DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
STATISTICS DIVISION
UNITED NATIONS

FINAL WORKSHOP ON ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS FOR THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY REGION

ARUSHA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
23-27 OCTOBER 2017

Final Report

United Nations Statistics Division
in collaboration with the
East African Community Secretariat

Background and objectives of the Workshop

1. The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), in collaboration with the East African Community (EAC), organized the Final Workshop on Environment Statistics for the East African Community Region in Arusha, Tanzania from 23 to 27 October 2017.

2. The Workshop was the last activity of the Development Account project "Supporting Member States in developing and strengthening environment statistics and integrated environmental-economic accounting for improved monitoring of sustainable development", of which Module A focuses on strengthening environment statistics in the EAC Secretariat and its member states, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. South Sudan, as a new member state of the EAC, participated in the Workshop to facilitate its integration in EAC's activities. The Workshop followed the two regional Workshops on Environment Statistics in support of the implementation of the FDES 2013 held in Arusha in July 2015 and March 2017 and national missions in the five member states.

3. The objectives of the workshop were to:
   i. Review the progress in the implementation of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013) and the Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT) in the five project countries, as well as the development of national work plans and the establishment of inter-agency committees.
   ii. Finalize the Regional Environment Statistics Compendium.
   iii. Further develop a list of regional environmental indicators based on EAC policies which will help countries prioritize their work to improve regional integration.
   iv. Finalize a Regional Action Plan for Environment Statistics and terms of reference for a Regional Technical Working Group on Environment Statistics.

4. To achieve these objectives the following activities were carried out during the Workshop:
   i. The countries made presentations on the results achieved in environment statistics during the project regarding, inter alia, the FDES 2013 and the ESSAT. They also shared their experiences by presenting the main challenges they faced and how they overcame them. They described the processes undertaken to develop their national action plans and elaborated on the set up and functioning of their inter-agency committees.
   ii. The countries discussed the data tables for each component of the regional compendium in group work. They also reviewed the draft list of regional environmental indicators.
   iii. The countries discussed and evaluated the availability and feasibility of the indicators included in the UNSD Pilot Survey on Climate Change-related Statistics and Indicators in group work.

5. The Workshop was attended by 35 persons. These included representatives from National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and Ministries of Environment (or equivalent

institutions) of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as from the following regional/international organizations and training institutions: UNSD, the EAC Secretariat, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment), the United Nations University (UNU) and the Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC). The Workshop was chaired by Mr. Emmanuel Menyha, Principal Statistician, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).

6. The list of participants is attached in Annex 1.

Opening session

7. The opening remarks started by self-introduction of all participants by mentioning their names, institution and country they are representing.

8. Ms. Reena Shah (United Nations Statistics Division), thanked the Guest of Honour, Prof. Faustin Kamuzora, Permanent Secretary of the Vice President's Office of the United Republic of Tanzania, for accepting to officially open the workshop. She recognized the EAC effort for their continued excellent collaboration. She recognized also the hospitality of United Republic of Tanzania. She thanked FAO, UNECA, COMESA and AfDB for coming to the final activity of the United Nations Development Account project "Supporting Member States in developing and strengthening environment statistics and integrated environmental-economic accounting for improved monitoring of sustainable development." She recalled the purpose of the first Workshop, held in Arusha in July 2015 that was to build national capacities for the implementation of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013). During the second regional workshop, also held in Arusha in March 2017, the participants reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the FDES and the ESSAT and discussed the draft regional compendium on environment statistics, and UNSD introduced new topics such as climate change statistics. Finally, she thanked countries that have already completed the Pilot Survey on Climate Change-related Statistics and Indicators and submitted it to UNSD. Lastly, she encouraged countries to contribute to the successful completion of the Project.

9. Dr. Pantaleo Kessy (Representative of the Director of Planning, East African Community), thanked the member states to respond positively to the invitation of the workshop. He extended a special appreciation to UNSD. He recognized the importance of environment related indicators for monitoring SDGs, Africa's Development Agenda 2063, and EAC vision 2050 in which yield a list of environmental policies that require decisions, such as climate change, biodiversity loss and natural resource management among others. Dr. Kessy underlined that the FDES 2013 framework: (i) marks out the scope of environment statistics; (ii) facilitates a synthesized presentation of data from various subject areas and sources; (iii) simplifies the complexity of the environment appropriately so that it can be measured more easily; (iv) helps to identify the range of

statistics relevant to societal decision-making regarding the environment; (v) is consistent with statistical frameworks already used in other domains to facilitate the integration of environment statistics; and (vi) is conceptually based. He extended a welcome to the new partner state of the EAC Community, the Republic of South Sudan, and expressed his wish that they will catch up with the other countries.

10. Mr. Michael Gitau (East African Community) recognized the presence of UNECA, UNSD, FAO, AfDB, UNEP as well as the presence of various member states that responded positively to the invitation to the workshop. He underlined that this has demonstrated the commitment of EAC countries to this field of statistics.

11. Mr. Alexandre Caldas (UN Environment Representative), in his opening remarks, emphasized that team spirit and collaboration through good people and dedicated personnel with a true spirit of good communication are needed to get good statistics. He encouraged the partner states to work together to make permanent collaboration between countries and international organization. He recognized the host, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of Tanzania and extended his gratitude to UNSD for working together on the project.

12. Ms. Ruth Minja (National Bureau of Statistics – Tanzania) welcomed all participants and thanked UNSD for financing the workshop. She reminded the participants that this was the last workshop, and encouraged them to share their experience in environment statistics.

13. Mr. Irenius Ruyobya, on behalf of Dr. Albina Chuwa, (Director General of the National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania), expressed special thanks to UNSD and EAC Secretariat for organizing and funding this important workshop on environment statistics. He emphasized that the UNSD activities in the region have enhanced national expertise and laid solid foundations for quality environment statistics through the provision of analytical tools such as FDES and ESSAT. He recognized the UNSD interventions as helping the environment experts in the region by improving compilation techniques of environment statistics according to the recommended best international practices. For instance, in Tanzania, the NBS has leveraged on the UNSD support to strengthen the coordination in compilation of environment statistics within the National Statistics System and for the first time, NBS, in collaboration with ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), have envisaged the first publication of comprehensive environment statistics according to the FDES in the country.

14. The Guest of Honour, Prof. Faustin Kamuzora, Permanent Secretary in the Vice-President's Office, extended the gratitude of being part of environment management. He encouraged the participants to use the deliverables of the workshop and apply them in their home country.

Adoption of the agenda

15. The chairperson took the participants through the agenda of the Workshop for adoption. After few amendment, the agenda was adopted as follows:

    i. Opening of the workshop
    ii. Objectives and organization of the workshop in the context of the Development Account project
    iii. Session 1: Current regional and international activities in environmental statistics and indicators
    iv. Session 2: Country presentations on:
        - Results of the project in terms of:
            - Data production
            - Coordination
            - Development of the National Action Plans
        - Main challenges faced and how they were overcome
        - Evaluation of the project
        - Future work in environment statistics
    v. Session 3: EAC regional environment statistics compendium
    vi. Session 4: EAC regional environment statistics compendium (Group Work)
        a) Group work on data related to FDES Component 1 in draft compendium
        b) Group work on data related to FDES Component 2 in draft compendium
        c) Group work on data related to FDES Component 3 in draft compendium
        d) Group work on data related to FDES Component 4 in draft compendium
        e) Group work on data related to FDES Component 5 in draft compendium
        f) Group work on data related to FDES Component 6 in draft compendium
        g) Plans for finalization of the draft compendium
    vii. Session 5: EAC list of regional indicators
    viii. Session 6: EAC list of regional indicators (Group work)
    ix. Session 7: EAC list of regional indicators: Plan for finalization
    x. Session 8: Climate change statistics
        a) Climate change statistics and the FDES (UNSD)
        b) Review of the draft list of indicators (Group work)
    xi. Session 9: Training activities and the implementation of the FDES 2013
    xii. Session 10: Supporting regional and national programs of environment statistics
    xiii. Closing remarks
    xiv. Evaluation

16. The discussions were organized in both plenary and working group (country break-up) sessions. The agenda is attached hereto as Annex 2.

17. The Workshop's discussions were based on presentations made by various facilitators and participants. When discussing the compendium, each country composed a group and

each group discussed its country's data and indicators based on what was reported in the compendium.

18. All documentation and presentations used in the Workshop are available and can be downloaded at: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/meetings/2017-EAC/index.cshtml

Outcome of the deliberations

Session 1: Current regional and international activities in environmental statistics and indicators

19. Seven presentations were made in Session 1. Regional Action Plan for Environment Statistics (EAC); Statistical Capacity Building in Africa: Insights from the African Development Bank Group (AfDB); Current activities in environmental statistics, indicators, and accounting (UNECA); Activities and plans in environment statistics (COMESA); Environmentally-related SDG indicators and the UNSD/UN Environment Questionnaire on Environment Statistics (UNSD); Environmental Dimension of the SDGs and UN Environment's role UN Environment (UN Environment); and Environment statistics for evidence-based decision making (FAO).

20. Mr. Michael Gitau presented on the Regional Action Plan for Environment Statistics. He detailed the EAC Regional Action Plan for Development and Harmonization of Environment Statistics 2017-2018. The plan is composed of three stages: Preparatory, Foundational, and Operational. He urged member states to review the plan and update it.

21. Mr. Stephan Bahemuka, presented on Statistical Capacity Building in Africa: Insights from the African Development Bank Group of African Development Bank Capacity Building (AfDB). He outlined the Statistical Capacity Building Program (SCB) offered by AfDB:
    a. SCB Phase I, II, III & IV (2004 – 2017);
    b. SCB Funds are managed by Sub Regional Organizations (COMESA, SADC, ECOWAS & AFRISTAT) and the Statistical Training Centres in Tanzania, Uganda, Cameroon, Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire;
    c. SCB specific programs include ICP, HCPI, AIH, AIKP, CRVS and Social Statistics;
    d. SCB provides technical and financial support to member countries on a needs be basis for the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, price statistics, rebasing of GDP, business registers and national strategies for the development of statistics (NSDS);
    e. AfDB Korea Fund for the Development of an Environment Statistics Information System

Currently the AfDB plays a role in:

a. Increasing coordination with other development partners to enhance statistical capacity in regional member countries (UNSC, WB, IMF, FAO etc.);
b. Direct technical and financial support to countries to generate baseline data to better monitor progress e.g., of the SDGs, the H5s and development of clearly defined and measurable indicators;
c. Advocating with national governments to invest in statistical development i.e. Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA);
d. The Africa Information Highway which has revolutionized data access and exchange between countries through open data platforms.

22. Mr. Xiaoning Gong (Chief, Economic Statistics and National Accounts Section, UNECA) presented on Current activities in environmental statistics, indicators, and accounting.
    a) He showed the current state of Environment Statistics and Accounting in Africa, where many countries are still in an early stage of development in terms of environment statistics caused mainly by low capacity in data collection, compilation, and dissemination; lack of environment statistics and inadequate monitoring and measurement of progress towards environmental sustainability and sustainable development. He mentioned that in the EAC two countries are implementing the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA): Kenya and Uganda, and that the advanced African countries in SEEA are Botswana, Madagascar, Mauritius, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.
    b) UNECA offers Capacity Building on FDES in Africa that aims to develop technical knowledge and skills for producing environment statistics and accounts at the level of the national statistical system. There are three phases in the programme: e-Training module; Face-to-face seminar; and National workshops and technical assistance missions to pilot countries.
    c) For future work, UNECA has a strategy and plans to mainstream the SEEA in Africa, based on the good experience with the FDES and the UNSD/EAC project. This will be done in the three phases: e-Training module; Face-to-face seminar; and National workshops and technical assistance missions to pilot countries.

23. Mr. David Rausis (Associate Statistician, UNSD) presented on the Environmentally-related SDG indicators and the UNSD/UN Environment Questionnaire on Environment Statistics.
    a) He talked about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators whereby the Environmental dimension of sustainable development has been fully fleshed out in the goals: 6. Clean Water and Sanitation; 7. Affordable and Clean Energy; 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities; 12. Responsible Consumption and Production; 13. Climate Action; 14. Life below Water; 15. Life on Land, and also mainstreamed/embedded under all other goals.
    b) Almost half of the SDG targets require environment statistics to compile its indicators. The need for improvement in data and statistics to monitor progress on

the SDGs and the associated need for statistical capacity building is key for developing countries.

c) Mr. Rausis explained that the UNSD/UN Environment Questionnaire aims to provide internationally comparable statistics on environmental issues based on standard questionnaires and methodology. Currently the Questionnaire is sent to about 170 member states and areas in 5 languages. It is complemented by the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire on the State of the Environment for their member states. Close collaboration between UNSD and OECD/Eurostat is maintained on conceptual issues, validation procedures and data validation. Collaboration is also maintained with, inter alia, FAO/Aquastat (water statistics), the Basel Convention (hazardous waste), and the UN Regional Commissions on similar issues, including translation.
He mentioned that the Questionnaire is sent to National Statistical Offices and Ministries of Environment and is linked to economic statistics through the use of ISIC Rev. 4 in several tables, allowing for better alignment with the SNA and the SEEA.

24. Mr. Alexandre Caldas (Chief of Country Outreach, Technology and Innovation Branch Science Division, UN Environment) made a presentation on How will the 2030 Agenda be monitored. He started by presenting how the 2030 Agenda will be monitored, with reporting systems at national, regional and global level. He then explained the role of UN Environment in the SDGs and more specifically in the SDG indicators by presenting the status of work of some of them.

25. Ms. Giulia Conchedda (FAO) presented on Environment statistics for evidence-based decision making. She first presented the core agri-environmental statistics and processes of FAO. As part of it she talked about the type of data FAO is collecting from the countries and how they go about doing this. She then explained the work that FAO is undertaking in analytical agri-environmental statistics and the different methodologies they are working on. Finally, she showed the links between the agri-environmental data of FAO and the FDES, with a focus on the EAC indicators.

26. Mr. Erick Litswa (UN Environment) presented on the Indicator reporting information system (IRIS). IRIS is an online national reporting system that has been developed by UNEP to facilitate reporting at all levels and to make it easier to take stock of the environment. It is a web-based information system that aims to reduce the burden of routine reporting and thus enable better decisions. Indicators are information that tell us in a simple manner about the status of often complex systems. Mr. Erick said that IRIS is an open source software that be connected to UNEP Live so that countries can share relevant data and indicators with UNEP audiences. UNEP Live is an on-line knowledge management platform that makes accessible - global, regional and national data and knowledge. He gave an example, of Montenegro where IRIS is used for the SDGs. He also talked about the Small Island Developing States (SIDS), where they wanted to compare data between countries. He made the point that the EAC Secretariat could use IRIS to track how countries are responding.

Discussions

27. Regarding the presentation of UNECA, it was mentioned that Rwanda also had a project to implement environment-economic accounts in the area of minerals, land and water. One participant asked the countries that have projects on the SEEA to share more with the countries that did not benefit of such project. Some participants asked what would be the criteria to start with environment-economic accounts and which of the three types of accounts would fit better in their national situation. Other participants showed interest in the online presentation on statistics and accounts of UNECA.

28. Concerning the criteria to start working on accounts, UNECA said that there were no defined criteria. Finally, UNECA said that countries will be introduced to all three types of accounts during the online training, which won't be too demanding in terms of time from the countries.

29. After the presentation of COMESA, it was asked if there was anything happening on Blue Economy in the COMESA region. COMESA responded that work on the Blue Economy was ongoing, both for countries with marine resources and landlocked countries.

30. The presentation on the SDG indicators by UNSD triggered some questions. One participant wanted to know whether water abstraction or water use would be better to use for indicator 6.4.1 on Change in water-use efficiency over time. UNSD responded that the indicator is still under development, but that water abstraction was easier to estimate, especially when it has to be disaggregated by economic activity. Water use, though mentioned in the name of the indicator, is hard to estimate, and is even more difficult if disaggregation by economic activity is required. UNSD was also asked to discuss the type of waste, either collected or generated, to use for the indicators. UNSD replied that this was being discussed at the international level, but that waste collected was easier to monitor than waste generated.

31. Concerning the presentation of UN Environment on the environmental dimension of the SDGs and its role in the 2030 agenda, some precisions were requested. One participant mentioned that it was challenging for the NSOs to include GIS in their work programme as it requires specific software and trainings. Another person said that the SDG indicators would necessitate a lot of capacity requirements if they want to have information for all of them. Finally, a participant asked what should be done if the countries cannot compile the indicators.

32. UN Environment replied that they will make facilitate countries to participate in training sessions. As they have an agreement with ESRI, they can also make some licenses available. However, they also promote the use of open source GIS tools and software. In term of capacity building, many countries are still in need of assistance.

However, it was mentioned that training should be first given on environment statistics before going further to GIS. COMESA added that Mauritius is using a lot of geospatial data in combination with official statistics. FAO also mentioned that there is a lot of room to build capacities in GIS and official statistics.

33. After the FAO presentations, some participants wanted to know to whom FAO is sending its Questionnaire because they would like to update the data. FAO replied that they would appreciate to receive updates from the countries and would look at the email list together with the countries during the week.

34. Regarding the presentation of Mr. Erik Litswa on the IRIS, one participant asked if the tool was only for SDG reporting or if it could be used for other purposes. Another participant said that it was a powerful tool, but that the geospatial and the statistical community cannot understand each other well. She advised on bringing these two expertises together during capacity building.

35. Mr. Erik Litswa said that IRIS was an open source software. He also mentioned that the GIS softwares are expensive. For providing training they have a process with "go to meeting". He expressed that he would be pleased to give them a demo online. For technical capacities, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) countries designated their sub-regional commission to acquire the training (training of trainers). He explained that IRIS was a background tool and that the data could be published on the NSO website or on UNEP Live. He said that UNEP Live was designed to access data and IRIS to collect it.

Session 2: Country presentations

36. Following the order of presentations in the session, the six presentations were made by Mr. Gerard Barutwanayo from the Institut de Statistiques et d'Etudes Economiques du Burundi, Mr. Anthony Mugane from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Mr. Stephane Mugabe from the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, Ms. Joice Jore from the National Bureau of Statistics of South Sudan, Mr. Muminu Mulindwa Matovu from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Ms. Ruth Minja from the NBS of Tanzania.

    All the country presentations were made focusing on the following major areas:
    - Results of the project in terms of:
        - Data production
        - Coordination
        - Development of the National Action Plans
    - Main challenges faced and how they were overcome
    - Evaluation of the project
    - Future work in environment statistics

The presenters were very appreciative of the assistance provided through the project but emphasized a few additional points. It was mentioned that although the FDES and the ESSAT have helped the countries to maximize the use of their scarce resources, they are still facing many challenges. One of the biggest challenges was the difficulty to get data from the line ministries, where it was necessary to push people so that they would provide their data. Moreover, there was a need to improve some important topics, including waste statistics. Finally, all countries noted that they had either already produced a compendium of environment statistics according to the FDES, or that they were heading in this direction.

Discussions

37. EAC Secretariat reminded partner states to make a follow up to the letter requesting countries to nominate a member for the Technical Working Group (TWG) on environment statistics of the EAC. Countries agreed to follow up.

38. The representative of Rwanda informed the workshop that since 2015, Rwanda has been implementing Natural Capital Accounting, with the support of the World Bank and the Netherlands.

39. The UNECA representative was interested in the SEEA in Uganda. The representative of Uganda informed the workshop that the account will be started by the end of November 2017. There is a consultant in place to help them compile the account.

40. The UNECA representative asked South Sudan, as a new member of EAC, whether they have a unit of environment statistics. The South Sudan representative replied that the Economic Statistics Unit oversees environment statistics related activities.

41. The Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC) informed the meeting on the training courses provided by EASTC, including on official statistics. He stated that the challenge they were facing was the lack of adequate trainers with minimum qualification (PhD). For that, the African Development Bank (AfDB) can provide financial support to EASTC to overcome the challenges by funding short-courses on environment statistics. COMESA said that not only academic trainings were important, but also technical training. Study tours in more advanced countries like Mauritius, South Africa or Botswana should be encouraged. It was also mentioned that the online training of UNECA was a good starting point for getting information about environment statistics and that it could be a good idea to develop them further.

42. The participants discussed the work of Tanzania in developing national metadata. Tanzania said that so far, they were developing metadata for the administrative data that they collect from the institutions members of their Technical Working Group (TWG). They borrowed the idea of the metadata from the FDES, ESSAT and other

international documents. As mentioned during presentations of other countries, in Tanzania too, some institutions were not willing to provide their data.

43. Given that some countries in the region were collecting data through surveys, they were asked to share their household surveys with the others. UNSD added that it has made a compilation of environmentally-related questions in censuses/surveys and of specialized environmental surveys available on its website, where countries can find useful information if they desire to collect environmental data through such surveys.

Session 3: EAC regional environment statistics compendium

44. The EAC Secretariat presented the list of tables included in the draft regional compendium of environment statistics. Partner states were requested to review and update them. Discussions were made in group work in Session 4.

Session 4: EAC regional environment statistics compendium (Group Work)

Group work on data related to FDES Component 1 to 6 in draft compendium

45. The EAC Secretariat shared a list of tables included in the compendium. In total, the compendium included 104 tables. The workshop broke into groups organized according to countries. The Terms of Reference of the group work were as follows: (i) to review the indicators/statistics presented, including the environmentally-related SDGs; (ii) to consider SDG indicators and their metadata; (iii) to review issues related to these indicators collected during the March 2017 meeting; and (iv) to make a final selection of the indicators to be included in the compendium.

46. After each group submitted its decision to UNSD, the responses were compared and a final decision was made by all countries (Annex 3).

47. Since the environment statistics compendium tables that were taken from the EAC Facts and Figures publication needed improvement, it was decided that the tables that participants decided to keep in the compendium would be reviewed and their data would be updated. To do that, the EAC Secretariat would request the countries to submit new or revised data based on accompanying metadata. Moreover, in the future, when the EAC Secretariat will send its Questionnaire for the EAC Facts and Figures, it will also copy the environment statisticians of the NSO, with a view to improve the quality and availability of data.

Session 5: EAC list of regional indicators

48. UNSD presented the draft list of regional indicators. Countries reviewed independently the topics below before reporting back their preferred indicators to the plenary.
    - Burundi: Biodiversity; Forest and Woodlands
    - Kenya: Extreme Events and Disasters; Coastal and Marine Resources
    - Rwanda: Energy and Minerals; Waste and Residuals
    - South Sudan: Health and Environment
    - Tanzania: Freshwater; Air; Governance
    - Uganda: Land; Agriculture; Expenditures

Session 6: EAC list of regional indicators (Group work)

49. The workshop broke into groups organized according to countries. The Terms of Reference for the group work were as follows: (i) to review the indicators/statistics presented; and (ii) to select the indicators.

Session 7: EAC list of regional indicators: Plan for finalization

50. In the plenary, countries presented connections between the proposed regional indicators and their respective country data.

51. As there was need of more time to make a final decision on the list of indicators, it was decided that priority would be given to the finalization of the environment statistics compendium, and that the further development and finalization of the list of indicators would be taken up at a future date.

Session 8: Climate change statistics

52. Ms. Reena Shah (UNSD) presented on the global work on climate change indicators. She started the presentation with a summary of the current state of climate change statistics. She then described the work of UNSD in the area, both in terms of the relationship between climate change statistics and the FDES, and other activities. She explained that UNSD was asked by the Statistical Commission to review and consider the set of climate change-related statistics and indicators of the Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE) as a basis for developing a global set of climate change statistics and indicators. As part of this work, she explained that UNSD launched a Pilot Survey based on the UN-ECE set of indicators to have a better idea of the data availability and the applicability of the set in the countries. The Pilot Survey will help UNSD improve the set of indicators before launching a global consultation with all countries. Finally, she

provided more detailed information on the Pilot Survey as the countries would be asked during the group work to fill some of it.

53. The COMESA representative, Dr. Anand Sookun, presented on the role of national statistical offices in the calculation of GHG emissions. At the beginning of this presentation he talked about some concepts to understand climate change. He then went through the different climate change agreements and what they mean in terms of reporting. Finally, he explained how statistics on the environment, climate change and others help in reporting, showing how the GHG Emissions calculation tool works.

54. Ms. Giulia Conchedda (FAO) presented on FAOSTAT Statistics for Climate Change in Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use. She started her presentation by describing the relevance of climate change to FAO work. She then focused on the FAOSTAT emissions statistics, explaining the methodological work of FAO in this area, how they estimate data for FAOSTAT and how it can be used. Finally, she explained the work of FAO in climate change statistics beyond estimating emissions from agriculture, such as on the temperature anomalies.

55. Ms. Mayiani Saino from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya presented on the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) of Kenya for climate change. She started her presentation by describing the objectives of the NAP, saying that it aimed at integrating climate change adaptation into national and county level development planning until 2030. She then gave more details about its implementation and operationalization and presented the relevant policies. She continued by describing, with the help of a graph, the coordination and institutional arrangements. Finally, she said that, though the NAP is expensive and will require international funds and technological transfers, it is necessary to have such a development in line with the sustainable development agenda.

Discussions

56. Regarding the presentation of UNSD, one participant asked about the relationship between environment statistics and climate change statistics. Some participants shared their concern about having another set of indicators but agreed that a manageable list of indicators would be very useful with the growing demand of climate change monitoring. Ms. Reena Shah explained that the climate change indicators were all related to international frameworks like the SDGs or the FDES, and that the Statistical Commission, at its forty-seventh session, recommended that countries use the FDES 2013 to guide the development of climate change statistics and indicators, given the close interrelationship between environment statistics and climate change statistics.

57. After the presentation of COMESA, it was asked how many times countries had to submit data to UNFCCC and if the software to calculate the emissions was available to everyone. Dr. Anand Sookun replied that most countries were currently at their

third national communication. He explained that the software and the guidelines were available online, but it could be difficult for countries to calculate the emissions on their own. There are a lot of related trainings going on, and providing that the interested person contacts the right institution, it is possible to participate in these trainings. Ms. Giulia Conchedda from FAO said that they also offer online courses for calculating emissions from agriculture. Dr. Anand Sookun added that the reporting process was complicated and goes through the Ministries of Environment. However, he noted that for non-Annex I countries, the national communications were generally less complicated.

58. A question was asked on the difference between LULUCF (Land use, land-use change, and forestry) and AFOLU (Agriculture, forestry, and other land use). It was explained that LULUCF covers emissions and removals of greenhouse gases resulting from direct human-induced land use, land-use change, and forestry activities. For example, when peatlands degrade, they release a lot of emissions (1-2 percent of the total emissions). But there are other activities that absorb GHGs, for example forest. AFOLU covers emissions from the agricultural activities and LULUCF sector, with an emphasis on activities. IPCC guidelines are extremely detailed on the emissions from each of these activities.

59. Regarding the presentation from Kenya, it was asked how Kenya was planning to get the $40 billion to cover the cost of the NAP. It was explained that this figure doesn't only refer to money, but also to technological transfers. Moreover, it was added that the plan was for 28 sectors over 13 years, and therefore it was not that much per sector per year.

Group work

60. To review the draft list of indicators included in the Pilot Survey, the participants broke into groups organized according to countries: Rwanda-Burundi, Kenya-South Sudan, and Tanzania-Uganda. The countries that had already completed the Pilot Survey before the workshop were thus in a position to lead the other countries through it. The participants were asked to look at the applicability of the list to the EAC countries and at the data availability. The detailed group observations were then given to UNSD.

61. Burundi and Tanzania, which had filled the Pilot Survey before the workshop, explained that they used their respective technical working groups (TWGs) to complete it. They sometimes had to send official letters to receive responses. Burundi remarked that an additional question about whether there is a partnership for the indicator should be added. Uganda added that they tried to engage with other partners and they now have a draft Questionnaire, but they were not yet ready to submit it since it could be improved, especially for the part on the impacts. They were also facing challenges for the drivers.

62. Some participants noted that completing the Pilot Survey requires a lot of coordination and the organization of a national workshop, since it often is the only way to get data from the Ministries. They asked UNSD whether funding would be available for such work. UNSD responded that such funding was not available but given the importance of climate change issues and the need for reliable and timely indicators, countries should seek funding opportunities from bilateral or multilateral donor institutions. One participant noted that one way to reduce the funding problem would be to have an online portal where each institution at the national level could complete the Pilot Survey individually.

63. Another participant said that a lot of indicators seemed to require having the SEEA accounts in place, which was not the case in most countries of the region. In this regard, a simplification of the indicators would be welcome.

Session 9: Training activities and the implementation of the FDES 2013

64. Mr. Godfrey Saga from EASTC made a statement on the training of environment statisticians at EASTC in support of the FDES. EASTC is a regional institution serving eighteen member states. For what is pertaining to environment statistics as of now, EASTC doesn't have a fully pledged program, but in recognizing the objective of the FDES, has already started trainings on the FDES. The training is on two levels, at the bachelor's degree and at the master's degree designed to respond to the statistical demands of countries in the Eastern and Southern Africa region.

65. EASTC also presented that, environment statistics, as an emerging statistical field of official statistics, is not taught at universities. Normally students are trained at statistical training institutes such as EASTC by teachers with working experience from NSOs, government departments and international organizations (i.e. from hands–on experience). However, most institutes, including EASTC, face shortage of teaching staff and inadequate teaching materials in the field of environment statistics. This situation limits the capacity of most countries to produce reliable environment statistics for effective policy and decision makers. The big problem is to find trainers of environment statistics at master's level, because the requirement of trainers at master's level should have at least a PhD.

66. In addition to this presentation, it was mentioned that Makerere University and the Technical University of Kenya are also delivering training diplomas in statistics.

Session 10: Supporting regional and national programs of environment statistics

67. Development of National Action Plan: Countries presented on their experiences of the development of their National Action Plans, challenges faced and how they overcame them.

68. The main takeaway was that without the support of a consultant, as well as the guidance and feedback provided by UNSD throughout the process, it would have been very difficult for the countries to develop National Action Plans. These plans were seen as very useful for the countries to plan future activities, although the countries were aware that some of the planned activities may not be carried out. They also said that the activities would have to be conducted with the involvement of their TWGs.

69. Mr. Michael Gitau (EAC) presented on the Development of a draft Regional Action Plan for Environment Statistics. After a presentation on the draft Regional Action Plan at the beginning of the week, the EAC Secretariat requested the countries to complete it during the week and submit the updated plans. Though South Sudan was not part of the project at its inception, the EAC Secretariat was hoping to include it at some point.

70. Two questions were raised regarding the draft Regional Action Plan. The first one was on the timeline of the EAC Secretariat to send the new tables for the regional compendium. Mr. Gitau replied that they would send them by 29 October 2017. The second question was about the inclusion of climate change statistics in the draft Action Plan. Mr. Gitau replied that the draft Action Plan was built on the national ones. Therefore, as countries implement the FDES as per their national action plans, which includes a component on climate change statistics, they would also include climate change at the regional level as per the Regional Action Plan. The draft Action Plan will be submitted to the Director-Generals of the NSOs of the EAC partner states for consideration and adoption.

71. Mr. Michael Gitau then presented the Terms of References (TORs) for the Regional Technical Working Group. These TORs had been developed at an earlier stage, but only Burundi and Tanzania had submitted comments. He asked again for countries to provide comments.

72. Finally, Mr. Michael Gitau presented the recommendations of the workshop. A few remarks were made on the timelines. The workshop recommended that the EAC Secretariat would coordinate Partner States to review the draft set of environmental indicators to support regional policy making, the production of core statistics for the FDES and the Sustainable Development Goal indicators; and that the EAC Secretariat would develop and share Terms of Reference for the task by 31December 2017.

Closing Remarks

73. In his closing remarks, Mr. Irenius Ruyobya, the Director of Statistical Operations NBS, thanked participants, member states and international organizations for their contribution in development of environment statistics in the EAC Region.

74. The EAC representative, Mr. Michael Gitau, thanked participants and facilitators (UNECA, FAO, UNSD, COMESA, UN Environment, AfDB and FAO). He concluded with hope of taking forward the fruitful deliberations.

75. Mrs. Reena Shah (UNSD) thanked all participants for their active participation. She reminded them that even if this was the last workshop, the work needed to keep going on. She promised that UNSD would still be there to backstop the work with the partner states even though the project would officially come to a close at the end of 2017. She concluded by noting that Rwanda and Burundi would participate in the planned UNSD workshop on the implementation of the FDES 2013 in the francophone Central African countries in Gabon in November 2017 to promote the work done in the EAC region and to share their country experiences. Finally, she thanked Mr. Emmanuel Menyha for his excellent Chairmanship of the workshop.

Recommendations

76. After most positive discussions, the following Recommendations were agreed upon by the plenary:

    1) EAC Secretariat and Partner States to expedite the establishment of the EAC regional working group on environment statistics by 30 March 2018.

    2) Partner States to align to the extent possible their respective national action plans with the Regional Action Plan for environment statistics by 30 April 2018.

    3) Partner states to submit revised series for selected tables in the EAC facts and figures by 24 November 2017.

    4) UNSD in collaboration with the EAC Secretariat to review the draft compendium and new data submissions and finalise the draft compendium based on comments received during the workshop by 31 December 2017.

    5) EAC to coordinate Partner States to review the draft set of environmental indicators to support regional policy making, the production of core statistics for the FDES and the Sustainable Development Goal indicators; EAC to develop and share Terms of Reference for the task by 31 December 2017.

    6) Partner States to produce national publications on environment statistics by June 2018.

    7) Partner States were encouraged to complete and submit the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaires on Waste and Water and submit by 10 Nov 2017

    8) Partner States who had not submitted the pilot survey on Climate Change statistics were encouraged to fill and submit to UNSD by 24 November 2017.

9) EAC Secretariat in collaboration with development partners to urgently establish a program specific for development of environment statistics in the Republic of South Sudan.

10) EAC Secretariat, Partner states and development partners to collaborate on continued strengthening, training and capacity building on environment statistics in the region.

Annex 1: *List of Participants*

Final Workshop on Environment Statistics for the East African Community Region
Arusha, Tanzania, 23-27 October 2017

COUNTRIES

BURUNDI

Mr. Jean Claude Sibomana
Directeur de Département
Institut de Statistiques et d'Etudes Economiques du Burundi (ISTEEBU)
B.P. 1156
Bujumbura, Burundi
Tel: + 257 2221 6734
Mob: + 257 7992 8809
E-mail: sibomana.jeanclaude@yahoo.fr

Mr. Gerard Barutwanayo
Senior in Agricultural and Environmental Statistics Service
Institut de Statistiques et d'Etudes Economiques du Burundi (ISTEEBU)
B.P. 1156
Bujumbura, Burundi
Tel: + 257 6917 7351
Mob: + 257 7957 4283
E-mail: gerardbarutwanayo@gmail.com

Mr. Jonathan Hatungimana
Chief of Environmental Information Center Service
Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement (OBPE)
B.P. 56 Gitega
Bujumbura, Burundi
Tel: +257 2224 1368
Mob: +2577135 5693
E-mail: johadelb@yahoo.fr

KENYA

Mr. Anthony Nyotu Mugane
Chief Statistician/Economist
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
State Department of Environment
NHIF Building, 13th floor, RM 1315
P.O. Box 30126-00100
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: + 254 2027 30808
Mob: +254 722 665 691
E-mail: muganean@gmail.com

Ms. Julia Mayiani Saino
National Project Manager
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
P.O Box 30126-00200
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 723 332 134
E-mail: mayiani@live.com;
msaino@environment.go.ke;
enolesaino@gmail.com

RWANDA

Mr. Stephane Mugabe
Team Leader of Agricultural and Environmental Statistics
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)
P.O. Box 6139
Kigali, Rwanda
Mob: + 250 788 546168
E-mail: stephane.mugabe@statistics.gov.rw

Mr. Modeste Tuyishime Ngondo
Statistician
Ministry of Environment (MoE)
P.O. Box 3502
Kigali, Rwanda
Tel: + 250 788 491 960
Mob: + 250 782 670 241
E-mail: mtuyishime@minirena.gov.rw

Mr. Emmanuel Bareke
Statistician
Rwanda Environment Management Authority
P.O. Box 7436
Kigali, Rwanda
Tel: +250 788 551 262
E-mail: emmanuelbareke@yahoo.fr

SOUTH SUDAN

Ms. Joice Lagu
Environmental Statistician
National Bureau of Statistics
May Street (Ministries road)
P.O. Box 137
Juba, South Sudan
Tel: +211 956 227 803
E-mail: joicejore14@gmail.com

Ms. Victoria Bepo
GIS and Remote Sensing Officer
National Bureau of Statistics
May Street (Ministries road)
P.O. Box 137
Juba, South Sudan
Tel: +211 955 070 015
E-mail: Victoria.igale@gmail.com

UGANDA

Mr. Emmanuel Menyha
Principal Statistician - Agriculture and Environment Statistics
Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)
P.O. Box 7186
Plot 9, Colville Street
Kampala, Uganda
Tel: + 256 414 706 094
Mob: +256 772 889 554
E-mail: emenyha@gmail.com

Mr. Muminu Matovu
Senior Statistician
Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)
P.O. Box 7186
Plot 9, Colville Street
Kampala, Uganda
Tel: + 256 414 706 000
Mob: +256 772 640 099
E-mail: zamuminu@gmail.com

Mr. Mike Nsereko
Director Policy, Planning & Information
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
P.O. Box 22255
Kampala, Uganda
Mob: + 256 772 979 824
Fax: + 256 414 257 521
E-mail: mnsereko@nemaug.org

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Mr. Irenius Ruyobya
Director for Statistical Operations,
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
18 Kivukoni Front Road
P.O. Box 796
11992 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: + 255 222 122 722/3
Mob: +255 712 680 975
E-mail: irenius.ruyobya@nbs.go.tz

Ms. Ruth Minja
Manager for Environment and Statistical Analysis
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
18 Kivukoni Front Road
P.O. Box 796
11992 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: + 255 222 122 722/3
Mob: +255 712 680 975
E-mail: ruth.minja@nbs.go.tz

Mr. Saruni Njipay
Statistician
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
18 Kivukoni Front Road
P.O. Box 796
11992 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: + 255 658 217 564
E-mail: saruni.njipay@nbs.go.tz

Mr. Faraja Ngerageza
Principal Environmental Officer
Vice President's Office – Division of Environment
P.O. Box 5280
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: +255 222 118 416
Mob: + 255 227 152 70188
E-mail: ngerageza2001@yahoo.co.uk

Ms. Margaret M. Martin
Fields Operations Manager
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
P.O. Box 796
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Mob: + 255 755 373 111
E-mail: mmmartin.martin3@gmail.com
margaret.martin@nbs.go.tz

Ms. Leokadia Mtey
Statistician
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
P.O. Box 7108
Arusha, Tanzania
Mob: + 255 786 022 440
E-mail: leokadia.mtey@nbs.go.tz

Mr. Boniface Simpoli Yohana
Statistician
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
P.O.BOX 7108
Arusha, Tanzania
Mob: +255 763491136
Email: boniface.yohana@yahoo.com

Mr. Julius Edward Salema
Environmental Officer
President's Office, Planning Commission
10 Kivukoni Road
P.O. Box 9242
11405 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Mob: +255 713 252625
+255 765 762952
Email: juliusdwrd@yahoo.com

Ms. Enezael Emmanuel Ayo
Environmental Health Officer
Dar es Salaam City Council
P.O. Box 9084
1 Morogoro Road
11882 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Mob: + 255 755 530 949
E-mail: enezaelayo@yahoo.com

AGENCIES

UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION (UNSD)

Ms. Reena Shah
Chief
Environment Statistics Section
United Nations Statistics Division
2 UN Plaza, Room DC2-1416
East 44th Street
New York, NY 10017
USA
Tel: +1 212 963 4586
Fax: +1 212 963 0623
E-mail: shahr@un.org

Mr. David Rausis
Associate Statistician
Environment Statistics Section
United Nations Statistics Division
2 UN Plaza, Room DC2-1404
East 44th Street
New York, NY 10017
USA
Tel: +1 917 367 5892
E-mail: rausis@un.org

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

Dr. Pantaleo Kessy
Principal Economist
East African Community
P. O Box 1096
Arusha, Tanzania
Tel: +255 27 262100
Mob: +255 699 210067
Email: pkessy@eachq.org

Mr. Michael Gitau
Statistician, Statistics Department
EAC Secretariat
P.O. Box 1096
Arusha, Tanzania
Tel: +254 722 942 655; +255 763 322 700
E-mail: mgitau@eachq.org
mggitau@gmail.com

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AfDB)

Mr. Stephen Bahemuka
Senior Regional Statistician
African Development Bank (AfDB)
Khushee Tower, Longonot Road, Upper Hill
P.O. Box 4861-00200
Nairobi, Kenya
Mob: +254 703 898 580
E-mail: s.bahemuka@afdb.org

COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA)

Mr. Anand Sookun
Consultant
COMESA
Tel.: +230 416 7513, +230 578 69007
E-mail: asookun@gmail.com

EASTERN AFRICA STATISTICAL TRAINING CENTRE (EASTC)

Mr. Godfrey Saga
Assistant Lecturer
Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre
P.O. Box 35103
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Mob: +255 717 067 873
E-mail: godfrey.saga@eastc.ac.tz

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

Ms. Giulia Conchedda
Geospatial and Agri-environmental Statistics Analyst
Statistics Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Via Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy
Tel.: +39 065705 2082
Mob: +39 329 0605550
E-mail: giulia.conchedda@fao.org

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (UNECA)

Mr. Greg Xiaoning Gong
Chief, Economic Statistics
and National Accounts Section
African Centre for Statistics
UNECA
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: + 251 11 544 5425
Mob: +251 920 221 344
Fax: + 251 115 510 389
E-mail: xiaoning.gong@un.org

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UN ENVIRONMENT)

Prof. Alexandre Caldas
Director, Country Outreach, Technology
and Innovation Branch
Science Division
UN Environment
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
P.O Box 47074
00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254-20-762 2015
Mob: +254-795-107674
E-mail: alexandre.caldas@unep.org

Mr. Erick Litswa
Manager, IRIS Deployment
Science Division
UN Environment
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
P.O Box 47074
00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 207 624 197
Mob: +254 725 493 914
E-mail: Erick.Litswa@unep.org

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY (UNU)

Dr. Kees Baldé
Associate Programme Officer
United Nations University
Tel.: (31) 70 3375047
Mob: (31) 6524 75598
E-mail: balde@unu.edu;
c.balde@cbs.nl

Ms. Vanessa Forti
Programme Associate
United Nations University
Tel.: +39-338-2831036
Mob: +39-338-2831036
E-mail: forti@vie.unu.edu

Annex 2: *Agenda*

Final Workshop on Environment Statistics for the East African Community Region

Arusha, Tanzania
23-27 October 2017

Monday, 23 October 2017

8:00-9:00 **Registration of participants**

9:00-9:30 **Opening of the workshop**

- United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
- East African Community (EAC)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)
- National Bureau of Statistics - Tanzania
- Vice-President's Office - Tanzania

9:30-10:00 **Objectives and organization of the workshop in the context of the Development Account project**

- Status of activities on the Development Account project on: Supporting Member States in Developing and Strengthening Environment Statistics and Integrated Environmental-economic Accounting for Improved Monitoring of Sustainable Development (UNSD)
- Presentation and adoption of agenda
- Introduction of participants

10:00-10:30 *Coffee break*

10:30-12:30 **Session 1: Current regional and international activities in environmental statistics and indicators**

- Regional activities
  - Regional Action Plan for Environment Statistics (EAC)
  - African Development Bank Capacity Building for Environment Statistics (AfDB)
  - Current activities in environmental statistics, indicators and accounting (UNECA)
  - Activities and plans in environment statistics (COMESA)

12:30-13:30 *Lunch*

13:30-15:00 **Session 1: Current regional and international activities in environmental statistics and indicators (contd.)**

- International activities
  - Environmentally-related SDG indicators and the UNSD/UN Environment Questionnaire on Environment Statistics (UNSD)

- Environmental Dimension of the SDGs and UN Environment's role UN Environment)
- Environment statistics for evidence-based decision making (FAO)
- Indicator Reporting Information System (IRIS) (UN Environment)

15:00-15:30 *Coffee break*

15:30-17:00 **Session 2: Country presentations on:**

- **Results of the project in terms of:**
  - **Data production**
  - **Coordination**
  - **Development of the National Action Plans**
- **Main challenges faced and how they were overcome**
- **Evaluation of the project**
- **Future work in environment statistics**

Tuesday, 24 October 2017

8:30-12:00 **Session 2: Country presentations on the state of environment statistics (contd.)**

10:00-10:30 *Coffee break*

12:00-13:00 *Lunch*

13:00-14:00 **Session 3: Environment statistics dissemination**

- EAC regional environment statistics compendium
  - Presentation of draft compendium (EAC/UNSD)
  - Discussion

14:00-16:30 **Session 4: EAC regional environment statistics compendium (Group Work)**

a) Group work on data related to FDES Component 1 in draft compendium

- review of indicators/statistics presented, including the environmentally-related SDG indicators and their metadata
- review of the issues related to these indicators collected during the March meeting
- final selection of the indicators to be included in the compendium

15:00-15:30 *Coffee break*

16:30-17:30 **b) Group work on data related to FDES Component 2 in draft compendium**

- review of indicators/statistics presented, including the environmentally-related SDG indicators and their metadata
- review of the issues related to these indicators collected during the March meeting
- final selection of the indicators to be included in the compendium

Wednesday, 25 October 2017

8:30-9:30 **b) Group work on data related to FDES Component 2 in draft compendium (continued)**

- review of indicators/statistics presented, including the environmentally-related SDG indicators and their metadata
- review of the issues related to these indicators collected during the March meeting
- final selection of the indicators to be included in the compendium

9:30-12:00 **c) Group work on data related to FDES Components 3 and 4 in draft compendium**

- review of indicators/statistics presented, including the environmentally-related SDG indicators and their metadata
- review of the issues related to these indicators collected during the March meeting
- final selection of the indicators to be included in the compendium

10:00-10:30 *Coffee break*

12:00-13:00 *Lunch*

13:00-15:00 **d) Group work on data related to FDES Components 5 and 6 in draft compendium**

- review of indicators/statistics presented, including the environmentally-related SDG indicators and their metadata
- review of the issues related to these indicators collected during the March meeting
- final selection of the indicators to be included in the compendium

15:00-15:30 *Coffee break*

15:30-16:00 **e) Plans for finalization of the draft compendium**

16:00-17:30 **Session 5: EAC list of regional indicators**

- Presentation of the draft list (EAC/UNSD)
- Discussion

Thursday, 26 October 2017

8:30-12:00 **Session 6: EAC list of regional indicators (Group work)**

- review of indicators/statistics presented
- Selection of the indicators

10:30-11:00 *Coffee break*

12:00-13:00 *Lunch*

13:00-14:30 **Session 6: EAC list of regional indicators (Group work)**

- review of indicators/statistics presented
- Selection of the indicators

14:30-15:30 **Session 7: EAC list of regional indicator: Plan for finalization**

15:30-16:00 *Coffee break*

16:00-17:30 **Session 8: Climate change statistics**

a) **Climate change statistics and the FDES (UNSD)**
   - presentation of the draft list

b) **Role of national statistical offices in the calculation of GHG emissions (COMESA)**

c) **FAOSTAT statistics for climate change in agriculture, forestry and other land use (FAO)**

d) **National Adaptation Plan (NAP) of Kenya for climate change (Kenya)**

e) **Review of the draft list of indicators (Group work)**
   - applicability of list to EAC countries
   - data availability

Friday, 27 October 2017

08:30-12:00 **Session 8: Climate change statistics (continued)**

b) Review of the draft list of indicators (Group work)

- applicability of list to EAC countries
- data availability

10:00-10:30 *Coffee break*

12:00-13:00 **Session 9: Training activities and the implementation of the FDES 2013**

- Training environment statisticians at EASTC in support of the FDES (EASTC)

13:00-14:00 *Lunch*

14:00-15:30 **Session 10: Supporting regional and national programmes of environment statistics**

- Development of National Action Plan: Country experiences
- Development of a Regional Action Plan for Environment Statistics and Terms of Reference for a Regional Technical Working Group on Environment Statistics (EAC)
- Way forward

16:00-16:30 *Coffee break*

16:00-16:15 **Closing remarks**

- EAC
- UNSD

16:15-16:30 **Evaluation**

Annex 3: ***Decision on the tables to include in the Regional Compendium of Environment Statistics***

Table	Decision
Table 1.1. Average maximum and minimum rainfall (mm) (EAC facts and figures 2016. Table 1.1)	Kept
Table 1.2. Average monthly rainfall of capitals (mm/month)	Kept
Table 1.3. Long-term average precipitation in depth (mm/yr) and in volume (km^3/yr)	Kept
Table 1.4. Long term annual average precipitation (millions m^3)	Deleted
Table 1.5. Annual average precipitation (mm)	Deleted
Table 1.6. Average maximum and minimum temperature (ºC) (EAC facts and figures 2016. Table 1.1f)	Kept
Table 1.7. Long-term, seasonal and monthly average temperatures (ºC)	Deleted
Table 1.8. Total surface area (10^3 km2) (EAC facts and figures 2016 table 1.1b)	Kept
Table 1.9. Total surface area excluding water bodies (10^3 ha)	Deleted
Table 1.10. Total surface area including water bodies (10^3 ha)	Deleted
Table 1.11. Forests and tree resources (km^2) (EAC facts and figures 2016 table 1.1d)	Deleted
Table 1.12. Total forest area (km^2)	Kept
Table 1.13. Annual change rate of forest cover (% and 10^3 ha/yr)	Kept
Table 1.14. Forest area within protected areas (km^2)	Kept
Table 1.15. Proportion of forest protected area to the total forest area (%)	Kept
Table 1.16. Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%) [SDG 15.1.1]	Kept
Table 1.17. Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type (%) [SDG 15.1.2]	Kept
Table 1.18. Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity (%) [SDG 15.4.1]	Kept
Table 1.19. Red List Index (mean, lower and upper bound) [SDG 15.5.1]	Kept
Table 1.20. Number of threatened species by taxonomic group (number) [SDG 15.5.1]	Kept
Table 1.21. Number of animals in each Red List Category (number)	Kept
Table 1.22. Number of plants in each Red List Category (number)	Kept
Table 1.23. Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (millions USD) [SDG 15.a.1 and SDG 15.b.1]	Kept
Table 1.24. Annual mean level of fine particulate matter (e.g. $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}) in cities (population weighted) (%) [SDG 11.6.2]	Kept
Table 1.25. Progress towards sustainable forest management [SDG 15.2.1]	Kept
Table 2.1. Mineral production (EAC facts and figures 2016 table 4.3)	Kept
Table 2.2. Mineral production	Deleted
Table 2.3. Electricity generation (GWH) (EAC facts and figures 2016 table 4.2b)	Kept
Table 2.4. Production of electricity - by type (Gigawatt-hours)	Deleted
Table 2.5. Energy exports and imports (EAC facts and figures 2016 table 4.2c)	Kept
Table 2.6. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%) [SDG 7.1.2]	Kept
Table 2.7. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%) [SDG 7.2.1]	Kept

Table 2.8. Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (MJ per USD constant 2011 PPP GDP) [SDG 7.3.1]	Kept
Table 2.9. Total final consumption and its components (PJ and GJ per capita)	Kept
Table 2.10. Energy production	Kept
Table 2.11. Production of electricity-by-type (million kw/hr)	Deleted
Table 2.12. Material footprint (metric tons), material footprint per capita (metric tons) and material footprint per GDP (kg) [SDG 8.4.1 and SDG 12.2.1]	Kept
Table 2.13. Domestic material consumption (metric tons), domestic material consumption per capita (kg), and domestic material consumption per unit of GDP (metric tons) [SDG 8.4.2]	Kept
Table 2.14. Agricultural land use (10^3 ha) (EAC facts and figures 2016 table 1.1c)	Kept
Table 2.15. Agricultural area (10^3 ha)	Deleted
Table 2.16. Agricultural area irrigated (10^3 ha)	Kept
Table 2.17. Total area equipped for irrigation (10^3 ha)	Kept
Table 2.18. Livestock population by type (10^3 head) (EAC facts and figures 2016 table 4.1d)	Kept
Table 2.19. Livestock quantity (head)	Deleted
Table 2.20. Fish catch (10^3 t) (EAC facts and figures 2016 table 4.1e)	Kept
Table 2.21. Fisheries production by capture in weight (metric tons) and quantity (number)	Deleted
Table 2.22. Fisheries production by aquaculture (Quantity (tonnes) and Value (USD 10^3))	Kept
Table 2.23. Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (%)	Kept
Table 2.24. Production for selected crops, (10^3 t) (EAC facts and figures 2016 table 4.1b)	Kept
Table 2.25. Production for selected crops, (10^3 t)	Deleted
Table 2.26. Production of exports and imports of forest products (1000 US$)	Kept
Table 2.27. Total internal renewable water resources (km^3/yr)	Kept
Table 2.28. Total external renewable water resources (km^3/yr)	Kept
Table 2.29. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%) [SDG 6.4.2]	Kept
Table 2.30. Internal flow (million m^3)	To be reviewed
Table 2.31. Inflow of surface and ground waters (million m^3)	To be reviewed
Table 2.32. Renewable freshwater resources (million m^3)	To be reviewed
Table 2.33. Renewable freshwater resources per capita [m^3]	To be reviewed
Table 2.34. Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) (SDG 6.5.1)	Kept
Table 3.1. CO2 emissions (10^3 mt C)*	Kept
Table 3.2. CO2 emissions per unit of value added [SDG 9.4.1]	Kept
Table 3.3. Emissions of direct greenhouse gases (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6)	Kept
Table 3.4. Emissions of indirect greenhouse gases (SO_2, NOx, CO, NMVOC, CH_4)	Kept
Table 3.5. ODS (ozone-depleting substances) consumption (ODP tonnes)	Kept
Table 3.6. Consumption of fertilizers (tonnes of nutrients)	Kept
Table 3.7. Use of fertilizers per 1000 hectares of agricultural land area (tonnes of nutrients)	Kept
Table 3.8. Fertilizer use intensity (kg per ha of arable land)	Deleted
Table 3.9. Use of pesticides (tonnes of active ingredients)	Kept
Table 4.1. Natural disasters	Deleted

Table 4.2. Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies (DRR) (number) [SDG 11.b.2 and SDG 1.5.4 and SDG 13.1.3]	Kept
Table 4.3. Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people (number) [SDG 1.5.1 and SDG 11.5.1 and SDG 13.1.1]	Kept
Table 4.4. Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services (per 1,000 USD) [SDG 11.5.2]	Kept
Table 4.5. Industrial accidents	Kept
Table 4.6. Transport accidents	Kept
Table 4.7. Miscellaneous accidents	Kept
Table 5.1. Total number of households (10^3) (EAC facts and figures 2016 table 2.4a)	Kept
Table 5.2. Average household size, number (EAC facts and figures 2016 table 2.4b)	Kept
Table 5.3. Access to safe drinking water (%) (EAC facts and figures 2016 table 2.4d)	Kept
Table 5.4. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%) [SDG 6.1.1]	Kept
Table 5.5. Proportion of population practicing open defecation (%) [SDG 6.2.1]	Kept
Table 5.6. Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises (%) [SDG 6.2.1]	Kept
Table 5.7. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%, number 10^3) [SDG 11.1.1]	Kept
Table 5.8. Total population living within the low elevation coastal zone (LECZ) (number)	Kept
Table 5.9. Proportion of population living in low elevation coastal zone (LECZ) (%)	To be reviewed
Table 5.10. Proportion of population with access to electricity (%) [SDG 7.1.1]	Kept
Table 5.11. Electricity access in 2014 (%)	Kept
Table 5.12. Municipal waste collected (1,000 tonnes)	To be reviewed
Table 5.13. Total population served by municipal waste collection (%)	To be reviewed
Table 5.14. Municipal waste landfilled (%)	To be reviewed
Table 5.15. Municipal waste incinerated (%)	To be reviewed
Table 5.16. Municipal waste composted (%)	To be reviewed
Table 5.17. Total population supplied by water supply industry (%)	To be reviewed
Table 5.18. Population connected to wastewater collecting system (%)	To be reviewed
Table 5.19. Amount of water-and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan (billions) [SDG 6.a.1]	Kept
Table 5.20. Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement (number) [SDG 12.4.1]	Kept
Table 5.21. Cholera fatality rates, reported cases and deaths (number)	Kept
Table 5.22. Malaria fatality rates, reported cases and deaths (number)	Kept
Table 5.23. Yellow fever reported (number)	Kept
Table 5.24. Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) [SDG 3.9.1]	Kept

Table 5.25. Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) (per 100,000 population) [SDG 3.9.2]	Kept
Table 5.26. Countries with a high level of users/communities participating in planning programs in drinking-water supply [SDG 6.b.1]	Kept
Table 5.27. Countries with a high level of users/communities participating in planning programs in hygiene promotion [SDG 6.b.1]	Kept
Table 5.28. Countries with a high level of users/communities participating in planning programs in sanitation [SDG 6.b.1]	Kept
Table 6.1. Participation in MEAs and other global environmental conventions: List and description	Kept