

Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

Tanzania's Experience



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1. Overview of Climate Change Reporting in Tanzania

☐ Given the importance of climate change in development process, the reporting in Tanzania is vested under the President's Office; Tanzania has ratified and is implementing several MEAs including:-**□**UNFCCC in 1996; ☐ Tanzania ratified Kyoto Protocol in 2002 and ☐ Tanzania is also Party to the Paris Agreement since May 2018.

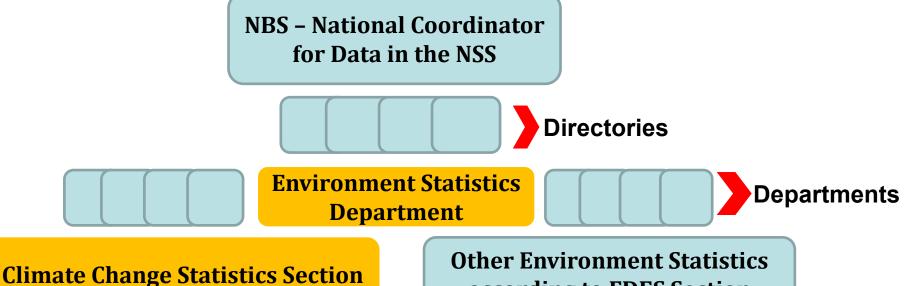


2. Role of NBS on Climate Change Statistics and Reporting

- ☐ Statistics Act, 2015: NBS is mandated to produce and to coordinate production and dissemination of all official statistics in the country
 - The act delegate powers to Government institutions to collect and disseminate statistical information according to their respective legislation; For instance:
 - ☐ Vice President's Office (VPO), compiles and disseminate GHG Inventory Report
 - ☐ All Ministries, Department and Agencies compile administrative records for their respective sectors



- 2. Role of NBS on Climate Change Statistics and reporting..
- Leveraging on the NBS Organogram:



according to FDES Section

26 Regional Statistics Offices

National Technical Working Group for Environment and Climate Change Statistics



2. Role of NBS on Climate Change Statistics and Reporting...

- Major Achievements:
 - Preparations of the first **National Environment Statistics Report in 2017** according to FDES 2013
 - ☐ The first National Climate Change Statistics
 Report in 2019
 - ☐ Tanzania as **current chair of the UNSD** Expert Group on Env. Stats (EGES) has been actively involved in the development of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators and **participated in the recent Global Consultation**



2. Role of NBS on Climate Change Statistics and Reporting

Waste statistics

Collaboration between NBS and VPO:				
	VPO is a member of the National Technical Working Group on environment and climate change statistics			
	NBS supports coordination for data availability to support VPO to prepare GHGs inventory report			
	☐ The NESR 2017 has greatly contributed to the development of 2018 National GHGs inventory report according to the IPCC Framework recommended in the FDES, 2013			
	☐ For instance: Energy statistics, Agriculture, LULUCF and			



2. Role of NBS on Climate Change Statistics and Reporting

- ☐ Collaboration between NBS and VPO:
 - Other data sources includes data from **census**, **surveys** and **administrative records** compiled and disseminated by NBS and Ministries, Department and Agencies
 - NBS will try to provide data for other IPCC areas, e.g. impacts, vulnerability, adaptation through **specialized surveys**
 - □ NBS is also planning to include climate related questions in the **2022 Population and Housing Census**, primarily to raise awareness of climate change and to seek public opinion on various aspects



3. Experience on the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and

Indicators



Multistakeholder Approach Bilateral online Consultation to fill the Gaps



Step 1: 1st -10th June, 2021

Review of all tools and Mapping of National Data Sources (Col. I) with NTWG Members **Step 2:** 12th – 18th June, 2021

Share the tools with the NTWG in advance and Convened a Meeting to discuss and respond to the Draft Global Set tools Step 3: 19th June – 29th July, 2021

Distribute the tools to fill the Gaps, Follow up and provision of assistance, analyse and submit to UNSD

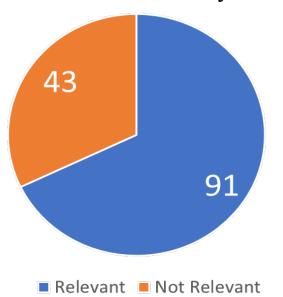
Coordination, implementation, Analysis and submission to UNSD by 29th July, 2021



3. Experience on the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and

Indicators - Key Findings

91 Indicators out of 134 are Relevant at Country Level



Data Availability for indicators	Number	Percentage
Yes	18	19.8
No	73	80.2
Total	91	100.0

Methodological soundness	Number	Percentage
Yes	20	22.0
No	71	78.0
Total	91	100.0

- Consultation was very useful to assess the indicators/statistics.
- Even though data availability is low for many indicators (mostly Tier 3), 91 indicators are relevant and data availability is expected to improve over time.



2. Main Challenges

Data gaps;				
Inadequate frequency for data collection and coverage				
Multifaceted nature of climate change which makes coordination difficulty				
Limited knowledge on climate change aspects and				
Financial constraints				



4. Recommendations

- ☐ Conduct of **specialized surveys** to bridge data gaps in the 5 IPCC areas of climate change;
- ☐ Strengthen collaboration between MDAs including:-
 - **Mapping of data availability**, producers, frequency and other variable to meet the needs for preparations of National GHGs inventory,
 - ☐ Set data sharing mechanisms between NBS and VPO
- ☐ Need for **capacity building** on climate change statistics and preparations for GHGs inventory
 - □ **scientific statistical methods** to facilitate evidence based decisions on climate change reporting....use of big data etc



4. Recommendations...

- ☐ Leverage on existing statistical infrastructure managed by NBS to enhance climate change reporting activities
 - ☐ Effective use of Regional Statistics Offices
 - Statistics Sector Working groups: energy, waste, agriculture etc.
 - NBS has vast experience on coordination and dataManagement
 - **Establishment of Climate Change Statistics Committee** with members from within and outside the government
- ☐ Financial support could enhance the whole process including climate change data production with the NSS
- ☐ Countries should try to **use and domesticate the Global Set of Climate**Change Statistics and Indicators to promote harmonization



5. Conclusions

- Climate Change Statistics are fundamental to improve the **evidence-base of climate policy makings** and to enable a **well-designed response** according to the IPCC framework.
- The Global Set is very useful **in identifying the scope and coverage of climate change statistics.** It facilitates the process of understanding what to measure in this emerging area of statistics and how to measure it.
- TNBS appreciates the work of the EGES in contributing to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators.
- TNBS is looking forward to **translate some of the outcomes of the COP24 in Katowice into expected reporting requirements** in terms of climate change statistics that can be developed at the national level.
- TNBS is also looking forward to the **adoption of the Global Set by the 53rd session of the Stat. Commission in 2022** which will support the reporting requirements of countries under the Enhanced Transparency Framework and the Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement.





Thank you for your kind attention!