusions

4. This report provides a summary of the presentations and main points emanating from the discussions per agenda item. Short descriptions of the presentations and the main discussion points are summarized below. The meeting conclusions and recommended actions are contained in Session 7. The meeting agenda and the list of participants are detailed in Annex I and Annex II respectively.

¹ Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Finland, Ghana, Grenada, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, State of Palestine, Suriname, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

² Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Eurostat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Gulf Cooperation Council Statistical Centre (GCC-Stat), Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IPCC-IGES), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Pacific Community (SPC), Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (Paris21), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD) the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), UN-Women, World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

Opening Session

5. The 12th meeting of the Expert Group was opened with remarks from Mr. Shantanu Mukherjee, Acting Director of UNSD, that were delivered by Ms. Reena Shah, Chief, Environment Statistics Section, UNSD. He welcomed delegates and emphasized the importance of resuming in-person discussions while also valuing virtual participation.
6. The Acting Director highlighted the main objective of adopting the Expert Group's revised terms of reference (ToR). He recognized the Group's achievements, notably the adoption of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013)³ and the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators (Global Set).⁴ The focus now, he stressed, is on implementing these frameworks by using the Implementation Guidelines,⁵ and assessment tools such as the Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT)⁶ and the Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT)⁷, and improved data collection.
7. He also noted UNSD's collaboration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), particularly regarding the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement. He thanked many partners, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), UN-Women, regional commissions, and others, acknowledging their shared commitment to advancing climate change statistics.
8. Special recognition was given to the Chair, Ms. Ruth Minja, Director for Population Census and Social Statistics Directorate, National Bureau of Statistics of Tanzania and the Vice-Chair, Ms. Anjali Kisoensingh, General Bureau of Statistics, and Subgroup leaders, whose efforts are central to implementing the Global Set. The Acting Director underscored that continuous methodological advances in health, gender, and disaster statistics could contribute to the revision of the Global Set.
9. Ms. Lucinda Eggleton, Director at the UK ONS, welcomed participants on behalf of the UK. She highlighted the United Nations as a vital partner in creating global statistical standards and praised the collegial spirit of collaboration. The UK, she explained, produces a wide range of environment and climate change statistics, including GHG emissions and adaptation metrics.
10. The Director further shared recent UK initiatives, such as contributions to the ongoing revision of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA-CF), collaboration with the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and new measures such as access to green space and low-carbon technologies in homes. She also highlighted the Standards for Official

³ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/fdes.cshtml>

⁴ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/climatechange.cshtml>

⁵ https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/climate%20change/implementation_guidelines.cshtml

⁶ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/Climate%20Change/cisat.cshtml>

⁷ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/fdes/essat.cshtml>

Statistics on Climate-Health Indicators (SOSCHI) project which has focused on developing indicators on climate and health impacts in collaboration with Ghana and Rwanda.

11. She stressed the importance of building technical capacity globally and reaffirmed the UK's commitment to supporting this through partnerships and peer networking, especially across Africa. She encouraged delegates to make the most of both the meeting and their time in London.
12. The third speaker in the opening session was Ms. Lea Berrang-Ford of the UK-HSA. She described her agency's role in national preparedness for climate and health, which included the surveillance of vector-borne diseases, setting up weather-health alert systems and supporting government adaptation policies under the UK's Climate Change Act.
13. She urged delegates to prioritize health equity in all statistical work, warning against tokenism and simplistic metrics that risk worsening inequalities. She emphasized integrating both aggregate and individual-level data to ensure accurate insights and effective interventions. Finally, she reminded participants that climate change is a challenge of scale, requiring nuanced indicators that can guide adaptation and protect health. She also emphasized that this Expert Group has the responsibility to review, select and approve the indicators to be used by all countries.
14. The Chair of the Expert Group concluded the opening session by thanking the partners and outlined the agenda, which was considered and then adopted by the Expert Group.

I. Session One: Streamlining Environment and Climate Change Statistics

15. Session one featured two presentations which provided updates on integration and communication activities of the Expert Group during the intersessional period.
16. Session one opened with a presentation on [Consolidating the work programme on environment and climate change statistics](#) delivered by UNSD, outlining the expansion of the work of the Expert Group to add climate change statistics to its agenda, and its updated ToR. This ToR emphasise, inter alia, active participation, regional balance, and technical expertise. Further details were shared about the Expert Group establishing subgroups to tackle priority areas namely (i) climate and health statistics; and (ii) climate change questions for surveys and censuses. A Steering Group is also now active and provides guidance to the Expert Group.
17. The second presentation on [Highlights from the written statements to the Statistical Commission](#), also delivered by UNSD, reviewed highlights on environment and climate change statistics from the March 2025 session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC). The process by which country feedback influences the UNSC agenda and the Report of the Secretary-General on Environment and Climate Change Statistics which was approved by UN member states⁸, was explained. Written statements were summarized from 16 countries, showing broad support for restructuring, improved coordination, and capacity development. Countries emphasized the

⁸ https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_56/documents/2025-25-EnvironmentStats-E.pdf

importance of integrating climate questions into surveys, harmonizing methodologies, and linking national statistics with UNFCCC reporting. A key message was that countries should use the Statistical Commission to share their experiences and help to steer future priorities of the international statistical programme.

Discussion

18. During the discussions there were calls for improved mapping of frameworks such as the FDES, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Global Biodiversity Framework, and ensuring balanced regional and thematic representation, specifically, the need for monitoring desertification. UNSD mentioned that at the time of the drafting of the FDES (2013), all relevant multilateral environmental agreements and frameworks were considered. Some advancements since that time have been reflected in the Global Set (drafted and finalised in 2021). However, new indicators in areas such as biodiversity, climate change adaptation, etc. have been developed since the adoption of the Global Set in 2022. UNSD acknowledged that these indicators will be considered for future work on updating the Global Set and the FDES.
19. Clearly emphasized was the need for further streamlining of environment and climate change statistics supported by various frameworks, including the FDES, the SEEA, the Global Set, SDGs, Sendai Framework, among others. Although the FDES and the Global Set contain links and references to the key frameworks, their future updates need to ensure streamlined and simplified applicability.
20. The updated ToR for the Expert Group was discussed and approved.

II. Session Two: Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

21. The session featured updates on Reporting to the Paris Agreement, uses of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, a national example from the Philippines and climate-related work by FAO. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was invited to present [Update on greenhouse gas \(GHG\) emission factors to improve GHG statistics](#), however given time constraints and technical issues the presentation was not delivered, but is available on UNSD's website.
22. UNFCCC delivered a presentation on [New requirements for transparency and reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement](#) outlining the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) which requires all parties to submit Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), starting at the end of 2024. Since that time, over 100 BTRs have been received with more pending. The reports tracked progress on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), detail support provided and received and undergo independent expert reviews. The process culminated in a Global Stocktake every five years. A critical challenge identified was institutional coordination. Strong institutional arrangements, formal agreements, and systematic data collection involving the National Statistical Office (NSO) in these processes were essential for the preparation of successful BTRs.

23. UNSD presented [updates on the Global Set](#),⁹ adopted in 2022, containing 158 indicators and 190 supporting statistics. Its supporting Implementation Guidelines¹⁰ were available in six UN languages, with the CISAT so far translated into French and Spanish. Recent surveys revealed a growing use of big data for climate statistics, with particularly rich examples from Indonesia, Canada, and Switzerland. Countries across the Pacific, Caribbean, and Africa were increasingly incorporating climate questions into censuses and surveys.
24. The Philippines presented [an assessment of the Global Set's applicability at the country level](#). Of 166 statistics relevant to the Philippines, 125 were currently available in the Philippine Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators (PSCCSI). The assessment identified alignment with national climate and development plans. The Philippines was engaging with the World Bank and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) to prioritize indicators and strengthen institutional capacity, with plans to establish a dedicated division for environment and climate statistics.
25. FAO described its [comprehensive databases on GHG emissions](#) from agri-food system and temperature change (FAOSTAT), covering 200+ countries from 1961 to present. Key thematic areas of data collection were fertilizers, pesticides and land use. The data revealed that agri-food systems contribute approximately one-third of global emissions.

Discussion

26. Participants emphasised the need for stronger partnerships between NSOs and other climate and environment reporting agencies to enhance availability of official statistics to support preparations of BTRs and other national reports to UNFCCC and strengthen the role of NSOs as the official data coordination point in the country. Specifically on climate, experts discussed the need for ensuring that NSOs have space in the national climate reporting processes, as the Global Set provides crucial support for BTR preparation and climate policy development (NDC and National Adaptation Plans (NAP) targets), bridging gaps between data availability and policy requirements.
27. The Implementation support for the Global Set has been prioritised for countries via the Implementation Guidelines and the CISAT. The Expert Group recommended more effort on assessing the use of the CISAT in countries. As recommended also in the 11th meeting, the need for enhancing the utility of the CISAT was reiterated. One way of making it more user-friendly would be its transformation from an Excel tool to an online one which should also consider functionalities of easier reporting of the self-assessment outcomes.
28. National engagement in climate change statistics is wide and still growing. The survey on implementation would help to assess the status of climate change statistics in conjunction with UNFCCC reporting outcomes.

⁹ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/climatechange.cshtml>

¹⁰ https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/climate%20change/implementation_guidelines.cshtml

III. Session Three: Environment Statistics Toolbox

29. The session focussed on the FDES, the Basic Set of Environment Statistics and the ESSAT, sharing implementation experiences from several countries and a survey which aimed to systematically track such experiences.
30. UNSD presented on the [Implementation of the FDES; preparation of a survey on 'State of development of environment and climate change statistics'](#) while giving a brief background and the key uses of the FDES, with updates on the FDES' implementation globally. The framework, endorsed in 2013, recommends 458 statistics across six components. The usage of the FDES was high, including in support of disaster and climate change statistics, as shown by experts taking part in this Expert Group and externally as illustrated mostly in recent environment newsletter articles (issues 56 and 57). UNSD presented plans for the development of a survey containing 38 substantive questions across three sections: institutional relations, data collection, and capacity development. This survey was needed as a tool to support understanding the level of utilisation, the key priorities of the countries (including which frameworks or parts of frameworks require updates and revisions) and to determine the type of assistance needed to enhance the implementation of the FDES and the Global Set in countries.
31. India presented on [Advancing environment statistics in India](#). The compilation of data across the six components of the FDES was reported, explaining the collaboration with line ministry representatives and domain experts who met regularly to identify data sources and refine the statistics and indicators. Challenges mentioned included indicator overlaps, operational difficulties with certain aggregation levels, and limited applicability of some global indicators to national contexts. India highlighted the need for the FDES to be updated.
32. Jordan presented their experience on [comparing statistical datasets for climate change and data gap analysis with the FDES](#). A comprehensive data gap analysis using the FDES, and the development of an interactive open-source database covering 1994-2024 was demonstrated. Successful disaster risk reduction databases informing decision-makers and highlighting renewable energy achievements were showcased. Jordan was piloting AI applications for indicator calculation using data science methods.

Discussion

33. The discussions highlighted growing FDES adoption globally while noting that certain topics need to be considered for a review to address needed updates and overlaps with related statistical advances. Experts proposed to include a question in the implementation survey, asking countries to explain if there was a need to revise the FDES and at what level of priority should such a revision be considered. Countries also mentioned that the surveys should also benefit national planning and international monitoring and agreed to propose the most relevant questions from their work perspective during the next step of revising the survey.
34. Emphasis was placed on the need to consider geospatial data and AI applications which should be integrated and explored in view of supporting environment statistics and indicator compilation (including the relevant SDGs indicators).

IV. Session Four: Methodology on environment and climate change statistics

35. The session focused on three parts: i) development of methodology on climate change adaptation and disaster statistics; ii) methodology and indicators on climate change and health (the Standards for Official Statistics on Climate-Health Interactions (SOSCHI) project); and iii) development of methodology and indicators on integration of climate and gender statistics.

4.1 Development of methodology on climate change and disaster statistics

36. UNSD presented [an introduction to methodology development](#) which covered major thematic areas, namely, adaptation, biodiversity, disasters, health, gender, water and waste. It highlighted the revision of the SEEA Central Framework scheduled for completion by March 2028 and addressing climate change, green jobs, disaster risks, etc. New indicator initiatives linked to global frameworks such as biodiversity monitoring, the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) as well as new methodology developed and being pilot tested through a UNEP and EU-led project on quantifying plastic leakage into aquatic environments, were outlined. The Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States (ABAS) targets and indicators with a focus on target 3 on environment were also highlighted. Intense methodology development was taking place at several levels: based on needs to build on latest research and science; needs for monitoring and evaluation of agreements/policies; and new statistical developments.
37. UNFCCC presented [updates on Indicators for the Global Goal on Adaptation](#) developed by the UNFCCC UAE-Belem Work Programme. The presentation highlighted that the Paris Agreement established the GGA and adopted the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience in 2023. Over 9,000 indicators were compiled and reviewed which were eventually reduced to 490. Ongoing work aimed to further reduce these to approximately 100 final indicators. These indicators were expected to inform national reporting and the Global Stocktake. Key challenges were also highlighted and these included: alignment of language, varying metadata quality, and ensuring practical implementation.
38. The UK-HSA presented along with UNDRR on [the Global Disaster-related Statistics Framework \(G-DRSF\)](#). This framework, which was developed through years of collaboration, was currently undergoing global consultation and was expected to be presented for adoption to the Statistical Commission in 2026. The framework aimed at harmonizing disaster-related data collection and reporting and was built on Sendai and other frameworks. It was expected to support countries in overcoming statistical challenges in disaster monitoring and provides strong linkages to climate change statistics and indicators while avoiding reporting duplication.

Discussion

39. The following points were addressed during the discussion: There was a need for further work on the disaster-related indicators, statistics and metadata/methods, even though the Sendai Framework includes the key ones. The new framework was focused on the process of how to compile statistics and indicators and does not propose new ones.

40. Clarification of the role of NSOs versus emergency response agencies in data collection was raised. Calls for face-to-face Expert Group meetings to accelerate progress were also raised. Further, there was interest in leveraging AI and big data to fill gaps in adaptation and disaster statistics.
41. The need for revision of the FDES was reiterated, including in view of keeping up-to-date with related processes, such as the revision of the SEEA-CF. Experts also noted the need for mapping the new GGA indicators to the ones in the Global Set in view of defining the gaps and needed and preparing the update of the Global Set.

4.2 Methodology and indicators on climate and health (SOSCHI Project)

42. The UK-ONS presented on [the Standards for Official Statistics on Climate-Health Interactions \(SOSCHI\), project](#) which integrates climate and health monitoring into official statistics. The project focused on heat/cold mortality, mental health, wildfire smoke, air pollution, malaria, and diarrhoeal diseases for which indicators with detailed methodologies were developed. Outputs included supporting methodological documents as well as online tools and experimental platforms for indicator calculation; and open-source tools such as R package (available on GitHub) for user adaptation. Main effort was to ensure that user-friendly methods were developed to support NSOs with limited epidemiological capacity to embark in this area of work.
43. WHO presented on [Connecting Indicator Initiatives Across Health, Climate, and Statistics](#). WHO has elevated climate-health as a top global health priority by developing monitoring indicators that include climate-resilient and greener health systems. WHO also runs a survey to track national progress on resilience and adaptation. Alignment was sought with GGA health indicators of which approximately 21 are directly relevant. The key message emphasised the need to ensure coordination across closely related or overlapping frameworks to reduce duplication and improve quality of the reported data.
44. Ghana presented its experience on the [monitoring of climate change impacts on health](#). The impacts of climate change on health, agriculture, and ecosystems were highlighted. Challenges such as data fragmentation, technical constraints, and limited coverage in rural areas were outlined. The opportunities which included participation in the SOSCHI project to develop integrated climate-health statistics were emphasized. Ghana also informed that administrative data sources such as health insurance, meteorological and environmental monitoring were being leveraged. The key message focused on donor support and capacity building to sustain the supply of data for health monitoring. Ghana's experience illustrates both the complexity of climate-health interactions and the opportunities for integrated statistical systems.

Discussion

45. The following points were addressed during the discussion: The online Indicator Tool and R code available on GitHub, developed by the UK-ONS are flexible for country adaptation. The tool currently supports three indicators which would eventually be expanded as more indicators were added. On the subject of Suicide and Heat Causation there was well-documented correlation. Meanwhile multifactorial models which confirm the link though exact mechanisms remained under study.

46. Capacity gaps were also highlighted. There was consensus on the need for stronger technical capacity and resources, especially in developing countries. One main challenge was highlighted with respect to balancing the needs between developing sophisticated indicators and supporting countries with limited capacity to produce reliable data.
47. These advancements on the work on climate and health illustrate the resources, collaboration and efforts required to deliver a major statistical part for a framework. The Expert Group supported the proposals to update the Global Set indicators 44, 45 and 46 based on the methodological progress proposed by the SOSCHI project and reviewed by the Subgroup on climate and health.
48. The work on health indicators led by WHO, the UK-ONS, UNFCCC-GGA and the University College of London (UCL)'s Lancet countdown would contribute to policy relevance and global standardization but required coordination across the involved communities. Even though the main processes were independent of each other there were important relations which require statistical support.
49. The experts highlighted the need for improving the statistical capacity in countries to compile these new indicators and respond more efficiently to the new reporting requirements.

4.3 Development of methodology and indicators on integration of climate and gender

50. The session focused on methodologies and indicators for integrating gender perspectives into climate change statistics.
51. Colombia, the chair of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), presented an [update on the Guidance Note on Integrating Climate and Gender Statistics](#). The guidance note aimed to integrate gender perspectives into climate change statistics; raise awareness among data producers; and address data gaps as well as provide National Statistical Systems (NSS) with tools to foster cooperation between gender experts and climate statisticians. The presentation focused on country advancements according to the five IPCC areas: (i) drivers (Cabo Verde and Tanzania incorporating climate-gender questions in censuses); (ii) impacts (gender-disaggregated data collection in Armenia, Spain, South Africa and Nepal); (iii) vulnerability (household vulnerability assessments in Brazil and Burundi, and displacement studies in Bahamas, Jamaica and Cuba); (iv) mitigation (monitoring gender participation in climate governance in Armenia, Burundi, Spain and the UK); and (v) adaptation (Household surveys and policy initiatives in Tanzania, Ireland, Botswana and Sweden). Key recommendations included mainstreaming gender at all stages of climate statistics production; promoting inclusive language and data beyond binary sex categories and encouraging cooperation, data sharing, and sustainable financing for statistical processes.
52. UN-Women presented [Updates on application of Climate and Gender Indicators](#). The presentation focused on the use of 100 gender and environment indicators, with metadata aligned to international standards. Data sources included specialized surveys, integrated geospatial-survey approaches, administrative data and citizen-generated data. Examples of

indicators were cited as follows: Proportion of households reducing food intake due to climate change (sex-disaggregated); Proportion of women in technical positions in power utilities; and use of traditional knowledge for agriculture (disaggregated by sex and ethnicity). Country examples included: Cambodia’s use of indicators to inform its NDC; Tonga’s application of data for COP statements, national policies, and global reporting (Sendai Framework, Beijing Review). For the global uptake, gender indicators are being considered in the GGA set of indicators.

53. UNEP presented on the project [Measuring Climate Change with a Gender Dimension for Better Adaptation and Mitigation Policies](#) (2025–2028). This project supports four pilot countries: Cameroon, Colombia, Jordan, and Tanzania. The outputs expected included: a pilot list of gender-sensitive climate indicators and methodological guidance (2026); capacity building workshops and global webinars; and a final set of gender-sensitive indicators to be introduced in the revised Global Set.
54. Tanzania presented its [Experience in Integrating Climate and Gender Statistics](#). The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) stated its rationale for developing the climate and gender nexus as “climate burdens disproportionately affect women due to reliance on natural resources and traditional gender roles.” The NBS coordinating production of official statistics in the country, integrating environment and gender across surveys is addressed under its Institutional framework. Key initiatives included: 2022 Population and Housing Census included climate-related and gender-focused questions; policies promoting clean energy (target: 80% of households using clean cooking energy by 2034); land ownership disparities highlighted as barriers to women’s adaptation strategies; and collaboration with UN-Women and OECD on Social Institutions and Gender Indexing survey (2021). The main outputs were listed as a thematic environment and Climate Change Statistics Report, and Gender Statistics report emanated from the 2022 Population and Housing Census, which were expected to be disseminated in 2025, as well as results of a gender and environment survey conducted in 2025. This survey was the second of its kind to be conducted in Africa following Senegal.

Discussion

55. Participants emphasized the importance of using statistics to inform policy interventions and ensure executive buy-in. Good practices were shared, including community-level vulnerability assessments incorporating gender dimensions. Tanzania confirmed that census data and gender-climate statistics have directly influenced national energy strategies and upcoming development plans. Calls were made to ensure inclusive participation, capacity building and harmonization of frameworks across countries.
56. NSOs needed to guide other data providers to properly address gender in their data collection processes. This could help to address some of the challenges to have gender inequality better reflected in climate change statistics.
57. Integrating gender into climate statistics was essential to address data gaps, reveal unequal impacts, and support equitable policy responses. Participants agreed on the need for continued collaboration, sharing of lessons learned, and sustained capacity building.

58. Experts also acknowledged the role of this Group to steer and support further work on indicators and metadata as well as adequate data collection support via various instruments, including administrative sources, specialized surveys and regular surveys and censuses.

V. Session Five: Environment and Climate Change Statistics Data Collection

5.1 Climate change data collection and Biennial Transparency Report submissions

59. UNFCCC provided a comprehensive [overview of the Biennial Transparency Reports \(BTRs\)](#), the primary mechanism for tracking countries' progress on their NDCs under the Paris Agreement. By September 2025, 110 countries had submitted BTRs, representing significant progress with more countries particularly from Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America expected to provide this important report. The reporting framework encompassed national GHG inventories using 2006 IPCC guidelines, information on NDC implementation progress, adaptation measures, and tracking of financial and technological support for both developed and developing countries. The BTR structure required approximately 80 tables per submission, creating substantial data management challenges. To address this, UNFCCC has developed sophisticated reporting tools that integrate with IPCC software to streamline data collection and reduce duplication. A critical innovation was the climate data hub being developed with Microsoft, incorporating AI-powered analytics to help technical reviewers efficiently process vast amounts of data without manually opening hundreds of Excel files.
60. Statistics Netherlands outlined [the emerging and crucial role of statistical communities in providing BTR-related data](#). A recent presentation at the UNECE meeting on Data for Climate Action in Geneva highlighted the need to map BTR indicators to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, particularly for mitigation and adaptation. NSOs could serve various roles—from data sources to coordinators or co-authors—depending on national institutional arrangements and mandates. The presentation emphasised that effective climate reporting extended beyond GHG gas emissions to include statistics on energy transitions, behavioural changes, enablers like skilled workers and critical raw materials, awareness and perceptions. It also introduced a roadmap from the International Energy Agency providing sequenced actions for developing climate statistics, including data needs assessment, legal frameworks, resource allocation, and continuous improvement cycles and concluded with the need for managing skills across statistical, scientific, and policy domains which required high-level coordination within the statistical system.
61. The UK's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) presented their [Public Attitudes Tracker](#), which monitored energy and climate change concern, perceptions, and infrastructure acceptance. Their experience highlighted the complexity of developing questions about novel technologies and the importance of cognitive testing. They noted declining climate concern between initial measurements and 2025, with widening gender gaps in concern levels. This work underscored the challenge of balancing survey burden with comprehensive coverage.

Discussion

62. Best practices on the role of NSOs as part of the NSS in supporting BTR preparations included examples of technical collaboration, data coordination, quality assurance and control, and stewardship. All NSOs contributed in some way to the preparation of the BTRs either with indirect or direct involvement at varying levels. More detailed guidance on the role of NSOs was prepared by the UNECE and referred to in the discussions ([Data for Climate Action: How National Statistical Offices Can Contribute | UNECE](#); [Road maps for climate change statistics.pdf](#)).
63. Challenges faced during the preparation of the first BTRs were also highlighted, one of them was the impossibility to reflect reduced GHG emissions in the transport sector via hybrid vehicles, which are missing as a specific category in the IPCC software. Another missing category was GHG removals from coastal and sea ecosystems. Therefore, the experts recommended IPCC and UNFCCC to consider addressing these specific issues in the improvement of the GHG inventory software/tools and the secretariat of UNFCCC reiterated that these gaps need to be communicated by the countries promptly.
64. Statisticians needed to get a closer understanding of developments on policy and science frontiers to offer more efficient contributions to the BTRs, specifically considering the range of data inputs which the NSO/NSS may already possess. Moreover, in some countries, the GHG inventories were used in the preparation of SEEA air-emission accounts which were then disaggregated by economic sectors and applied to tailor policy recommendations to specific activities/operators (to reduce GHG emissions). Therefore, experts raised the need for NSOs to have direct access to the newly reported GHG data to UNFCCC.
65. The experts raised the need to have indicators from the BTRs reviewed and mapped with the indicators from the Global Set in view of informing its future revision.
66. The Expert Group reiterated that the Global Set and other statistical frameworks and guidance material should be recommended to be used in the processes of BTR preparation.
67. Overall, the Expert Group recommended more structured involvement of the NSO/NSS in the UNFCCC reporting process considering domestic/national arrangements, mainly for the preparation of NDCs and BTRs. This would strengthen the institutional arrangements, improve data collection and improve the quality of estimates/data for better policy decisions.

5.2 Climate change data collection support

68. The chair of the Subgroup on Climate Change Questions for Census and Surveys, presented [findings on incorporating climate-related questions into traditional data collection instruments](#). The work reviewed country practices from population and housing censuses, agricultural censuses, regular surveys such as the Living Standards Measurement Surveys, ad hoc and other specialised surveys as well as from other sources and proposed examples of climate change questions and response options that are suitable for data collection on the five IPCC areas of the Global Set.

69. Cabo Verde provided a compelling case study of [adding two climate modules to a Continuous Multi-Purpose Survey](#). The first module addressed disasters and extreme weather events (harmattans, droughts, heatwaves), while the second focused on environmental practices and climate change perceptions. Results showed 68% of respondents aged 15+ had heard of climate change, with 85% expressing concern. The survey revealed that 73% considered 2024 the hottest year experienced, demonstrating the power of perception data in complementing physical measurements.
70. A UNSD consultant, presented on [use of alternative sources, big data and data science for climate change statistics](#). This covered emerging technologies including satellite imagery, IoT sensors, mobile positioning data, social media crowdsourcing, smart grids, drones, and web scraping among others. While acknowledging that big data cannot replace traditional methods, these sources fill critical gaps and provide timelier information. The use of big data sources was emerging, and as environment statistics were mostly from administrative sources, big data and data science were increasingly complementing traditional data sources. UNSD had a dedicated UN Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics exploring these applications, with successful country examples demonstrating practical implementation despite challenges around legal frameworks, confidentiality, data quality and technical capacity. This Committee of experts should provide technical guidelines and/or advise any sub-group on big data under the umbrella of the Expert Group.

Discussion

71. Experts appreciated the efforts on supporting climate data collection via traditional and novel data sources and instruments. The need to build and disseminate country experiences explaining which instruments work best for which indicators was reiterated.
72. The discussion session focused on strengthening disaster-related statistics, integrating climate change questions into surveys and censuses, and exploring the role of big data in complementing traditional data sources. Emphasis was placed upon the methodological challenges of disaster surveys, including sampling techniques and the need to ensure that results can support both national reporting and international frameworks such as the Sendai Framework.
73. Big data was identified as a valuable tool to fill gaps and generate new insights, though not a substitute for conventional sources. Experts highlighted the importance of tailored capacity-building, addressing legal and ethical issues, and improving awareness of best practices across countries.
74. There was broad agreement that integrating climate and disaster-related questions into existing survey instruments, supported by clear communication with respondents, could improve data availability. It was suggested to establish a dedicated working group on big data to consolidate knowledge and guide future approaches.

5.3 Plenary review of prioritized climate change topics

75. Together with all colleagues in plenary, the UK ONS led the discussion on a review and refinement of indicators relating to health impacts of climate change, with specific attention to disease incidence, heat- and cold-related mortality, and air pollution.
76. Discussions began with Indicator 44 (Incidence of cases of climate-related diseases), covering climate-related diseases. Participants highlighted limitations in current definitions, which lack explicit links to climatic change factors. The subgroup was proposing to adopt refined indicators on vector-borne and waterborne diseases, starting with malaria and diarrhoeal illness, with potential expansion to dengue, Zika, and leptospirosis. Mental health was also raised as an important dimension, with debate on whether suicide should be classified under disease incidence or heat-related mortality.
77. Indicator 45 (Incidence of heat- and cold-related illnesses or excess mortality from all causes) addressed excess mortality and illness due to extreme temperatures. The group recommended removing age restrictions, as heat- and cold-related deaths also affect working-age adults and infants. While it would be desirable in principle to base mortality statistics on CRVS data, because of known limitations especially in developing countries, participants supported the use of statistical models to estimate mortality based on well-established research. The inclusion of mental health outcomes, occupational exposure, and hospital admissions was suggested for future exploration.
78. On air pollution indicators, the session examined proposals for mortality attributable to wildfire smoke and general ambient PM2.5 exposure. Experts discussed methodological approaches, the balance between urban and rural contexts, and whether hospital admissions for respiratory illnesses could be added. It was acknowledged that hospital and death certification data remain incomplete in many countries, making modelled estimates more practical in the near term. Advances in statistical models were seen as adding value by quantifying attributable deaths and strengthening global reporting.
79. Overall, participants expressed strong support for the proposed indicator methodologies and expanding the scope of health-related climate metrics. The group agreed to update the metadata of the Global Set accordingly, while noted areas for further research, including mental health, hospital admissions, and indoor air pollution.

5.4 Environment statistics data collection and dissemination

80. UNSD presented an overview of the [UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics and how it supports evolving policy demands](#). The Questionnaire has been conducted since 1999, and e-waste and food waste have recently been added to its scope. It is distributed biennially to around 164 countries and areas, with responses typically near 50%. Despite challenges, such as lower response rates during the COVID-19 pandemic, its associated database continues to expand. The Questionnaire was recognized by the UN Statistical Commission as a key instrument for supporting national data collection and informing policy. UNSD also described its dissemination methods, including indicator tables, country files, snapshots, the SDG database,

and tailored outputs for stakeholders, while seeking feedback on how to improve accessibility and visualization.

81. The OECD presentation showcased the [Environment at a Glance Platform](#),¹¹ which provided an online, interactive resource structured across six thematic chapters: air quality, biodiversity, climate change, freshwater, ocean resources, and waste and materials. The platform integrated policy challenges, and indicator trends, with graphics linked to source databases for real-time updates. It also featured dashboards, country notes, and regional reports, with recent work extending to green transition indicators covering employment, education, consumption, finance and investment, etc.
82. Spain introduced the [New Environmental Indicators Dashboard¹² in Spain](#), launched in 2024 and updated in 2025 to include 50 indicators across six domains: climate change, circular economy, energy, biodiversity, water, and footprints. The dashboard relied on both national and European sources, enabling comparability with EU averages. It emphasised user consultation, integration of data sources, and innovative dissemination through infographics, dynamic charts, and videos.
83. Discussion highlighted the importance of user engagement prior to data dissemination to identify user demand. Further, methodological transparency, and the need for countries to improve national coordination on water and waste statistics were highlighted. Delegates also shared experiences of developing similar platforms to those demonstrated by OECD and Spain, underlining their value for policy support and international reporting.

5.5 Waste statistics

84. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) highlighted [e-waste as a rapidly growing waste stream globally](#), with only 22.3% formally collected and recycled in an environmentally sound manner in 2022. UNITAR's work extended beyond e-waste monitoring to mapping secondary raw materials. Their methodology combined composition data (materials embedded in products) with stock and flow analysis to identify likely future scenarios and circular economy opportunities. The presentation emphasised developing country-specific e-waste statistics using nationally-owned methodologies.
85. Eurostat presented a phased approach to [municipal waste data in big cities](#) within the European Union. This presentation showed challenges in defining and delineating big cities, and innovative approaches using AI for web scraping to compile urban waste data. A pilot used AI to identify whether cities had door-to-door collection, separate or commingled recyclables collection, and specific material combinations.
86. UNEP delivered a presentation titled, [Circular Economy policy demand: from data to policy-making](#). The need for, definition of, and guidelines for measuring a circular economy were explained, and examples of how data informs policy-making, especially via use of circular

¹¹ <https://www.oecd.org/en/data/insights/data-explainers/2024/09/data-explainer-environment-at-a-glance.html>

¹²

https://ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/en/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736177113&menu=ultiDatos&idp=1254735976603

economy indicators, was shown. Country examples showed how circular economy indicators were already being used for national policy-making.

87. Suriname demonstrated the practical application of the UNITAR's [e-waste calculation tools in Suriname](#). The experience showed that while data entry is time-intensive, the process was manageable and produces country-owned estimates suitable for SDG reporting (indicators 12.4.2¹³ and 12.5.1¹⁴).
88. Discussions probed on the best way to classify e-waste, estimate lifespans of electronic products, and categorise waste per ISIC codes. A suggestion was made for consideration of the UNITAR tool for classifying e-waste and measuring electronic products' lifespan. Colleagues articulated challenges in estimating volumes of waste generated and collected, often on a per capita basis. For smaller cities with high levels of tourism, this could distort analysis.

5.6 Water statistics

89. WHO explained [SDG indicator 6.3.1¹⁵ methodology on safely treated wastewater](#), where WHO handled domestic wastewater while UN Habitat addressed industrial and total wastewater. The methodology considered wastewater collected in sewers or septic tanks, delivered to treatment facilities (by trucks), and discharged in compliance with national standards. Data sources included national statistical offices, ministries, and global questionnaires (UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire and the Joint OECD-Eurostat Questionnaire).
90. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Statistics Centre presented on their [decade-long journey harmonizing water statistics across six UN member states](#) (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates). Beginning in 2015, an 88-table questionnaire integrating UNSD water tables, FDES variables, and GCC-specific dimensions was developed. Through regular workshops and technical assistance, progress has been made from fragmented data to publishing 15 core indicators by 2025.
91. Italy provided an [overview of water statistics](#), emphasising main outcomes in the past three years. Over 75 years, ISTAT has strengthened subnational water data through statistical surveys, multi-source integration, and estimation models. Recent achievements included calculating water abstractions by river basin district and quarter, mapping 37,400 abstraction points geographically, and developing the first SDG indicator 6.4.2¹⁶ on water stress at both national and district levels.
92. Armenia described their integrated [database approach covering water, waste, and air emissions](#), with administrative registers from multiple agencies feeding a central system, and emphasised environment data exchange agreements among institutions. Analysis of water flows and attention to SDG 6 were mentioned during the presentation. The importance of water statistics to produce water accounts was underscored.

¹³ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-12-04-02.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-12-05-01.pdf>

¹⁵ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-03-01.pdf>

¹⁶ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/metadata-06-04-02.pdf>

93. Discussion clarified that degree of treatment of wastewater (primary, secondary or tertiary) is measured for SDG indicator 6.3.1, with secondary and above being considered safe treatment. Moreover, where countries provided data on effluent in compliance with national standards, it was often considered a preferred source.

5.7 Other data collection and reporting requirements

94. This session covered agricultural statistics, biodiversity monitoring, and international reporting frameworks, highlighting coordination challenges and emerging methodologies.
95. The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) provided an [overview of the reporting requirements under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#) and explained the structure of national reports. It was emphasised that national reporting was a legal requirement under the CBD and served as a key mechanism for monitoring implementation. The next two rounds of national reports due in February 2026 and June 2029, would focus on tracking progress toward the Framework's goals. Data for these reports may be drawn from national sources, global datasets provided through UNEP-WCMC, or marked as unavailable, with such gaps analysed by the Secretariat to identify reporting challenges. The Secretariat also noted that numerous organizations were available to assist countries in developing indicators and establishing monitoring systems. Parties were encouraged to engage with their national CBD focal points, who were currently preparing national reports, to contribute relevant data and expertise.
96. FAO presented on their [annual data collection calendar for land use, fertilizers, and pesticides](#). Response rates hover around 50% with a recent dip in 2024. FAO sent questionnaires in countries' official languages, collecting the last four reference years of data with recent 2023 data disseminated in June 2025 via the Environmental Data in FAOSTAT webpage.¹⁷ For fertilizers, FAO implemented a balance approach using production and net trade data from Comtrade when countries cannot report directly. The organization recently revised the pesticides questionnaire to reduce burden on countries. FAO's Forest Resources Assessment served as the main data source for forestry data feeding into GHG emission estimates. The team emphasised ongoing collaboration with United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (UNECLAC) in Latin America and African regional offices, and combined resources for SDG 2.4.1 (proportion of agricultural land under sustainable agriculture) workshops to maximize communication pathways. To reduce reporting burden, FAO no longer sends pesticides questionnaires to Eurostat countries under their memorandum of understanding, instead they were relying on Eurostat's pesticide sales data. This reduced duplicate requests while FAO explored incorporating toxicity aspects beyond just quantities of active ingredients.
97. Luxembourg presented "[Biodiversity in Figures](#)," a forthcoming publication series designed to showcase key statistics in the field using infographics and concise analyses. This initiative aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and European Union legislation and supported Luxembourg's third national plan for nature protection. Luxembourg emphasised that biodiversity is as critical as climate change and urged countries to begin collecting biodiversity data early, given the lengthy timelines needed to develop meaningful indicators. Additionally, he

¹⁷ <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/>

recommended that international statistical frameworks, in particular the FDES, be revised to better accommodate both national and international biodiversity monitoring needs.

Discussion

98. The experts highlighted the need for strengthening the statistical dialogue to build connections and share lessons across the different subject areas, especially between agriculture, biodiversity and climate given that data streamlining should support independent reporting obligations with the same or similar data inputs.
99. The experts noted the need for more statistical support in the area of biodiversity and ecosystems, as this was one of the triple planetary crisis issues, along with climate change and pollution. Strengthening national communication/collaboration between the NSO and the focal points on biodiversity was also needed.
100. Multiple participants raised coordination concerns between statistical offices and ministries. Several NSOs noted receiving questionnaires copied to both NSOs and line ministries, creating confusion about responsibility and delaying responses. Suriname's focal point used NSO environment statistics publications for CBD reporting despite limited direct contact, publishing both national data and Red List data when discrepancies existed.
101. A consultant emphasised that international organizations should engage NSOs in capacity building opportunities since focal points often resided in forestry or biodiversity departments. Data discrepancies between national statistics and international databases (particularly FAO) persisted, sometimes due to modelling or incomplete country reporting. Organizations such as FAO contacted countries when large discrepancies appeared but acknowledged validation processes needed improvement.
102. India reported updating its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with 23 national targets and related indicators, preparing to submit its seventh national report to CBD in February 2026. Ghana mentioned that NSOs should be kept in the loop for better coordination with international meetings.
103. Several participants questioned red list methodology, particularly how annual data publication reconciled with lengthy data collection processes. The importance of emerging technologies was highlighted, including bioacoustics (measuring biodiversity through environmental sounds), environmental DNA (analysing samples for full species spreads from bacteria to mammals), and advanced satellite imagery for evapotranspiration, chlorophyll levels, and photosynthesis studies to identify biodiversity hotspots and detect invasive species.
104. Luxembourg clarified two indicator types: those requiring methodology development taking 10+ years before first publication but then providing annual data (e.g., butterfly indices), and those with infrequent updates due to assessment timescales (red lists for plants every 20 years). He suggested changing statistical methodologies, such as moving from periodic forest inventories to permanent inventories collecting data annually, enabling extrapolation without decade-long waits.

105. The relationship between LULUCF (Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry) reporting and ecosystem accounting was raised, with Luxembourg noting advantages of small country size enabling the same team to work on both, ensuring database consistency while switching between reporting frameworks.
106. A suggestion was made to leverage peer-to-peer learning through regional dialogues and workshops combining resources across different reporting requirements.
107. The discussions underscored that biodiversity statistics remain in early stages of development globally, requiring substantial investment in institutional arrangements, scientific cooperation, and long-term commitment to monitoring programmes before mature statistical systems emerged.

5.8 Group work on water and waste statistics for policy demands

108. Three groups were arranged, with each group posed a different set of questions. Such an arrangement allowed UNSD to receive feedback from experts related to waste (including food waste and e-waste), circular economy, and water statistics, and how all of these areas could satisfy policy demand.

Group 1: Waste Statistics for Policies and Circular Economy

109. This group mapped challenges in developing a comprehensive classification and framework for waste. A lack of a consistent, unified definition for "waste" (including second-hand items and e-waste) and "circular economy" indicators created measurement difficulties. The group stressed the necessity of understanding the entire waste management cycle—stocks, flows, recycling, landfill, and transfers—to provide policy-relevant data. Key data access issues were raised, such as older or missing data in some countries (e.g., Cabo Verde), and the need for better methods for reporting waste generation by non-residents (commuters, tourists). Furthermore, the need for improved cross-ministry collaboration and better use of proxy data (e.g., truck counts for landfill use) was emphasized. The ultimate goal was to move beyond basic statistics to measure complex circular economy metrics accurately.

Group 2: Water Statistics for Policy Demands

110. This group concluded that water data collection is significantly easier at the establishment/industry level than at the household level, necessitating complementary household surveys alongside administrative data. A key policy challenge identified is the need to capture and segregate data on treated and untreated wastewater, particularly from households. Best practices, notably from Armenia and Ghana on water statistics and accounts were highlighted for informing national approaches. Significant effort was required to convince policymakers of the value and utility of these statistics and indicators, especially concerning policy enforcement and full legal implementation. To bridge data gaps, the group recommended using unconventional data sources (e.g., citizen-generated data, big data) and integrating essential water questions into the population census. The overall challenge was effectively communicating technical data to drive policy decisions and action.

Group 3: Food Waste and E-Waste Statistics

111. The discussion on e-waste centred on the difficulty of proper categorization and quantification due to immediate export or recycling, leading to reliance on trade statistics (HS codes). It was agreed that utilizing more accurate administrative sources and conducting surveys at recycling agencies are critical next steps. A major ambiguity was noted in the technical definitions differentiating e-waste from general hazardous waste. For food waste, the primary challenge was distinguishing it from other organic waste, such as garden waste, due to a lack of capacity and expertise. For a given country, it may be suitable that the Ministry of Agriculture regulate composting to estimate composted food waste at various levels (household, tourism, retail). Finally, mandatory surveys in sectors like tourism and retail trade were needed to track circular economy activities and better quantify food waste percentages.

VI. Session Six: Capacity Development in Environment Statistics and Climate Change Statistics

6.1 Highlights on capacity development activities

112. Session 6 focused on capacity development for improved results in environment and climate change statistics. The discussions highlighted lessons learned from United Nations initiatives, The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (Paris21) activities, regional case studies, and national experiences, with an emphasis on strengthening institutional frameworks, building technical capacity, and addressing persistent data gaps.
113. The UNOSD, UN DESA presented on [enhancing evidence-based policymaking in low- and middle-income countries](#), underscoring the importance of capacity development in areas such as water (SDG 6), waste management, circular economy, and GHG inventories. Over the past year, twelve training events engaged more than 500 participants. The presentation emphasised the application of behavioural science, the UN 2.0 framework, and the Kirkpatrick model for assessing training outcomes, moving beyond knowledge gains to institutional change. The Waste statistics hub-country programme designed to improve data gaps by supporting a few “hub” countries to become champions, improve national reporting, and share expertise regionally was highlighted. Examples were shared from Western Africa, Asia-Pacific, and the Caribbean. The National Wetland Inventory Training Program was highlighted as a model of long-term, high-level commitment, incorporating geospatial data, local validation, and inter-ministerial cooperation. Liberia’s institutional restructuring was cited as an outcome of strengthened cooperation.
114. Suriname presented on its [support in the Caribbean under the Centre of Excellence Programme, Caribbean Community \(CARICOM\) Secretariat](#), to Saint Lucia, the Bahamas, and Dominica to update environmental compendia and address indicator gaps. Despite challenges of limited staff and competing statistical priorities, outputs included draft reports, national needs assessments, and improved stakeholder coordination. High-level political support, including ministerial involvement, was seen as instrumental in generating visibility and commitment. Participants highlighted limited financial and human resources, overlapping responsibilities in small NSOs, and outdated national websites and databases. Many stakeholders lacked awareness of existing frameworks and tools such as CISAT, ESSAT, or UNFCCC reporting requirements. Capacity gaps

were especially acute in climate change statistics, where data collection competes with higher-priority statistical programmes such as censuses.

Discussion

115. The need for effective capacity development was discussed. It was agreed that this required not only technical training but also institutional reform, high-level commitment, and the systematic measurement of impact.
116. The need to communicate results more effectively, leverage partnerships, and ensure inclusive approaches that also benefit small states was also discussed.
117. Key lessons learned included that behavioural change and high-level political buy-in were critical for sustainable progress; training must address behavioural barriers such as present bias or loss aversion that hinder data collection and reporting; and the importance of follow-up activities and structured monitoring was also stressed, alongside the need for standardized key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure impact across countries. The necessity of cost-effectiveness and better communication of success stories to strengthen public trust in capacity-building initiatives was emphasised.
118. The session recommended: greater standardization of capacity development practices and performance tracking; promotion of south-south and regional cooperation, particularly between the CARICOM Secretariat and African/Pacific regions; continued international funding support (e.g., EDF, UNDP) to sustain training and compendium production; stronger country ownership and recognition of champion countries to showcase success and integration of environment statistics within broader national statistical strategies to secure visibility and resources.

6.2 Funding and developing capacity at global, regional and national levels

119. Paris21 presented on [capacity development and adapting in times of crisis](#) highlighting that the organisation worked with NSOs in the Global South to integrate data into decision-making, focusing on innovation in data systems, financing for statistics, data use and impact, capacity development and strategic planning. Current challenges in data funding such as rising demand for high-quality data, especially on climate change; shrinking and shifting resources, with donors prioritizing health/education over data as well as the need to demonstrate the impact and value of data to secure funding were stressed. Three foundations for statistical capacity were accentuated: leadership skills, strategic planning, and user-producer engagement. Paris21's support to partners included Climate Change Data Ecosystem (CCDE) framework for strategic planning and gap analysis; training on data use, visualization, and communication; engaging parliamentarians as key data users and advocates for funding and promoting more effective coordination within national data ecosystems.
120. Belize presented on its experience with [capacity development and funding needs](#) stressing that there was no dedicated environment and climate change unit. Rather, the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) relied on partnerships with the Department of Environment, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Environment, Sustainable Development and Immigration (MAFFESDI). The SIB utilized a user-centred approach and regular engagement with stakeholders.

Lessons learned included that partnerships and donor funding are crucial and environment statistics and climate change statistics must be integrated into broader statistical strategies.

121. Togo presented its experience with [capacity development and funding needs](#). The presentation highlighted successfully linking capacity-building to national development plans (NDPs). It also emphasised leveraging of workshops to strengthen partnerships between ministries and the NSO. Emphasis was also placed on digital information and local authority involvement.

Discussion

122. Capacity development needed to go beyond training and aim for institutional change and behavioural shifts. South-South and peer-to-peer cooperation were cost-effective and build trust.
123. High-level political support (ministers, parliamentarians) was essential for sustainability. Data quality and financing were linked – better statistics enable climate finance and investment.
124. Funding pressures required innovation: low-cost approaches, virtual engagement, and clearer demonstration of impact. Standardized monitoring and KPIs for capacity-building were needed globally.
125. Adapting to funding constraints was emphasised. This included demonstrating data's value for decision-making and policy impact; leveraging technology responsibly (AI, big data); adjusting funding models (e.g., using government venues, virtual training) as well as focusing on impact, innovation, and cost efficiency. Data remained underfunded but essential. Continuous adaptation, innovation, and partnership were necessary to mobilize resources and strengthen statistical capacity for sustainable development.

VII. Session Seven: Discussion of Priorities and Conclusions

A series of proposed priorities and conclusions were shared by UNSD with the Expert Group. They were:

Session 1:

126. The FDES and the Global Set have enabled growing support and engagement in environment and climate change statistics. Future updates including new topics/indicators/statistics (e.g. desertification) were envisaged.
127. The Expert Group recommended further integration and strengthening advocacy and communication on environment and climate change statistics under the FDES and Global Set.
128. The ToR for the Expert Group was approved.

Session 2:

129. The Expert Group noted the importance of using the Global Set to bridge the gap between climate data/statistics and policy (NDCs and NAPs under the Paris Agreement of UNFCCC) and reporting through the BTRs. The Expert Group recommended further involvement/collaboration of NSOs with the UNFCCC national focal points for national data strengthening and also support to international processes.

130. The implementation support for the Global Set has been prioritised for countries via the Implementation Guidelines (available in all six UN languages) and the CISAT (translated in French and Spanish so far with further translations invited). The Expert Group recommended more effort on assessing the use of the CISAT in countries and to consider improving its user-friendliness.
131. National engagement in climate change statistics was wide and still growing. The survey on implementation would help to assess the status in conjunction with UNFCCC reporting outcomes.

Session 3:

132. The Expert Group noted the importance of the FDES and ESSAT for environment, climate change and disaster statistics for increased data production via novel (AI and big data) and traditional data collection methods.
133. The usage of the FDES was high including in support of disasters and climate change statistics, as shown by experts taking part of this Expert Group and also outside of it as illustrated mostly in the environment newsletter.
134. The implementation survey was needed as a tool to support understanding the level of utilisation, the key priorities of countries (including which frameworks or parts of frameworks required updates and revisions) and determining the type of assistance needed to enhance the implementation of the FDES and the Global Set in countries.
135. The survey on implementation would help in understanding the bigger picture of usage and implementation. Further questions (and response options) would be added by the experts and reviewed by the Expert Group as the survey was expected to support both national level learning and also support the work of international agencies. The group agreed to provide comments on the survey.
136. The Expert Group recommended that UNSD organise online meetings twice a year to support coordination based on the outcomes of a short version of the survey (the questions for this short version were still to be determined by the Expert Group).

Session 4:

137. The Expert Group noted the progress on new statistical methodologies (health), indicators (GGA and health) and guidance (gender, disasters).
138. Intense methodological development was taking place at several levels: based on needs to build on latest research and science; needs for monitoring and evaluation of agreements/policies; and new statistical developments.
139. The Expert Group supported proposals to update Global Set indicators 44, 45 and 46 based on the methodological progress proposed by the SOSCHI project and considered by the Subgroup on climate and health.
140. These advancements on the work on climate and health illustrated the resources, collaboration and efforts required to deliver a major statistical part for a framework. An outstanding challenge was to balance the needs for capacity development to produce the necessary data and statistics versus the ability to compile sophisticated indicators for policy support in this area.

141. NSOs needed to guide other data providers to properly address gender in their data collection processes. This could help to address some of the challenges to have gender inequality better reflected in climate change statistics.

Session 5.1:

142. The Expert Group reiterated the need to use the Global Set in the process of reporting indicators under the Paris Agreement. The Expert Group recommended more structured involvement of the NSO/NSS in the UNFCCC reporting process considering domestic/national arrangements, mainly for the preparation of NDCs and BTRs. This would strengthen the institutional arrangements, improve data collection and improve the quality of estimates/data for better policy decisions
143. Best practices on the role of NSO as part of the NSS in supporting BTR preparations included examples of technical collaboration, data coordination, quality assurance and control, and stewardship.
144. Energy statistics was one of the key topics to inform mitigation policies, in particular, while agriculture/land use/forestry statistics were important to inform adaptation policies.

Session 5.2:

145. The Expert Group recognised the important work done by the subgroup on climate questions for censuses and surveys.
146. Climate change questions should be considered for inclusion in the respective data collection instruments.
147. Also appreciated were the new developments on big data and this work should be continued.

Session 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6:

148. The Expert Group encouraged countries to continue collection and dissemination of water and waste statistics for national and international reporting and better decision making; and also encouraged NSOs to coordinate and analyse water and waste statistics using various dissemination and visualizations means.
149. The Expert Group encouraged countries to leverage existing tools to compile national waste and e-waste statistics, and to consider priority policy demands for waste statistics.
150. The Expert Group recognised the work done on water and waste statistics and encouraged countries to continue and expand the coverage to fill the existing data gaps
151. The Expert Group appreciated the country presentations on water statistics and noted the importance of these statistics to produce water accounts and to compile SDG indicators such as SDG 6.3.1 (proportion of wastewater treated).
152. UNSD and NSOs should consider modes of dissemination beyond tabulations with more emphasis upon data visualisations.

Session 5.7:

153. The Expert Group highlighted the need for more statistical support in the area of biodiversity and ecosystems, as this was one of the triple planetary crisis issues, along with climate change and pollution. The need for further streamlining of international data collection requests among agencies with similar competence was also noted. Strengthening national communication/collaboration (between the NSO and the focal point) was needed. Custodian agencies were recommended to prioritise national data sources.
154. Biodiversity monitoring required new statistical data production to respond to the reporting requirements under the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Monitoring Framework. Involvement of NSOs has been prioritised, as reporting biodiversity targets has been done by most countries, and the first monitoring reports were due next year. Biodiversity statistics from Luxembourg illustrated the scope and depth of these statistics in a country.
155. Experts appreciated FAO's updates on traditional data collection processes including land use, use of pesticides and fertilizers with important updates and proxy data supplements illustrated.

Session 6.1:

156. The impact and results on capacity development were demonstrated by UNOSD via training evaluations which shows levels of achievement, institutional learning and capacity development results. UNOSD supported capacity development on climate change (BTRs), waste and biodiversity statistics. South-south cooperation and capacity transfer have an increasing role to play in harnessing funding and advancing preparedness to produce environment and climate change statistics as illustrated in the Caribbean. The Caribbean 'model' is appreciated and was to be applied in other regions (e.g. Pacific and Africa).
157. NSOs were encouraged to look for innovative ways to support capacity development, and opportunities for national and regional training partnerships. NSOs were also encouraged to secure national expertise for sustained capacity to produce environment and climate statistics.
158. NSOs were recommended to define priorities (e.g. in National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), approach national government, agencies and donors for support and to develop project proposals to mobilize resources for data and statistics. Leadership, strategic planning (NSDS) and user-producer engagement remain the key means to enhance capacity in complex areas of work such as climate change statistics. High-level support (e.g. parliamentary or equivalent level) was needed for enhanced support and enhanced value of data.



**Twelfth Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change
Statistics (EG-ECCS)**

(in-person and hybrid)

London, 23-25 September 2025

Final agenda

Tuesday, 23 September 2025

Registration etc.

09:00 – 10:00

Opening session

10:00 – 10:40 Opening and objectives of the meeting

Logistical matters (UK, 5 min)

Welcome speech by UNSD Acting Director (5 min)

Welcome speeches by UK (UK-ONS, 10 min; UK-HSA, 10 min)

Adoption of the agenda (Chair, 10 min)

Session 1: Streamlining environment and climate change statistics

10:40 – 11:10 Updates on integration and communication

- a) Consolidating the work programme on environment and climate change statistics (UNSD, 10 min)
- b) Highlights from the written statements to the Statistical Commission (UNSD, 10 min)
- c) Discussion on enhancing communication and coordination (plenary, 10 min)

Coffee break 20 min

Session 2: Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

11:30 – 12:30 Updates on reporting to the Paris Agreement and uses of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

- a) New requirements for transparency and reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, 10 min)
- b) Uses of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators and updates on international climate change programmes (UNSD, 10 min)
- c) Accelerating Climate action through the compilation of Philippine Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators (PSCCSI) (Philippines, 10 min)

- d) Climate change statistics in FAOSTAT (FAO, 10 min)
- e) Discussion (plenary, 10 min)

Lunch break 60 min

Session 3: Environment Statistics Toolbox

13:30 – 14:20 FDES, the Basic Set of Environment Statistics and ESSAT

- a) Implementation of the FDES and preparation of a survey on 'State of development of environment and climate change statistics' (UNSD, 15 min)
- b) Advancing environmental statistics in India (India, 10 min)
- c) Comparing statistical datasets for climate change and data gap analysis with FDES in Jordan (Jordan, 10 min)
- d) Discussion on implementation of the FDES and synergies with other frameworks (plenary, 15 min)

Session 4: Methodology on environment and climate change statistics

14:20 – 15:10 4.1 Development of methodology on climate change and disaster statistics

- a) Introduction to session on methodology development (UNSD, 10 min)
- b) Updates on indicators of the Global Goal on Adaptation (UNFCCC, 10 min)
- c) Updates on the Global Disaster-Related Statistics Framework (G-DRSF) and its linkage to climate processes (UNDRR/UNESCAP/UK-HSA, IAEG, 10 min)
- d) Overall discussion (20 min)

Coffee break 20 min

15:30 – 16:30 4.2 Development of methodology and indicators on integration of climate and health

- a) Updates on the SOSCHI project (UK-ONS, 10 min)
- b) Updates on subgroup work on climate and health indicators (UK ONS, 10 min)
- c) Connecting indicator initiatives across health, climate and statistics communities (WHO, 10 min)
- d) Monitoring of climate change impacts on health in Ghana (Ghana, 10 min)
- e) Discussion (20 min)

16:30 – 17:30 4.3 Development of methodology and indicators on integration of climate and gender

- a) Update on guidance note for integrating climate and gender statistics (Colombia, 10 min)

- b) Updates on application of climate and gender indicators (UN-Women, 10 min)
- c) Measuring climate change with a gender dimension for better adaptation and mitigation policies (UNEP, 10 min)
- d) Tanzania's experience on integrating climate and gender statistics (Tanzania, 10 min)
- e) Discussion (20 min)

Wednesday, 24 September 2025

Registration

09:30 – 10:00

Session 5: Environment and Climate Change Statistics Data Collection

10:10 – 10:50 5.1 Climate change data collection and BTR submissions

- a) Overview of submission of first Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) (UNFCCC, 15 min)
- b) The emerging role of the statistical community in providing BTR-related data (The Netherlands, 10 min)
- c) Tracking public attitudes to the environment and climate change: A view from the UK's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ, 10 min)
- d) Discussion (10 min)

10:45 – 11:25 5.2 Climate change data collection support

- a) Use of surveys and censuses for climate change data collection (Subgroup chair, 10 min)
- b) Cabo Verde's experience with two climate modules in the Continuous Multi-Objective Survey (Cabo Verde, 10 min)
- c) Use of alternative sources, big data and data science for climate change statistics (UNSD, 10 min)
- d) Discussion (10 min)

Coffee break 10 min

11:35-13:00 5.3 Plenary review of prioritised climate change topics

- Introduction, setup and arrangement of group work
- Concurrent group work
- Group work results shared among plenary

Lunch break 60 min

14:00 – 14:50 5.4 Environment statistics data collection and dissemination

- a) Current round of UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics and supporting evolving policy demands (waste and water sections) (UNSD, 10 min)
- b) Communicating and Making Environmental Data Accessible: The OECD *Environment at a Glance* Platform (OECD, 10 min)
- c) The new Environmental Indicators Dashboard in Spain (Spain, 10 min)
- d) Discussion (20 min)

15:00 – 16:00 5.5 Waste statistics

- a) Secondary raw materials and e-waste (UNITAR, 15 min)
- b) Municipal waste in big cities (Eurostat, 10 min)
- c) Circular economy policy demand: from data to policy making (UNEP, 10 min)
- d) Suriname's experience in calculating e-waste data (Suriname, 10 min)
- e) Discussion (15 min)

Coffee / Tea Break 20 min

16:20 - 17:20 5.6 Water statistics

- a) SDG 6.3.1 Progress on wastewater treatment – contributions to global water security; JMP Report from World Water Week (WHO, 10 min)
- b) Water statistics in the GCC: experience and integration with the UNSD Questionnaire (GCC, 10 min)
- c) Overview of water statistics in Italy: status and progress (Italy, 10 min)
- d) Water statistics and environmental indicators: Armenia's experience (Armenia, 10 min)
- e) Discussion (20 min)

Thursday, 25 September 2025

Registration

09:30 – 10:00

10:10 – 10:50 5.7 Other data collection and reporting requirements

- a) Reporting under the CBD and links to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD, 10 min)
- b) Environmental statistics in FAOSTAT (FAO, 10 min)
- c) Biodiversity in figures (Luxembourg, 10 min)
- d) Discussion on international reporting and national user requirements (10 min)

Coffee Break 10 min

11:00 – 12:30 5.8 Group work on water and waste statistics for policy demands

- Introduction, setup and arrangement of group work
- Concurrent group work
- Group work results shared back among plenary

Lunch break 60 min

Session 6: Capacity Development in Environment Statistics and Climate Change Statistics

13:30 – 14:10 6.1 Highlights on capacity development activities

- a) Capacity development for results in environmental and climate statistics – lessons learned from UN-OSD (UN-OSD, 10 min)
- b) Suriname's experience as a Centre of Excellence providing in-country capacity building activities in the CARICOM region (Suriname, 10 min)
- c) Discussion (15 min)

14:10 – 15:00 6.2 Funding and developing capacity at global, regional and national levels

- a) Climate Change Data Ecosystems for better climate action (Paris21, 10 min)
- b) Panel discussion on capacity development and funding needs, moderated by Paris21 (25 min)
 - Belize
 - Togo
- c) Discussion (15 min)

Coffee Break 30 min

Session Seven: Discussion of Priorities and Conclusions

15:30 – 17:00 Review and decisions on future actions

Annex II: List of participants

In-person				
	Name	Title	Organization / Office	Country
	COUNTRIES			
1	Naira Mandalyan	Environmental statistics	Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia (Armstat)	Armenia
2	Lesley Cruz	Statistician	Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB)	Belize
3	Maria Pimenta	Environmental manager	The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)	Brazil
4	Ulisses António Lima da Cruz	Official Environmental Statistics Technician	National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANAS)	Cabo Verde
5	Bernice Serwah Ofose-Baadu	Assistant Chief Statistician	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	Ghana
6	Anjali Maurya	Deputy Director	National Statistics Office, Government of India	India
7	Orla McCarthy	Senior Statistician Climate and Energy Division	Central Statistics Office	Ireland
8	Alessandra Ferrara	Head of division of environmental statistics	National Institute of Statistics (Istat)	Italy
9	Olivier Thunus	Head of unit	STATEC - NSI Luxembourg	Luxembourg
10	Dicksha Mewa Hurdowar	Statistician	Statistics Mauritius	Mauritius
11	Tirtha Raj Birbal	Director	National Statistics Office (NSO)	Nepal
12	Arthur Denneman	Senior Environment Statistics	Statistics Netherlands	Netherlands
13	Mark Pascascio	Assistant National Statistician	Philippine Statistics Authority	Philippines
14	Antonio Martinez	Coordinator Climate Indicators	National Statistical Institute (INE SPAIN)	Spain
15	Anjali Kisoensingh	Focal Point Environment and Climate Change Statistics, SDGs and Poverty Statistics	General Bureau of Statistics	Suriname
16	Feyssal Moumouni	Head of Environmental National Observatory	Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF)	Togo
17	Lucinda Eggleton	Director of Health and International	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
18	Myer Glickman	Head of Climate and Global Health	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
19	Vijendra Ingole	Principal Data Scientist (Climate and Health)	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
20	Sarah Phelps	International Officer	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
21	Hazel Trenbirth	Branch Head Natural Capital Accounts	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
22	Neil Wilson	Head of the environmental accounts and surveys team	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
23	Sonia Carrera	Head of Natural Capital Accounts	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
24	Jack Mayer	Project Officer	UK Health Security Agency, Centre for Climate and Health Security (UK-HSA)	United Kingdom
25	Kanza Ahmed	Head of Global Disasters, Climate and Health	UK Health Security Agency, Centre for Climate and Health Security (UK-HSA)	United Kingdom

In-person				
	Name	Title	Organization / Office	Country
26	Anna Rom	Senior Technical Officer Global Disaster, Climate & Health	UK Health Security Agency, Centre for Climate and Health Security (UK-HSA)	United Kingdom
27	Alyssa Ralf	Public Health Registrar	UK Health Security Agency, Centre for Climate and Health Security (UK-HSA)	United Kingdom
28	Professor Lea Berrang Ford	Head of the UK-HSA Centre for Climate and Health Security	UK Health Security Agency, Centre for Climate and Health Security (UK-HSA)	United Kingdom
29	Amanda Penistone	Head of International Climate Finance Analysis	Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ)	United Kingdom
30	Michael Hall	Principal Research Officer	Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ)	United Kingdom
31	Ruth Minja	Director of Population Census and Social Statistics	National Bureau of Statistics	United Republic of Tanzania
AGENCIES				
32	Nathan Wanner	Statistician	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	Italy
33	Suad Al Izki	Director of Geographical, Environmental, Tourism and Energy Statistics Department	Gulf Cooperation Council Statistical Centre (GCC-Stat)	Oman
34	Ibtihaj Alsiyabi	Environmental Statistician	Gulf Cooperation Council Statistical Centre (GCC-Stat)	Oman
35	Karina Cazarez	Climate Change Data Policy Analyst	The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (Paris21)	France
36	Lisa Green	Statistics Advisor Climate Change	The Pacific Community (SPC)	New Caledonia
37	Xuan Che	Statistician	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)	Germany
38	Therese El Gemayel	Programme Management Officer	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Kenya
39	Vlad Trusca	Manager, Transparency Division	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Germany
40	Cornelis Baldé	Senior Scientific Specialist	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	Netherlands
41	Reena Shah	Chief, Environment Statistics Section	United Nations Statistics Division	United States
42	Emil Ivanov	Statistician	United Nations Statistics Division	United States
43	Marcus Newbury	Statistician	United Nations Statistics Division	United States
CONSULTANTS				
44	Anand Sookun	Consultant	Independent consultancy	Mauritius
45	Janet Geoghagen-Martin	Consultant	Independent consultancy	Jamaica
46	Gerard Barutwanayo	Consultant	Independent consultancy	Burundi
47	Gavin Taitt	Consultant	Independent consultancy	Saudi Arabia

Virtual				
	Name	Title	Organization / Office	Country
COUNTRIES				
1	Nelli Baghdasaryan	Member of State Council on Statistics	Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia (Armstat)	Armenia
2	Luisa Ryan	Assistant Director	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)	Australia
3	Md. Md. Jahangir Alam	Deputy Director	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Bangladesh
4	Kwashirai Chigodora	Environment Statistician	Statistics Botswana (StatsBots)	Botswana
5	Sandra De Carlo	Researcher, Environment and Climate Change Statistics	The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)	Brazil
6	André Luiz Ferreira	Technologist	The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)	Brazil
7	Andre Polly Assumpcao	Chief of Environmental Statistics Section	The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)	Brazil
8	Denise Maria Penna Kronemberger	Head of SDG Sector	The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)	Brazil
9	Romeu Ferreira Emygdio	Technologist	The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)	Brazil
10	Thais de Oliveira Barbosa Mothe	Technologist	The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)	Brazil
11	Pierre Sohkadjie	Researcher	National Institute of Statistics (INS)	Cameroon
12	Cindy Lecavalier	Chief, environment statistics and accounts	Statistics Canada (StatCan)	Canada
13	Diana Isabel Osorio Cuevas	Advisor, Differential and Intersectional Unit Coordinator	The National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)	Colombia
14	Sini Niinistö	Senior statistician	Statistics Finland	Finland
15	Junior Alexis	Statistician	Central Statistical Office	Grenada
16	Lajos Franczen	Statistician	Hungarian Central Statistical Office	Hungary
17	Ruchika Gupta	Deputy Director General	National Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	India
18	Ziaul Haque	Director	National Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	India
19	Giovanna Tagliacozzo	Senior Researcher	National Institute of Statistics (Istat)	Italy
20	Simona Ramberti	Senior Technologist	National Institute of Statistics (Istat)	Italy
21	Donatella Vignani	Senior Researcher	National Institute of Statistics (Istat)	Italy
22	Cherice Bryan	Statistician, (Environment Statistics)	Statistical Institute of Jamaica	Jamaica
23	Sudki Hamdan	Head, Environmental statistics/SDGs focal point	Department of Statistics	Jordan
24	Enas Alarabiat	Head, Environment statistics	Department of Statistics	Jordan
25	Aida Issabekova	Director of the Department of Production and Environment statistics	Bureau of National Statistics, Republic of Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan
26	Juan Carlos Camacho Perez	Director of Environmental and Natural Resources Information Analysis	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)	México

Virtual				
	Name	Title	Organization / Office	Country
27	Carlos Manuel Lopez	Deputy Director of Natural Resources and Environmental Information Integration	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)	México
28	Lorenzo Antonio Ramirez Lopez	Deputy Director of Natural Resources and Environmental Indicators	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)	Mexico
29	Luis Fernando Vazquez Ruvalcaba	Geospatial Liaison	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)	México
30	Bhim Shakha	Statistics officer	National Statistics Office (NSO)	Nepal
31	Prakash Bista	Statistics officer	National Statistics Office (NSO)	Nepal
32	Sonja Miller	Senior Insights Analyst, Environment Statistics Unit	Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ)	New Zealand
33	Trude Melby Bothner	Senior adviser	Statistics Norway	Norway
34	Manju Chaudhary	Senior adviser	Statistics Norway	Norway
35	Virginia Bathan	Chief Statistical Specialist	Philippine Statistics Authority	Philippines
36	Igor Repin	Chief of Division	Russian Federal State Statistics Service	Russian Federation
37	Katja Kalin	Undersecretary	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia	Slovenia
38	Ayah Rabi	Engineer, Water and Environment	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)	State of Palestine
39	Jonas Bergström	Statistician	Statistics Sweden	Sweden
40	Keith Ahumuza	Senior Statistician, Environment Statistics	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	Uganda
41	Roland Muhumuza	Head of Department	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	Uganda
42	Khamis Raddad	Expert	Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre	United Arab Emirates
43	Abeer Aysah	Lead Statistician	Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre	United Arab Emirates
44	Peter Fox	Data Scientist	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
45	Claire Hunt	Senior Research Officer	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
46	Gladin Jose		Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
47	Bonnie Lewis	Principal Analyst	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
48	Kenechi Omeke	Senior Data Scientist	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
49	Matthew Pearce	Senior Research Officer	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
50	Jason Sarfo-Annin	Clinical Lead for Value and Population Health	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
51	Ian Townsend	Deputy Director Environment (statistics and analysis)	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
52	Ellie Watkins	Researcher	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	United Kingdom
53	Emma Crowhurst	Statistician	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	United Kingdom
54	Katherine Merrett	Statistician	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	United Kingdom
55	Manasa Viriri	Chief Statistician Environment and Agriculture	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency	Zimbabwe
AGENCIES				

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	Name	Title	Organization / Office	Country
56	Ngawo Banda	Agricultural and Sectoral Statistician	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	Zambia
57	Kieran Noonan Mooney	Programme Management Officer	Convention on Biodiversity (CBD)	Canada
58	Alexis Athens	Associate Statistician	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)	Chile
59	Ida Katarina Bjoerk	Regional Advisor	Economic and Social Commission for Asia-Pacific (UNESCAP)	Thailand
60	Piyapat Nakornchai	Research Assistant	Economic and Social Commission for Asia-Pacific (UNESCAP)	Thailand
61	Samah Abdel Rahman	Geo-Insights Research Assistant	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)	Lebanon
62	Wafa Aboul Hosn	Chief, Economic and Environment Statistics	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)	Lebanon
63	Oscar Gomez Prieto	Team leader, circular economy and waste statistics	European Commission - EUROSTAT	Luxembourg
64	Judita Horvathova	Associate Statistician	European Commission - EUROSTAT	Luxembourg
65	Ekkehard Petri	Statistical officer	European Commission - EUROSTAT	Luxembourg
66	Roberta Pignatelli	Expert Environmental statistics and sustainability monitoring	European Environment Agency (EEA)	Denmark
67	Francesco Tubiello	Senior Statistician	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Italy
68	Alda Diaz Cavallo	Associate Statistician	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Italy
69	Laura Dawidowski	Researcher	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	Argentina
70	Sandro Federici	Head of Science, Technical Support Unit (TFI TSU)	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	Japan
71	Sarah Miet	Environmental Policy Analyst, Environment Directorate	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	France
72	Mauro Migotto	Statistician	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	France
73	Andrzej Suchodolski	Statistician	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	France
74	Alison Culpin	Social Statistics Advisor	The Pacific Community (SPC)	New Caledonia
75	Ekaterina Poleshchuk	Statistician	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Kenya
76	Robert Ndugwa	Chief Data and Analytics	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	Kenya
77	Sara Castro De Hallgren	Sustainable Development Officer	United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD)	United States
78	Sara Duerto Valero	Regional Advisor on Gender Statistics	UN-Women	Thailand
79	María Isabel Cobos	Statistician	United Nations Statistics Division	United States
80	Ilaria Di Matteo	Chief of Section	United Nations Statistics Division	United States
81	Cecile Blake	Statistician	United Nations Statistics Division	United States
82	Indira Persaud	Associate Statistician	United Nations Statistics Division	United States
83	Robin Carrington	Senior Statistics Assistant	United Nations Statistics Division	United States
84	Richard Paul Johnston	Technical Officer	World Health Organization (WHO)	Switzerland

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	Name	Title	Organization / Office	Country
85	Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum	Head of Climate Change and Health Unit	World Health Organization (WHO)	Switzerland
86	Claire Ransom	Associate Scientific Officer	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Switzerland
CONSULTANTS				
87	Francesco Jiminez	Consultant on Climate Change Statistics	Independent consultancy	Mexico
88	Monica Madrid	Consultant on Climate Change Statistics	Independent consultancy	Colombia