# Selected UNECE statistical activites with relevance for the work of the Joint Task Force

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Joint OECD/UNECE Seminar on SEEA Implementation

**Endorsement of Waste Statistics Framework by CES** 

**CES Task Force on Measuring Circular Economy** 



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## Joint OECD/UNECE Seminar on SEEA Implementation: 9-11 March 2021

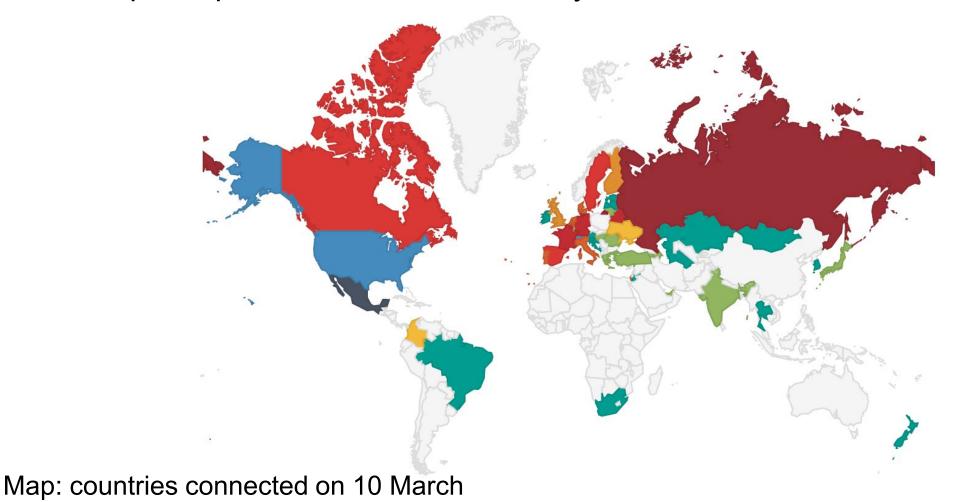


- Format: Online
- Sessions:
  - 1. Opening and introduction
  - 2. SEEA Ecosystem Accounts (SEEA-EA) and its relevance in policy and decision making
  - 3. Measuring circular economy with SEEA, and the role of waste accounts
  - 4. Using SEEA for policies on climate change and sustainable finance
  - 5. Conclusions and recommendations

## Joint OECD/UNECE Seminar on SEEA Implementation: 9-11 March 2021



170-180 participants connected each day.



## Joint OECD/UNECE Seminar on SEEA Implementation: 9-11 March 2021



All presentations, background documents and recordings are available at <a href="https://unece.org/info/events/event/348372">https://unece.org/info/events/event/348372</a>

**BLOCK YOUR CALENDARS: Next SEEA Seminar will be held 15-16 March 2022** 

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### **CES Waste Statistics Framework**



### **Endorsed by CES in June 2021**

 Developed by a Task Force chaired by Bosnia-Herzegovina, Canada and the Netherlands

- Includes:
  - conceptual framework for waste statistics;
  - definition of key terms;
  - recommendations for improving waste statistics;
  - recommendations for further work
- Final version will be published early 2022



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## Why did the CES Bureau decide to establish a Task Force on measuring CE?



- Measuring Circular Economy was chosen for an <u>in-depth review</u> in February 2020; paper was presented to CES Bureau in October 2020:
  - Authors: Finland (lead), Belarus, Canada, Netherlands, the European Environment Agency (EEA), Eurostat and OECD
  - Inputs also provided by Colombia, UNECE, UNSD and UNEP
- The in-depth review recommended to establish a Task Force for developing guidance on measuring CE
- CES Bureau approved ToR in February 2021

## Main measurement issues identified by the in-depth review



- Measurement scope
- Definitions and classifications
- Data availability and fitness
- Coordination across institutions and within the NSO
- Demand and expectations by users (e.g. policy makers, research etc.)
- Dissemination
- Other

## Main objectives and activities of the UNECE Task Force on Measuring Circular Economy

## UNECE

- Working period: February 2021 December 2022
- Main objective: draft practical guidelines for measuring circular economy, including:
  - a) Definition of the measurement scope;
  - b) Clarification of key terms and definitions;
  - c) Identifying key statistics and indicators needed from the policy point of view;
  - d) Identifying data sources for measuring circular economy, with particular attention on SEEA and FDES;
  - e) Describing the required institutional collaboration.
- Other objectives:
  - a) Contribute to the coordination and collaboration of international organisations' related work; and
  - b) Provide platforms for exchange of experience and knowledge (e.g. through Joint OECD/UNECE Seminars on SEEA Implementation).

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## Selected outcomes of the 2021 Expert Forum (31 August – 3 September)



#### **Session 1: Setting the scene**

- Data supply side: a data revolution has been unfolding. Big data analytics, artificial intelligence, the internet of things etc. bring a quantum leap in climate-related data.
- Data demand side: a massive transformation of the economy is needed to avoid the worst consequences of climate change and biodiversity loss. This transformation should influence planning for statistics
- Recognizing and embedding requirements for the <u>reporting under the Paris Agreement</u> in official statistics will enhance the countries' institutional arrangements and readiness to participate in the ETF

### Session 2: Measuring climate change vulnerability and adaptation

- Measuring adaptation and vulnerability is still a considerable challenge due to contextual and subjective factors
- Methodological work is needed on how adaptation metrics can be compared and aggregated across countries and contexts
- More case studies describing contexts, tools and methodologies are needed. The Expert Forum
  invited countries to share their work using the template developed by the Steering Group.

## Selected outcomes of the 2021 Expert Forum (31 August – 3 September)



### Session 3: Carbon footprint and consumption-based emissions

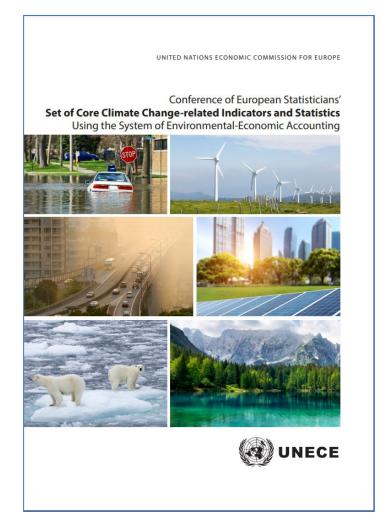
- Based on various national experiences, environmentally extended multi-regional input-output (EE-MRIO)
   modelling is the best approach to calculate the carbon footprint of a country.
- Expert Forum encouraged countries to start activities on producing carbon footprint and consumptionbased emissions using EE-MRIO modelling and share their experience on the UNECE good practice wiki and through the Expert Fora

### Session 4: Good practices in producing, disseminating and using CC-related statistics

- Quarterly data related to climate change are becoming increasingly common, reflecting the need to provide decision-makers and the public with more regular data on climate change.
- National implementations of the CES Set of Core-Climate-Change-Related Indicators demonstrated that most of tier I and II and some of the tier III indicators are feasible for statistical offices with well-established environmental statistics programs. Environmental accounts based on the SEEA framework can provide data for about one-third of the indicators.

## CES CC-related indicators, metadata and implementation guidelines now available for download!





https://unece.org/statistics/publications/CES-set-of-coreclimate-change-related-indicators

## Set of 44 core climate change-related indicators



### Main purposes of the indicators

- 1.Paint the big picture of most relevant CC-related issues in an internationally comparable way
- 2.Address most relevant current policy questions
- 3.Help to meet upcoming information needs

Complementary with global set of climate change indicators currently being developed by UNSD

## Recommendation: National set of CC-related indicators and statistics

- Gradually implement the entire set of core CC-related indicators and related statistics
- If possible, SEEA-based indicators should be prioritized
- If needed, contextual and operational indicators + indicators from the global set of UNSD could be added

## Thank you!

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## **Key CES resources**



- CES Recommendations on Climate Change-Related Statistics (2014)
- Capacity gaps in climate change-related statistics (2015)
- How national statistical offices can support greenhouse gas inventories? (2015)
- Making the case for greater involvement of national statistical offices in measuring climate-change related statistics (2016)
- Report on countries' progress in climate change-related statistics (2017)
- Initial set of key climate change-related indicators and their metadata sheets (2017)
- Tool for countries to prioritize action to improve climate data (2015 and updated in 2017)
- Road maps to improve climate change-related statistics (2017)
- Wiki on good practices on climate change-related statistics (ongoing, since 2017)
- What do national statistical offices need to know about GHG inventories? (2018)
- CES Recommendations on the role of official statistics in measuring hazardous events and disasters (2019)
- CES Refined set of key climate change-related indicators (2020)
- In-depth review on the role of the statistical community in climate action (2020)