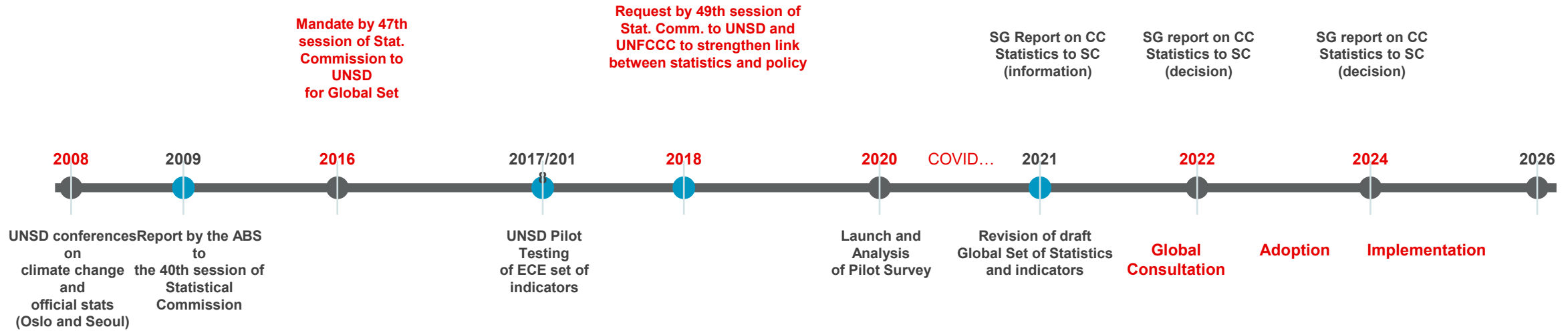


Introduction of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, including relevant work on gender

National workshop for Jordan on data availability for measuring climate change with a gender dimension for better adaptation and mitigation policies

8- 9 September 2026
Amman, Jordan

Climate change statistical programme: Collaboration between UNSD, UNFCCC and the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS)



UNSD programme on climate change statistics supports countries with less developed statistical systems to start and advance work in this area, with special attention to SIDS and least developed countries, and guidance tailored to their needs.

Latest Decision ([UN Statistical Commission, 2026: E/2026/24](#)): ...urged countries to strengthen their data collection in environment and climate change statistics, and called on all stakeholders to support this effort.

Key Decisions of the Statistical Commission



Twenty-eighth session (1995), para. 77, mandated UNSD to start collecting environmental data from national statistical offices, establishing the basis for the environment statistics data collection programme:
https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_28/documents/statcom-1995-28th-report-E.pdf



Decision 44/105 (2013), the Commission endorsed the revised FDES 2013 as the framework for strengthening environment statistics programmes in countries:
https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_44/documents/statcom-2013-44th-report-E.pdf



Decision 53/116 (2022), the Global Set was adopted at the 53rd session of the Statistical Commission:
<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/2022-41-FinalReport-E.pdf>



Decision 56/124 (2025), the Commission supported the restructuring of the expert group based on its expanded scope of work covering environment and climate change statistics:
https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_56/documents/2025-37-FinalReport-EE.pdf.



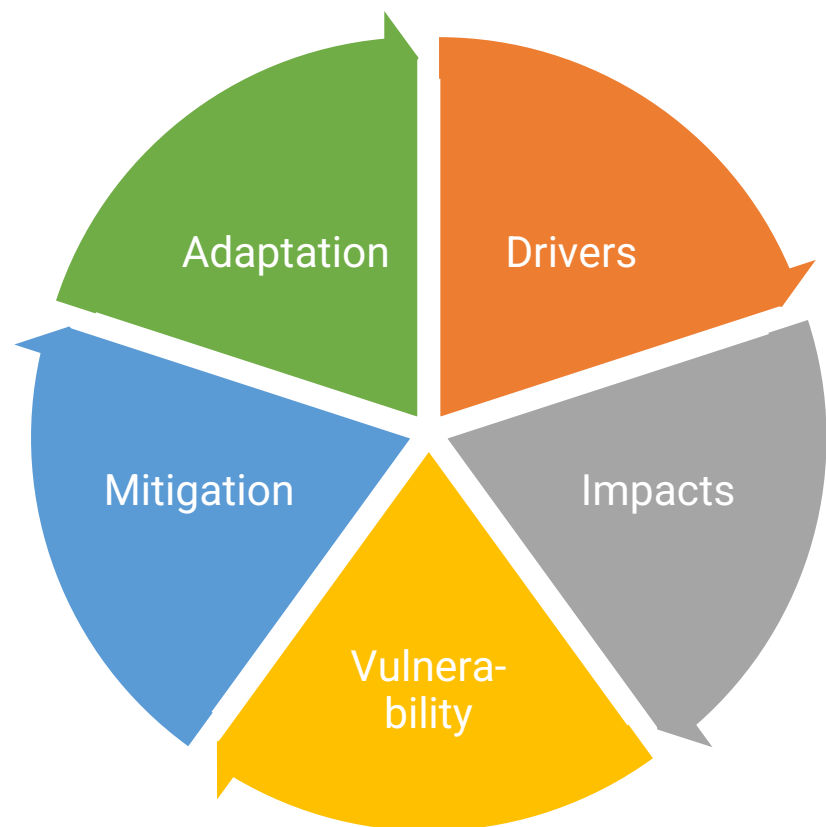
Latest Decisions of the Statistical Commission:

Decision 57/109 (2026), the Commission:

- approved the work programme implemented in collaboration with the restructured Expert Group ...
- endorsed improvements to the Global Set indicators for climate and health and related metadata
- Urged countries to strengthen their data collection in environment and climate change statistics
- Requested the Expert Group to further revise the Global Set indicators and to assess the need to also revise the FDES, taking into account updates in statistical methodologies, especially on environmental-economic accounting, biodiversity and disasters, among others:
https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_57/documents/2026-35-FinalReport-E.pdf

Structure: Policy areas

Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators



The scope of [the Global Set of climate change statistics and indicators](#) covers the climate change aspects defined by the five policy areas of [the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#), namely drivers, impacts, vulnerability, mitigation and adaptation.

The links between policy and statistics are articulated according to the relevant articles of the [Paris Agreement](#) and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, as well as related [Sustainable Development Goal](#) and [Sendai Framework](#) indicators.

Connections with other indicators

The Sendai Framework



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Structure: Topics (1/2)

Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

The **five policy areas** of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change are broken down into **34 topics**.

- ❖ In each area are listed the most important indicators to describe the topics, thus providing guidance to countries developing national climate change statistics programmes in a comprehensive and balanced manner. For those indicators for which statistics with distinct methodology were identified, the statistics were included, too.

Structure: Topics (2/2)

Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

DRIVERS	IMPACTS	VULNERABILITY	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
-Total greenhouse gas emissions -Atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases -Energy production, supply and consumption -Fossil fuels -Population -Transport -Land and agriculture	-Agricultural production affected by climate change -Areas affected by climate change -Freshwater resources -Hazardous events and disasters -Climate change and human health -Climate change evidence -Soil condition -Distribution and status of species -Distribution and status of ecosystems -Production and consumption of materials -Climate change impacts on transport and critical infrastructure -Climate change impacts on tourism	-Water security, food security and agriculture -Vulnerable species, ecosystems and their services -Buildings and infrastructure vulnerable to climate change -Vulnerable population -Area of country vulnerable to climate change	-Renewable energy -Climate change mitigation policies, strategies and plans -Climate change mitigation technology and practice	-Climate change adaptation policies, strategies and plans -Risk management, disaster forecasting and early warning systems -Public awareness of and education on climate change -Area-based adaptation to climate change -Climate change monitoring -Water management -Waste management

Structure: Indicators and Statistics

Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

158 indicators

- serve to support developing and monitoring of national climate policies and international reporting requirements, in particular those under the Paris Agreement

190 statistics

- provide less complex options for countries with less developed statistical systems to initiate climate monitoring through official statistics
- provide statistics needed to compile the indicators (for Tier 1 and 2)
- provide inputs to further define and develop the Tier 3 indicators

Tiers of Indicators and Statistics (1/2)

Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

Tier 1

Indicators are relevant, methodologically sound and based on the global consultation responses for which at least 50 per cent of the countries have affirmed data availability

Tier 2

Indicators are relevant and methodologically sound, but with less than 50 per cent of the countries having affirmed data availability

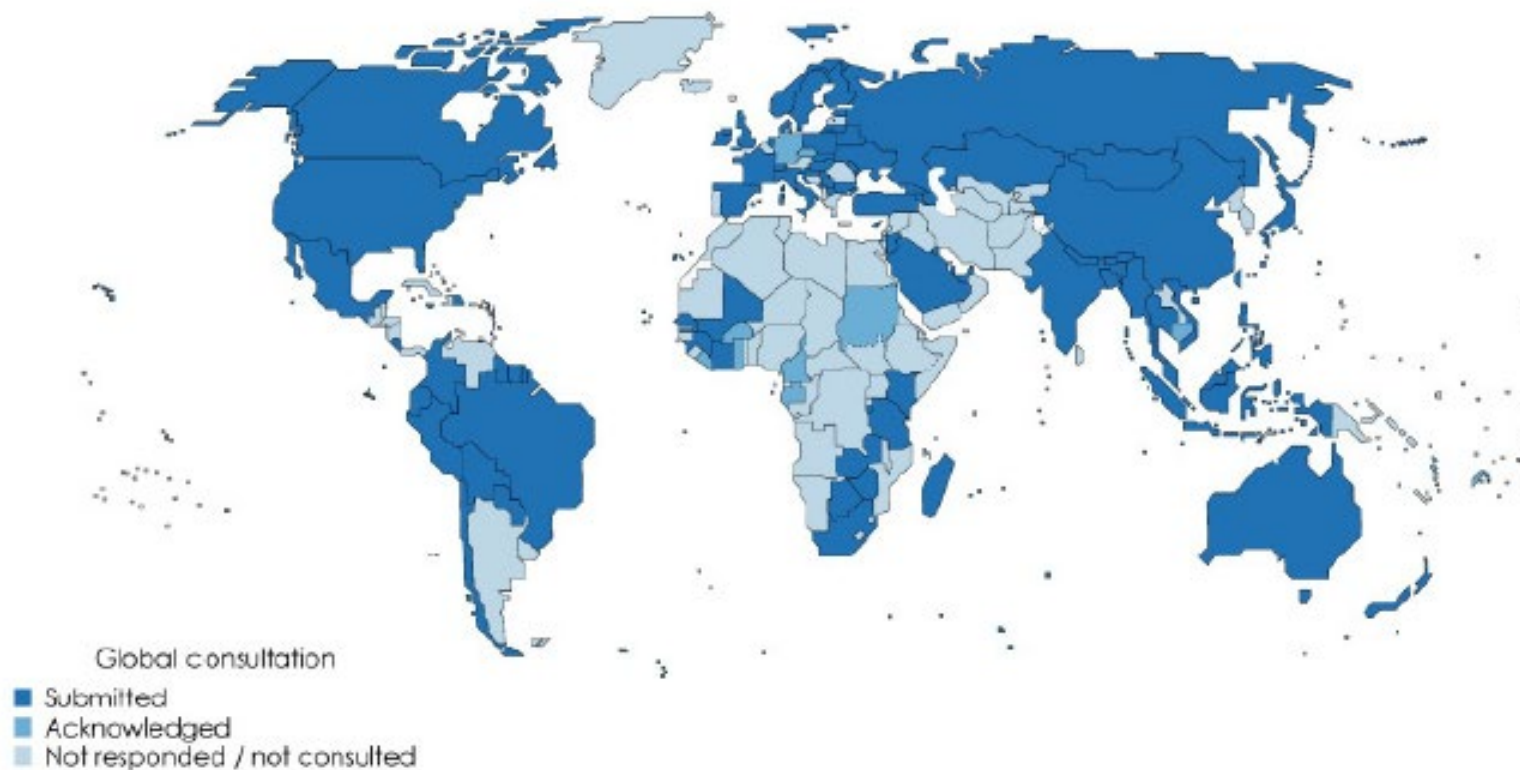
Tier 3

Indicators are relevant but not methodologically sound, meaning that even if country data may be available, no internationally agreed methodologies were identified

Tiers of Indicators and Statistics (2/2)

Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

Country and area submissions and acknowledgements to the global consultation on the draft Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators



Source: Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators. Implementation Guidelines. United Nations. New York, 2024

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Metadata

Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

The **metadata** contain the following fields which **describe the indicator or statistic**:

- Belonging to a predefined set of areas and topics
- References to the relevant indicators or statistics of the climate-change initiatives and statistical frameworks
- A short definition and explanation of relevance to climate change policy
- Suggestions of national data sources, data collection methods, update frequency, category of measurement and potential aggregations and scales
- References to available international data collections and the applicable methodological guidance

Subgroup on climate change questions for censuses and surveys

- **Key objective:** to develop a set of environment and climate change questions for censuses and surveys.
- **Mandate:** strengthen national data collection and help countries produce statistics and indicators needed for the Global Set and international reporting.
- **Work completed:** Terms of Reference and chair/co-chair in place (by the former chair of the EG-ECCS and Uganda); membership from 16 countries and 5 agencies; regular meetings held in 2024, 2025 and ongoing in 2026.
- **Technical work:** mapping of existing census and survey questions to Global Set indicators, complemented by a consultant review of national examples, findings and recommendations, all published in a repository of questions here: [BG-3i-Background_Report_Climate_questions.pdf](#)
- **Next step:** refine a repository of questions and best practices to guide national implementation and future data collection support; recommend a short set for censuses and longer set for surveys

Subgroup on climate and health statistics

- Priority methodology workstream under the restructured EG-ECCS, supported by a dedicated subgroup led by UK-ONS and WHO with UNSD as secretariat.
- Improvements to the **Global Set health-related indicators** and metadata were adopted, drawing on the SOSCHI project and country testing needs.
- Proposed updates focus on Global Set indicators 44–46: **climate-related diseases; heat- and cold-related illness or excess mortality; and climate-induced air pollution.**
- Subgroup work emphasizes testing methods with national data, assessing data availability and capacity constraints, and ensuring global relevance beyond early country experience.
- **Future work centers on implementation tools, capacity-building and alignment with and further addressing indicators** from WHO (premature births), Lancet Countdown, the Global Goal on Adaptation and ILO-related work.

Contributions to climate and gender statistics

- Collaboration continued with the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), rather than through a fully separate workstream.
- **A guidance note on mainstreaming gender into climate change statistics** was prepared by the IAEG-GS with inputs from EG-ECCS under Colombia/DANE leadership.
 - ✓ The note frames climate statistics through gender and intersectional lenses across drivers, impacts, vulnerability, mitigation and adaptation, with country examples and statistical considerations.
- **Key activities** are now taking shape **under a dedicated DA17 project** entitled Measuring Climate Change with a gender dimension for better adaptation and mitigation policies, led by UNEP, co-implemented with UNSD
- **Next steps:** use the guidance to close data gaps, strengthen sex-disaggregated and linked data, introduce new indicators on climate and gender in the Global Set and inform future EG-ECCS work on climate impacts on women and men.

Only two indicators name gender explicitly

Gender is present in the Global Set—but it is usually embedded below the indicator-title level

2
of 158

indicator titles explicitly
reference sex or women

24 more

people-focused indicators carry a sex /
women / men disaggregation pathway
in their metadata

101

Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line

Explicit dimensions: sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural). SDG 1.1.1 • Tier 2

128

Proportion of women in managerial positions

Tracks women in total management and in senior/middle management; includes women's participation in environmental governance bodies. SDG 5.5.2 • Tier 1

The issue is visibility: gender-relevant content exists, but users must search the metadata rather than the indicator list to find most of it.

Reading rule used here

“Explicit” means the indicator title itself names sex or women. Metadata-level relevance includes suggested aggregation by sex, women/men household headship or household composition.

Source: UNSD, Global Set Metadata (updated 5 June 2026); scan of all 158 indicator sections.

Gender enters primarily through disaggregation—not indicator design

Across the metadata, 26 people-focused indicators provide a sex / women / men pathway; only two signal it in their titles

26

people-focused indicators

2 explicit in titles + 24 embedded in metadata

The footprint spans drivers, impacts, vulnerability, mitigation and adaptation.

Drivers & consumption

8 Carbon footprint • 13 Final energy consumption per capita

Population & livelihoods

18 Urban population • 28 Crop loss • 81 Undernourishment • 86 Subsistence/pastoral farming • 101 Poverty • 103 Slums/inadequate housing

Health, hazards & mobility

39 Hazardous events • 42 Disaster impacts • 43 Climate displacement • 44–46 Climate-related disease, temperature illness and air pollution

Essential services & energy

95 Electricity • 96 Waste collection • 98 Drinking water • 99 Heating/cooling • 110–112 Energy mix and clean fuels

Preparedness, information & agency

128 Women in management • 134 Disaster shelters • 136 Early warning • 138 Climate information • 139 Education

Excluded from the people-focused count: indicator 24 uses “sex-age categories” for livestock, not human gender analysis.

Source: UNSD, Global Set Metadata (updated 5 June 2026), “Potential aggregations and scales” fields.

Good gender metadata goes beyond a “by sex” split

A useful gender lens combines the statistical unit, intersectional dimensions, data-production pathways and maintained methods

1 Define the unit

- Individual sex
- Women/men household headship
- Household composition

2 Intersect inequalities

- Age and disability
- Income / socioeconomic group
- Occupation and ethnicity
- Pregnancy; urban/rural; region

3 Anchor production

- Surveys and censuses
- Administrative records
- National institutions
- International data references

4 Maintain metadata

- Tier and definition
- Periodicity and source
- Compilation method
- Scale, coverage and quality

Sex-disaggregated outputs reveal differences. Gender-sensitive indicators must also capture roles, access, agency, time use and decision-making.

Why updating matters

The metadata introduction acknowledges gaps—especially for Tier 3 indicators—and notes that computation/compilation methods could not be populated everywhere. Tier 3 often also lacks national sources, periodicity, measurement category and aggregation detail.

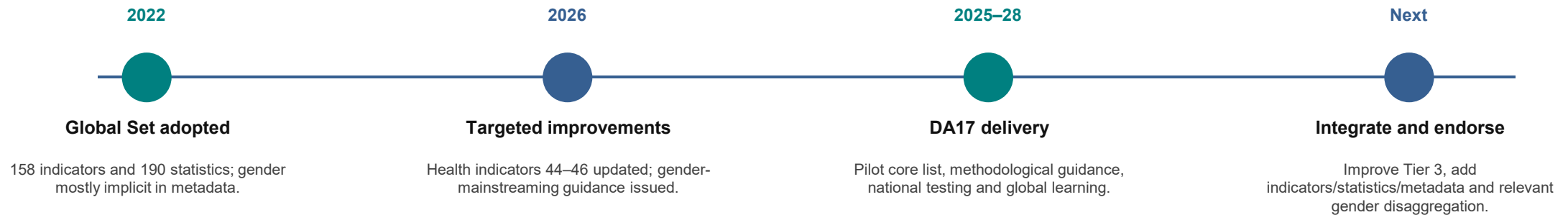
Priority for revision: make gender dimensions explicit, methodologically supported and feasible for recurring national production.

Sources: UNSD Global Set Metadata; Guidance note on mainstreaming gender into climate change statistics (2026).

A substantial update is needed—and DA17 provides the pathway

The project can convert scattered gender signals into tested indicators, methods and country implementation

Measuring Climate Change with a gender dimension for better adaptation and mitigation policies



DA17 at a glance

Objective Strengthen countries' production of climate-change and disaster statistics with a gender perspective—and analytical capacity for better adaptation and mitigation policies.

Implementing entities UNEP and UNSD

Pilot countries

Cameroon • Colombia
Jordan • Tanzania

2026 deliverables Pilot core indicator list + methodological guidance

Strategic contribution: turn scattered references into a coherent, tested and implementable gender–climate measurement package for the next Global Set revision.

Sources: UNSD/UNEP DA17 project materials (2025–2028); UNSD Global Set webpage and metadata; UNSD gender guidance note (2026).

Thank you for your attention!

For more information, please contact the Environment Statistics and Accounts Section at the United Nations Statistics Division:

E-mail: envstats@un.org

Website: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/>

Climate Change Statistics Website

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

and

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/ClimateChange_StatAndInd_global.cshtml

