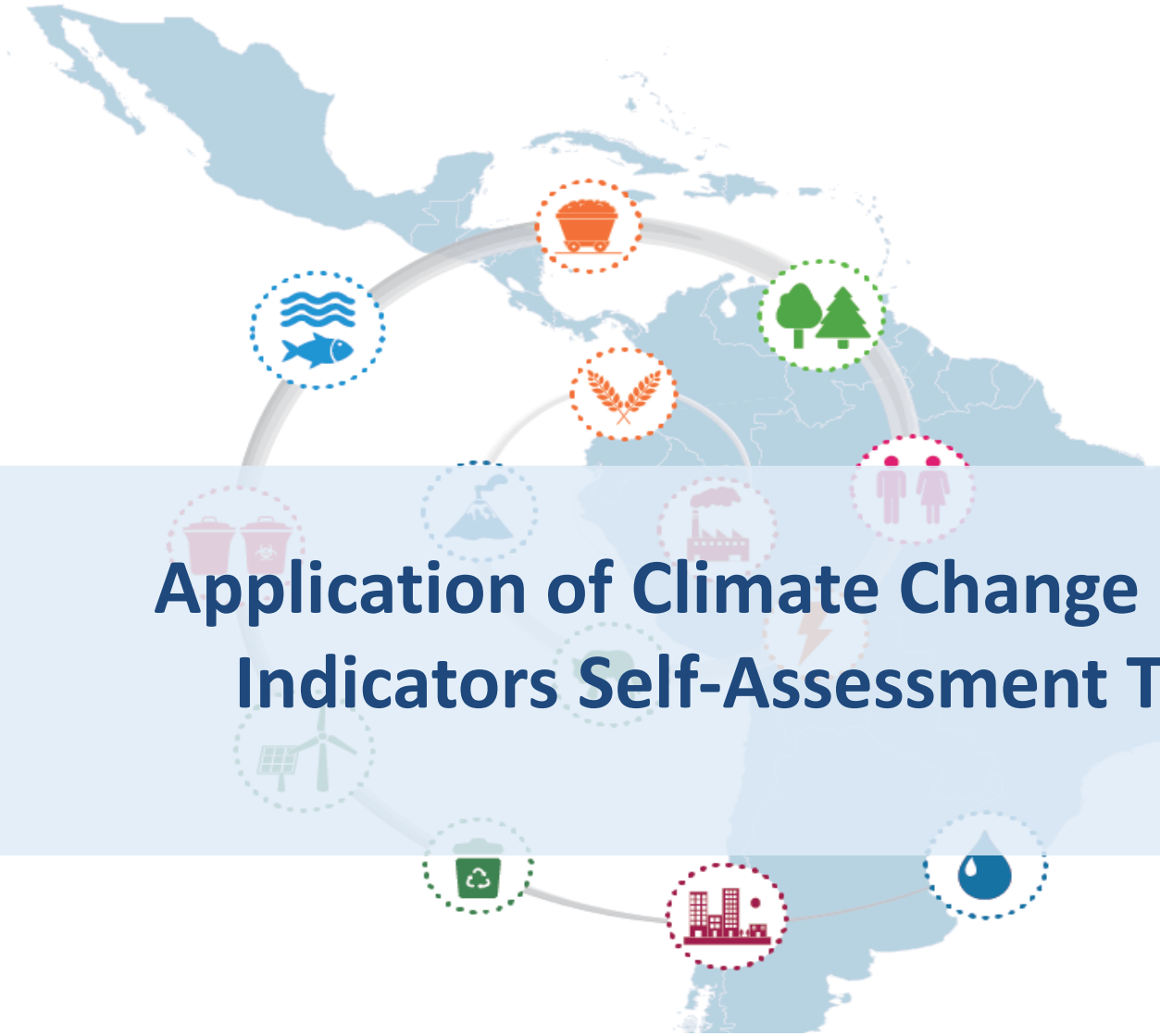


Tenth Meeting of the Expert
Group on Environment Statistics
Wednesday, 4 October 2023

Application of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT)

Analia PEREZ
Statistics Division / Climate Change and Environment Statistics Unit
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

Implementation support

1. Following the adoption of the Global Set, UNSD has focused on completing and promoting a set of implementation support tools, including:

- Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment tool (CISAT) which was drafted and tested in a number of pilot countries in Africa, South America and the Caribbean regions
- Implementation guidelines, initially drafted before the adoption of the Global Set, then revised and improved, and discussed at the ninth meeting of the Expert Group on Environment Statistics (EGES)
- Training materials and presentations

Access and implementation support for the Global Set

- **The Global Set in its most detailed form, including the metadata, is presented in the Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT) Part II**.
- The full description of the Global Set and its metadata is also included in the Background document to the Report of the Secretary-General, entitled Global Set and metadata.
- The Global Set is introduced and briefly described in the Report of the Secretary-General on Climate Change Statistics to the Statistical Commission (E/CN.3/2022/17) available in the six UN languages: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/climatechange_docs_conf.cshtml
- Implementation support materials including a self-assessment tool and e-learning materials are disseminated via UNSD website: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/climatechange.cshtml
- In addition, if implementation advice and support are required, please contact UNSD at: envstats@un.org

Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT)

The Self-Assessment Tool was prepared by building on the experience of countries applying the FDES (Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics) Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT) and the Global Consultation Part I and Part II.

FDES ESSAT

Component 1: Environmental Conditions and Quality

Statistics and Related Information	Category of Measurement	Potential Aggregations and Scales	Relevance of Statistic at the National Level (High /Medium /Low/Not Relevant/Not Applicable)	Priority for National Data Collection (High /Medium /Low/Not a Priority)	Availability of Statistic at the National Level (Identical/Similar/Not Available)	Primary Institution(s) Responsible for Collecting Statistic (Check all that apply): NSO	Primary Institution(s) Responsible for Collecting Statistic (Check all that apply): Ministry of Environment or equivalent institution	Primary Institution(s) Responsible for Collecting Statistic (Check all that apply): Other (specify):	Type of Data Source: Sub-national	Type of Data Source: National	Type of Data Source: Regional	Type of Data Source: International	Requirements or User Requests for Collection/ Reporting on this Statistic (Check all that apply)	Periodicity (Annual/Monthly/Daily/Hourly/Other [specify])	Earliest Year Available	Latest Year Available	Format of Statistic (Publication/Excel/Database/Website/Individual records)	Unit of Measurement	Main Reasons why Statistic is not Available (Check all that apply): Resource constraints	Methodological/Technical difficulty in data collection	Insufficient quality	Inaccessibility	Lack of institutional set-up /coordination	Other (specify):
Bold Text - Core Set/Tier 1 Regular Text - Tier 2 *Italicized Text - Tier 3*																							

Global Consultation

Relevance		Methodological Soundness		Data Availability		General Comments
Yes/No	Reference/ Link	Yes/No/ Partially	Reference/ Link	Yes/No	Reference/ Link	

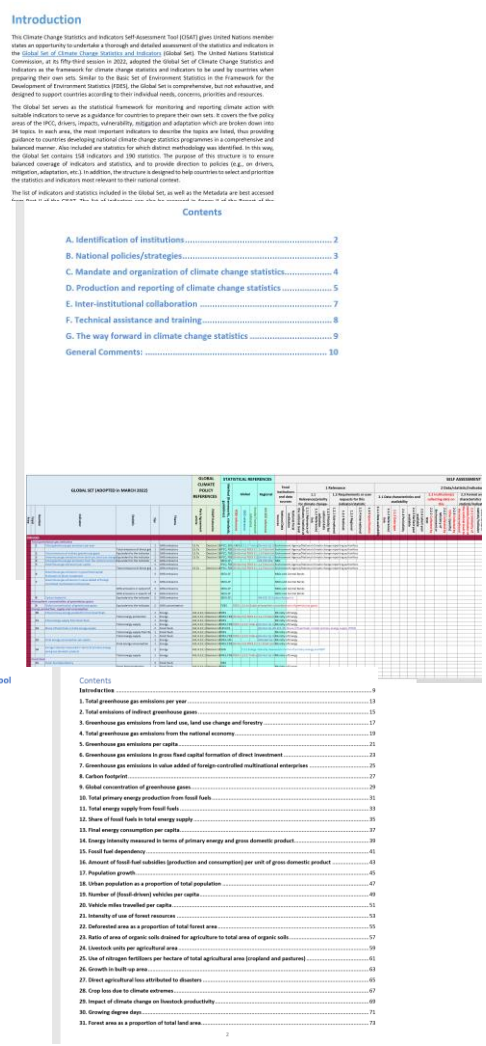
CISAT

Self-Assessment

Relevance							Data / statistic / indicator Characteristics																		Methodological Soundness (tools, technology, etc.)								Future Plans
Relevance/priority for climate change - related				Requirements or user requests for collection /			Data / statistic / indicator availability									Primary Institution(s) collecting			Main Reasons why Statistic / Indicator is not available or not updated														
Yes/No	Reference/ Link	Relevance of statistic / indicator at the National Data Collection	Priority for National Data Collection	Sub-national	National	Regional	International	Yes/Partially/No	Reference/ Link	Data type	Similarity of statistic / indicator at the (Annual/Monthly/Daily/Hourly/Other)	Periodicity	Earliest Year Available	Latest Year Available	Format of statistic / indicator	NSO	Ministry of Environment or equivalent	Other (specify):	Resource constraints	Methodological/ technical difficulty in data collection	Insufficient quality	Inaccessibility	Lack of institutional set-up /coordination	Other (specify):	Yes/No/ Partially	Reference/ Link	Main reason why methodology used is not sound	Type of Data Source	Category of Measurement	Unit of Measurement	Potential Aggregations and Scales	Classifications or groupings	

CISAT Package

- **Introduction**: short introduction and guidance for completing the self-assessment;
- **Part I: Institutional Dimension of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators**: aims at collecting general information on the institutional dimensions of climate change statistics;
- **Part II: Statistics and Indicators Assessment:** each individual indicator and statistic can be assessed in terms of relevance, methodological soundness and data availability.
- **Metadata sheets** in a Word file are linked to each indicator in the Excel file (Part II) via hyperlinks.



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

CISAT Part I

Part I: Institutional Dimension of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

Part I focuses on the overall institutional and organizational structure of national statistics in the country and on specific information regarding climate change statistics in terms of, inter alia, policy frameworks, mandates, institutional setup, organization, collaboration, resources, international cooperation and uses.

It is divided into the following sections:

a) Identification of institutions

b) National policies/strategies

c) Mandate and organization of climate change statistics

d) Production and reporting of climate change statistics

e) Inter-institutional collaboration

f) Technical assistance and training and

g) The way forward in climate change statistics

CISAT Part II

Part II of the CISAT lists all 158 indicators and 190 statistics included in the Global Set, followed by the main Global Climate Policy References, Statistical References and Self-Assessment questions organised in separate sections in an Excel spreadsheet.

Part II template:

GLOBAL SET (ADOPTED in MARCH 2022)								GLOBAL CLIMATE POLICY REFERENCES		STATISTICAL REFERENCES						
										Method (frameworks, standards, guidelines)	Global			Regional	Focal Institutions and data sources	
Area	Topic	Number	Indicator	Statistic	Tier	Theme		Paris Agreement article	PAWP-Katowice		FDES reference	SDG reference	Sendai Framework reference	UN-ECE reference	National Data Sources	National focal institution
DRIVERS																
	Total greenhouse gas emissions															
		1	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year		1	GHG emissi	13.7a		Decision 18/	IPCC; SDG; UN-ECE		13.2.2 Total greenhouse		[Similar to] U	Environment Agency/Na	
				Total emissions of direct greenhouse gases (e	1	GHG emissi	13.7a		Decision 18/	IPCC; FDES	[Similar to] FDES 3.1.1.a Total emissions of direct g				Environment Agency/Na	
		2	Total emissions of indirect greenhouse gases	Equivalent to the indicator	1	GHG emissi	13.7a		Decision 18/	IPCC; FDES	[Similar to] FDES 3.1.1.b Total emissions of indirect				Environment Agency/Na	
		3	Greenhouse gas emissions from land use, land use change and forestry	Equivalent to the indicator	1	GHG emissi	13.7a		Decision 18/	IPCC; FDES; UN	[Similar to] FDES 3.1.1.a Total emissi			[Similar to] U	Environment Agency/Na	
		4	Total greenhouse gas emissions from the national economy	Equivalent to the indicator	2	GHG emissions				SEEA-CF; UN-E				UN-ECE 09a:	NSO	
		5	Greenhouse gas emissions per capita		1	GHG emissions				IPCC; FDES	[Similar to] FDES 3.1.1.a Total emissions of direct g				Environment Agency/Na	
				Total emissions of direct greenhouse gases (e	1	GHG emissi	13.7a		Decision 18/	IPCC; FDES	[Similar to] FDES 3.1.1.a Total emissions of direct g				Environment Agency/Na	
		6	Greenhouse gas emissions in gross fixed capital formation of direct investment		3	GHG emissions				SEEA-CF					NSOs and Central Banks	
		7	Greenhouse gas emissions in value added of foreign controlled multinational enterprises		3	GHG emissions				SEEA-CF					NSOs and Central Banks	
				GHG emissions in output of foreign-controlle	3	GHG emissions				SEEA-CF					NSOs and Central Banks	

CISAT Part II Self-Assessment

SELF-ASSESSMENT																																						
		1 Relevance								2 Data/statistic/indicator characteristics																				3 Methodological soundness								
Focal Institutions and data sources		1.1 Relevance/priority for climate change-related policies			1.2 Requirements or user requests for this indicator/statistic					2.1 Data characteristics and availability						2.2 Institution(s) collecting data on this statistic/indicator			2.3 Format and characteristics of statistic/indicator		2.4 Institution(s) compiling this statistic/indicator			2.5 Main reasons why the statistic/indicator is not available or not updated						3.1 International comparability			3.2 Methodology characteristics					
National Data Sources	National focal institution	1.1.1 Relevance of indicator/statistic at the national level	1.1.2 Reference/ link	1.1.3 Priority for national data collection	1.2.1 Sub-national	1.2.2 National	1.2.3 Regional	1.2.4 International	1.2.5 Specification	2.1.1 Data availability	2.1.2 Reference/ link	2.1.3 Data type	2.1.4 Periodicity	2.1.5 Earliest year available	2.1.6 Latest year available	2.2.1 Collected by NSO	2.2.2 Collected by Ministry of Environment or equivalent institution	2.2.3 Collected by Other (specify)	2.3.1 Similarity of statistic/indicator at the national level to the international one	2.3.2 Format of statistic/indicator	2.4.1 Compiled by NSO	2.4.2 Compiled by Ministry of Environment or equivalent institution	2.4.3 Compiled by Other (specify)	2.5.1 Resource constraints	2.5.2 Methodological/technical difficulty in data collection	2.5.3 Insufficient quality	2.5.4 Inaccessibility	2.5.5 Lack of institutional set-up/coordination	2.5.6 Other (specify)	3.1.1 Methodology	3.1.2 Reference/ link	3.1.3 Main reason why the methodology used is not sound	3.2.1 Type of data source	3.2.2 Category of measurement	3.2.3 Unit of measurement	3.2.4 Potential aggregations and scales	3.2.5 Classifications/groupings	4 Future Plans
Environment Agency/National climate change reporting authorities																																						
Environment Agency/National climate change reporting authorities																																						
Environment Agency/National climate change reporting authorities																																						
Environment Agency/National climate change reporting authorities																																						
NSO																																						
Environment Agency/National climate change reporting authorities																																						
Environment Agency/National climate change reporting authorities																																						
NSOs and Central Banks																																						
NSOs and Central Banks																																						
NSOs and Central Banks																																						
NSOs and Central Banks																																						

Instructions

The Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators was recommended as the framework for climate change statistics and indicators to be used by countries when preparing their own sets. It is designed with enough flexibility to be adapted to individual countries' climate change concerns, priorities and resources. A country's national set may require additional indicators and statistics to be included as well as the possible exclusion of those indicators and statistics which are defined as not relevant or not applicable (see 1.1.1 below). There may also be a need to modify some indicators and statistics to better reflect the national circumstances.

Global Set

Part II of the CISAT lists all 158 indicators and 190 statistics included in the Global Set, followed by the main Global Climate Policy References, Statistical References and Self-Assessment questions organised in separate sections in an Excel spreadsheet. The following definitions apply:

Area [column B]: A schematic framework developed by the IPCC summarises the complexity of climate change as a sequence of events: drivers, impacts, vulnerability, mitigation and adaptation. These events are applied as five top-level areas in the Global Set. Each indicator is assigned to one of the five IPCC areas as a primary belonging, while some indicators were also assigned as applicable in one or more additional areas.

Topic [column C]: As in the FDES (p. 3), the statistical topics represent the quantifiable aspects of the areas taking into account the types and sources of the statistics needed to describe them.

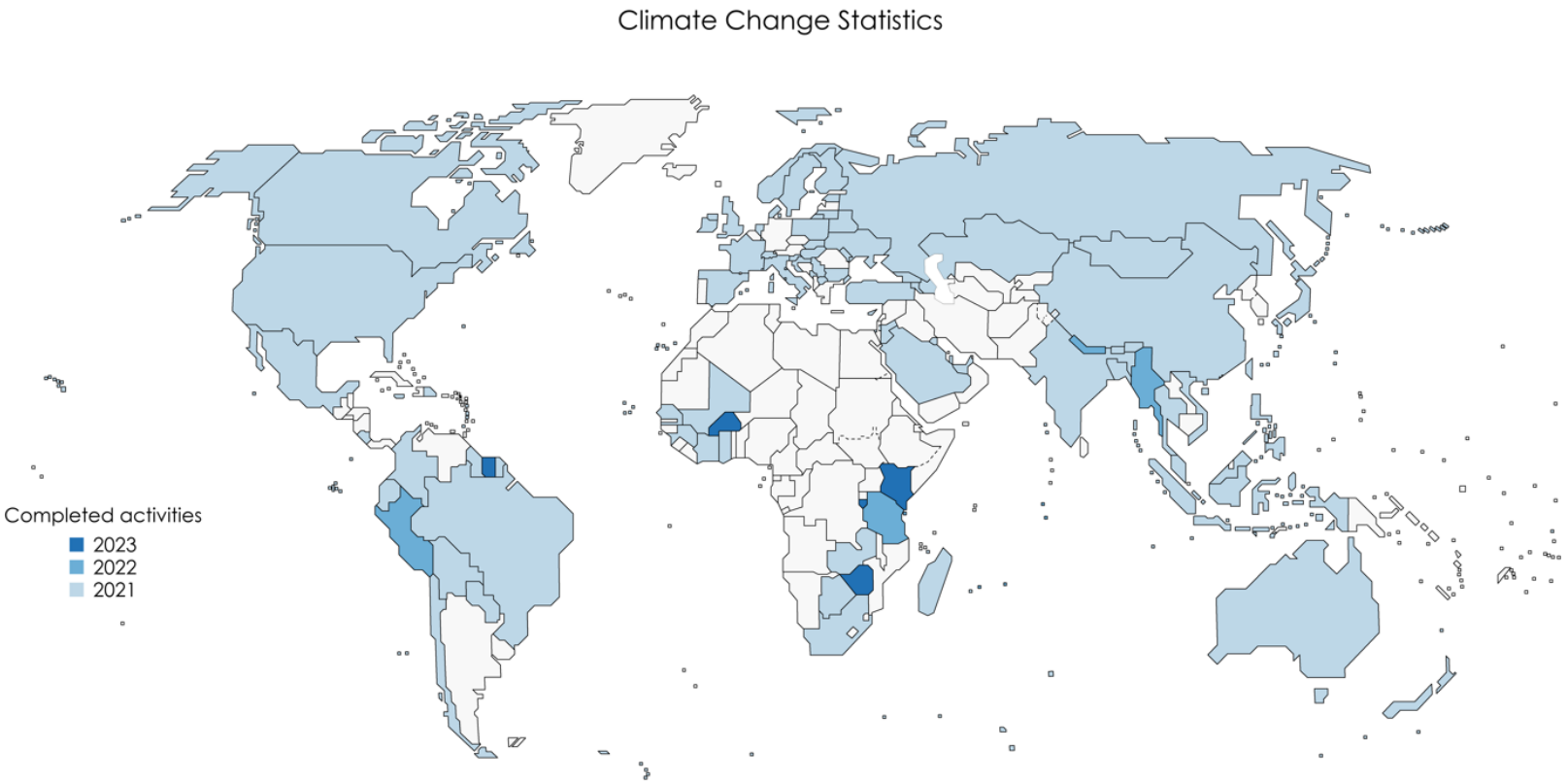
Number [column D]: Each indicator is numbered from 1 to 158.

Indicator [column E]: As in the FDES (p. 7), environmental indicators are used to synthesize and present complex environment and other statistics in a simple, direct, clear and relevant way… may take various

1. Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

Field	Description	
Indicator	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	
Statistics		Total emissions of direct greenhouse gases (excluding LULUCF)
Area	Drivers	
Topic	Total greenhouse gas emissions	Total greenhouse gas emissions
Themes	GHG emissions	GHG emissions
Paris Agreement article	13.7a	13.7a
PAWP-Katowice	Decision 18/CMA.1, chapter II, para. 47-49	Decision 18/CMA.1, chapter II, para. 47-49
FDES		3.1.1.a [similar to]
SDG	13.2.2	
Sendai Framework		
Tier	1	1
Definition	Greenhouse gases (GHG) are those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of thermal infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere itself, and by clouds, [IPCC, p. 550, https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/glossary/] Emissions are the release of GHGs and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time. Removals conversely are the absorption of atmospheric GHGs by a sink. CO_2 is the only gas for which removals are estimated in the national GHG inventory. [FDES BSES 1.3.1 and 3.1.1, p.8, https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/fdes/MS1.3.1_GHGemissions.pdf]	Direct GHG emissions are those directly emitted into the atmosphere by a source. It includes CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFC, SF_6, PFC, NF_3 from agriculture, energy, industry waste, excluding LULUCF. GHG inventories under the UNFCCC cover estimation and reporting of anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals occurring on 'managed land'. Emissions resulting from fires in unmanaged forests would be considered as 'anthropogenic' if after burning the land use is changed, for example to pasture, and the land is accordingly re-categorized as 'managed'. [FDES BSES 1.3.1 and 3.1.1, p.8, https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/fdes/MS1.3.1_GHGemissions.pdf]
Relevance	Causes of climate change: Greenhouse gases cause the greenhouse gas effect which leads to global warming, as a result of long-wave (infrared) energy capture by the GHGs in the atmosphere and its downward re-emitting which causes warming at the lower atmosphere and land/ocean surface. [IPCC, https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ar4-wg1-chapter9-1.pdf]	

Growing engagement of countries [needs an update]



- Global Consultation (May- Sept 2021) – 86 countries (68 on part 1 and 75 part 2) and 26 organizations
- The engagement is wider than that, UNSD funded consultancies helped 2 more countries to do the assessment, another 9 countries to improve their earlier assessments in Africa
- Ongoing regional initiatives are also strengthening climate change statistics in countries

INEI INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA E INFORMATICA

APPLICATION OF CISAT IN PERÚ

APPLICATION OF CISAT IN PERU

1 WHO COORDINATES?

- The functions of the INEI, the governing body of the National Statistical System, are to coordinate and/or execute censuses, statistics and population; conducting surveys and compiling indicators and indices; national and regional accounts and coordinating statistical activities.
- MINAM formulates, plans, directs, executes and evaluates the National Environmental Policy. The production of environmental statistics is their responsibility. The approval of the Framework Law on Climate Change and its regulations play an important role in the comprehensive management of climate issues.

2 HOW MANY INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATED?

- INEI and MINAM participated in UN video consultations on CISAT.
- MINAM convened the focal points to train them on CISAT filling, about 20 affiliated institutions and others linked to the environment participated.
- INEI carried out the follow-up and monitoring in the filling of the CISAT on: population, housing, poverty, unemployment.

3 HOW LONG, WHAT IS THE PROCESS?

- The first review and completion of CISAT and metadata began in the months of June to September 2021
- The information reported has been developed by different government offices with competence in the different matters. The Institutions reviewed each individual indicator and statistic and evaluated the proposals according to theme, whether the indicator was relevant, methodologically sound and whether data were available.
- The INEI was responsible for reviewing and completing the indicators and statistics of its competence. Likewise, I coordinate with MINAM the progress of CISAT for its shipment to the United Nations.

4 WHAT BENEFITS DID YOU GET ALONG OF THE PROCESS?

Improve the quality of the indicator :

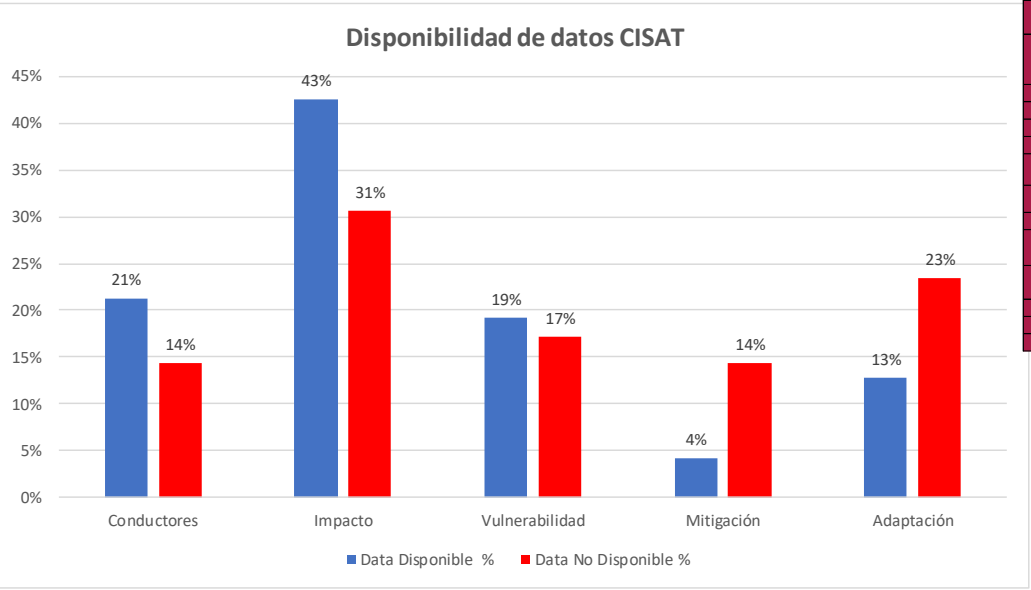
- There are indicators that were not completed in the first consultation, but to date there are contributions or feedback on methodological details or information available on the indicator from the producing institutions. (Specialized questionnaires of international organizations and national institutions)
- Cases of indicators were presented, which, in their review and evaluation, it is observed that relevant and useful statistics are available for other environmental indicators.
- New indicators were included; (Precipitation, temperature)
- Some proposed indicators should be simplified because they are considered too complex, Several indicators need further methodological development

APPLICATION OF CISAT IN PERU

Tabla A: Estado de disponibilidad de datos por área del IPCC para el Conjunto Global de Estadísticas e Indicadores de Cambio Climático, 2023

Area	Data Disponible		Data No Disponible		Total	
	Número	%	Número	%	Número	%
Conductores	10	21%	16	14%	26	16%
Impacto	20	43%	34	31%	54	34%
Vulnerabilidad	9	19%	19	17%	28	18%
Mitigación	2	4%	16	14%	18	11%
Adaptación	6	13%	26	23%	32	20%
Total	47	100%	111	100%	158	100%

Gráfico A: Estado de disponibilidad de datos por área del IPCC para el Conjunto Global de Estadísticas e Indicadores d Cambio Climático, 2023



Área	Tema	Número	Indicador	Estadística	Nivel	Tema	Data
CONDUCTORES							
	Emisiones totales de gases de efecto invernadero						
		1	Emisiones totales de gases de efecto invernadero por año		1	emisiones de GEI	si
		2	Emisiones totales de gases de efecto invernadero indirectos	Equivalente al indicador	1	emisiones de GEI	no
		3	Emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero por el uso de la tie	Equivalente al indicador	1	emisiones de GEI	no
		4	Emisiones totales de gases de efecto invernadero de la econc	Equivalente al indicador	2	emisiones de GEI	si
		5	Emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero per cápita		1	emisiones de GEI	no
		6	Emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero en la formación bruta de capital fijo de la inversión directa		3	emisiones de GEI	no
		7	Emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero en valor agregado de empresas multinacionales bajo control extranjero		3	emisiones de GEI	no
		8	huella de carbono	Equivalente al indicador	2	emisiones de GEI	no
	Concentración atmosférica de gases de efecto invernadero						
		9	Concentración global de gases de efecto invernadero	Equivalente al indicador	2	concentración de GEI	no
	Producción, suministro y consumo de energía						
		10	Producción total de energía primaria a partir de combustibles fósiles		1	Energía	si
		11	Suministro total de energía a partir de combustibles fósiles		1	Energía	si
		12	Proporción de combustibles fósiles en el suministro total de energía		2	Combustibles fósiles	no
		13	Consumo final de energía per cápita		1	Energía	si
		14	Intensidad energética medida en términos de energía primaria y producto interior bruto		2	Energía	si
	Combustibles fósiles						
		15	Dependencia de combustibles fósiles		3	Combustibles fósiles	no
		16	Monto de los subsidios a los combustibles fósiles (producción	Consulte la fuente original en los metada	2	Combustibles fósiles	no

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN PERU (DENU – ECLAC)

INEI | Instituto Nacional De Estadística e Informática

Workshop Objective: Strengthen national technical capacities for the development of environmental and climate change statistics.

- ❑ 43 participants.
- ❑ 20 institutions.

- Land use
- Ecosystems and biodiversity
- Water Statistics
- Solid Residues

Topics developed in Workshop

(1) International statistical framework

2) National statistical framework

- Integrated climate change management
- Reports to the UNFCCC

3) Políticas de cambio climático

4) Compilation and validation of statistics

5) United Nations Support Tools (HADEA)

6) Training on MDEA topics

7) National Climate Change Statistics Program

Note: Framework for the Development of Environmental Statistics (FDES).

Self-Assessment Tool for Environmental Statistics and Indicators and Climate Change (ESSAT)

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL-ECONOMIC STATISTICS AND ACCOUNTS

Article 2°.- The inter-institutional committee will be responsible for determining and establishing the technical guidelines to implement and develop the Environmental and Economic Accounts, according to the methodology and guidelines established in the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting – central framework – (SCAE 2012).

COMMITTEE

- Ministries (13)
- Decentralised public institutions (14)
- Municipalities (2)
- University (1)
- Other entities (3)

Note: Created by Chief Resolution No. 363-2016-INEI

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

- ❑ **FOREST ACCOUNT (2021)**
- ❑ **National Forest and Wildlife Service**

https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1811/libro.pdf

- ❑ **PROGRESS IN WATER ACCOUNTS (2018)**

https://repositorio.ana.gob.pe/bitstream/handle/20.500.12543/4705/ANA0003201.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

- ❑ **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SPENDING REPORT (2021)**

https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/documentos/reporte-gasto-proteccion-ambiental-2014-2018

SUB-COMMITTEE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation
- Ministry of Transport and Communications
- National Center for Strategic Planning
- National Weather and Hydrology Service
- National Institute of Statistics and Informatics

Objective.- To promote the general interest and give relevance to the production of statistics and indicators on climate change with international standards, for the purpose of strengthening public policies related to mitigation and adaptation.

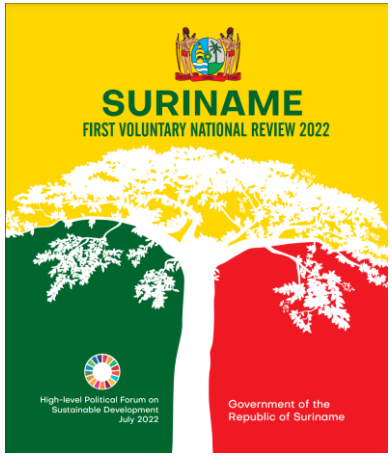
Activities

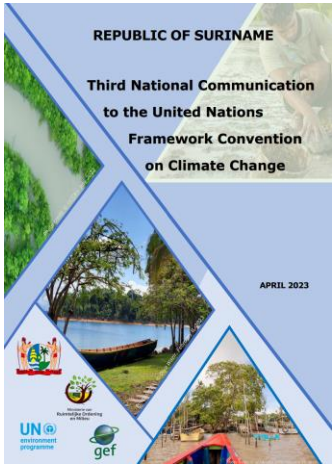
- Define priority climate change indicators - to address the country's environmental policy.

- Determine the quality of the proposed indicators.

- Promote the development of statistics on - climate change.

APPLICATION OF CISAT IN SURINAME





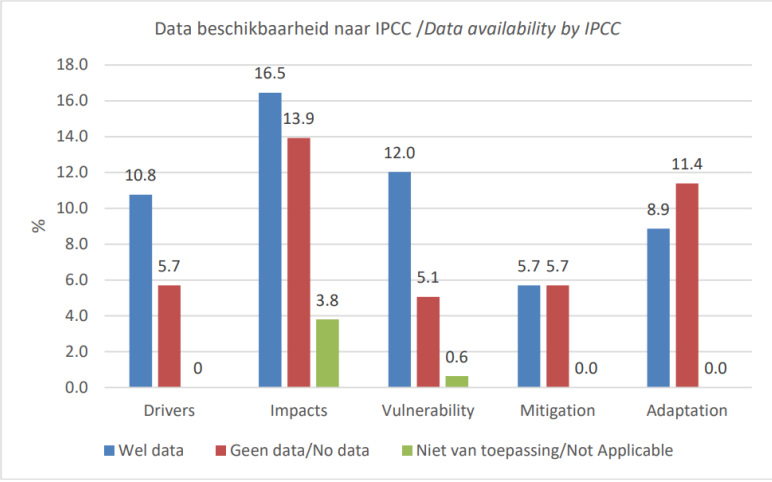
APPLICATION OF CISAT IN SURINAME (1)

- Suriname General Bureau of Statistics (GBS) has been engaged in the processes of piloting and developing the Global Set since 2020, and also piloted the CISAT in 2022.
- GBS coordinated the self-assessment with contributions from environmental stakeholders received via the biennial environment statistics workshop.
- Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM) and National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS) collaborated with GBS to provide information about climate change policies throughout the above stages

APPLICATION OF CISAT IN SURINAM (2)

Table A: Data availability status by IPCC area for the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, 2023

IPCC gebied/ *Area*	Wel data/ *Data*		Geen data/ *No data*		Niet van toepassing/ *Not Applicable (NA)*		Totaal/ *Total*	
	Aantal/ *Number*	%	Aantal/ *Number*	%	Aantal/ *Number*	%	Aantal/ *Number*	%
Drijfveren/ *Drivers*	17	10.8	9	5.7	-	-	26	16.5
Gevolgen/ *Impacts*	26	16.5	22	13.9	6	3.8	54	34.2
Kwetsbaarheid/ *Vulnerability*	19	12.0	8	5.1	1	0.6	28	17.7
Mitigatie/ *Mitigation*	9	5.7	9	5.7	-	-	18	11.4
Adaptatie/ *Adaptation*	14	8.9	18	11.4	-	-	32	20.3
Totaal/ *Total*	85	53.8	66	41.8	7	4.4	158	100



Grafiek A: Data beschikbaarheid status naar IPCC gebied voor de Global Set van Klimaatverandering Statistieken en Indicatoren, 2023

Graph A: Data availability status by IPCC area for the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, 2023

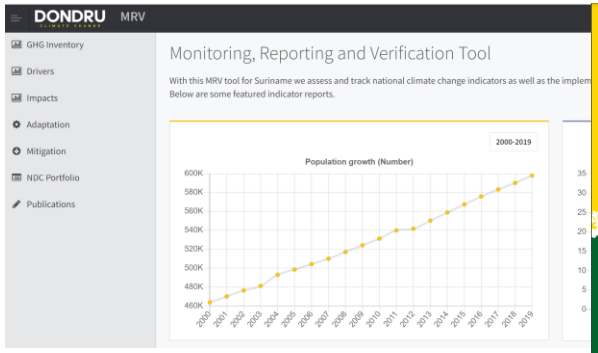
GLOBAL SET OF CLIMATE CHANGE STATISTICS

...icator		Statistics	Themes	Data
DRIVERS				
...per year (SDG 13.2.2)	1	Total emissions of direct greenhouse gases (excluding LULUCF)	GHG emissions	yes
...house gases		Equivalent to the indicator		no
...land use, land use change and forestry		Equivalent to the indicator		yes
...from the national economy				no
...pita	1	Total emissions of direct greenhouse gases (excluding LULUCF)		yes
...ross fixed capital formation of direct		Equivalent to the indicator		no
...value added of foreign controlled	1	GHG emissions in output of foreign-controlled multinational enterprises		no
	2	GHG emissions in exports of foreign-controlled multinational enterprises		no
		Equivalent to the indicator		no
...se gases				
...use gases		Equivalent to the indicator	GHG conc.	yes
...otion				
...from fossil fuels	1	Total energy production	Energy	yes
...uels	1	Total energy supply		yes
...gy supply	1	Total energy supply from fossil fuels		yes
	2	Total energy supply		yes
...pita	1	Final energy consumption (FDES 2.2.2.c)		yes
...terms of primary energy and gross	2	Total energy supply (FDES 2.2.2.b)		yes
	1	Fossil fuels production	Fossil fuels	yes
	2	Fossil fuels imports		yes
	3	Fossil fuels exports		yes
...roduction and consumption) per unit of ...c.1)		Refer to original source in metadata		no
	1	Population	Population	yes
...ulation)	2	Population living in urban areas (FDES 5.1.1.a)		yes
...s per capita	1	Number of private and public vehicles	Transport	yes
	2	Vehicle miles traveled		no

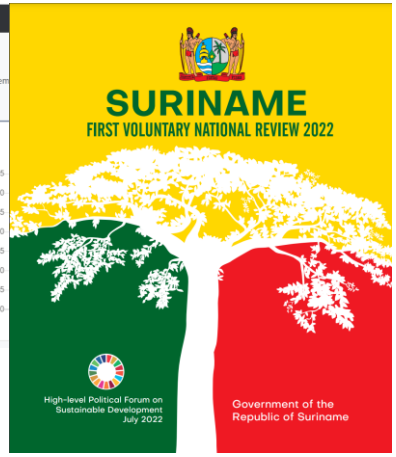
APPLICATION OF CISAT IN SURINAME (2)

- Even if the CISAT is not completed in full, the GBS achieved or contributed to several important outputs, namely:
  - contribution to the 3rd National Communication to UNFCCC (on GBS and UNFCCC websites)
  - the publication of the first 'Climate change statistics Report', endorsed by the Minister of ROM (on GBS and UNSD websites)
  - contribution to the VNR (Chapter 13 on Climate action, on GBS and UN website).

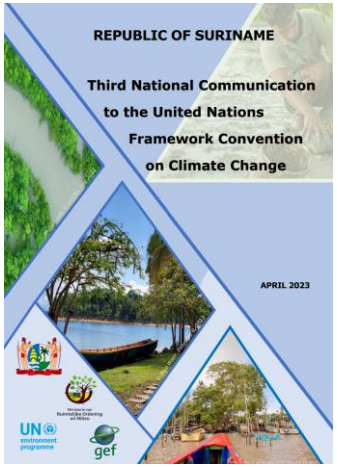
https://statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/First-Suriname-CC-report_21-aug23-Climate-Change-Statistics-and-Indicators.pdf



https://dondru.sr/mrv



https://statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/VNR-2022-Suriname-Report.pdf



https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SURINAME%20NC3_2023_FINAL.pdf

Tenth Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment Statistics
Wednesday, 4 October 2023

Thank you!

Climate Change and Environment Statistics Unit
ECLAC Statistics Division
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Questions for group-work:

1. Overall question: Who has used the CISAT and how did it help; what are the key challenges?

2. How to make CISAT more applicable and more user-friendly?

Prioritized questions from Survey on 'State of the implementation of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators', we need to discuss:

- **Is the question clear?**
- **Would you suggest any modifications to the current question?**

Questions for group-work 1/7

Have stakeholders been engaged and has a self-assessment been completed using the Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT), or other assessment tool?

(Yes/No; please describe and specify main challenges).
Ref. CISAT: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/Climate%20Change/cisat.cshtml
Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT): https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/fdes/essat.cshtml

Questions for group-work 2/7

Has a national set of climate change indicators (consistent/complementary with Nationally Determined Contribution/ National Adaptation Plan/ National Communications) and metadata been developed?

(Yes/No; please describe and provide links/ references as applicable, please specify if the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators and the CISAT were used).

Questions for group-work 3/7

Have data sources been mapped and has data quality been assessed?

(Yes/No; please describe).

Questions for group-work 4/7

Have data gaps been defined and has work been prioritized on methods for data collection?

(Yes/No; please describe also if new data collection instruments such as climate change surveys) been developed).

Questions for group-work 5/7

Have you disseminated statistics and indicators on climate change?

(Yes/No; please describe and provide links/ references as appropriate; also please specify in what form (e.g. hard copy, electronically) and is it part of an environment statistics publication/ yearbook/ compendium)

Questions for group-work 6/7

Has a validation workshop with stakeholders been organized?

(Yes/No; please describe).

Questions for group-work 7/7

Have priorities for future improvements been evaluated and defined?

(Yes/No; please describe).

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