

# Draft Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

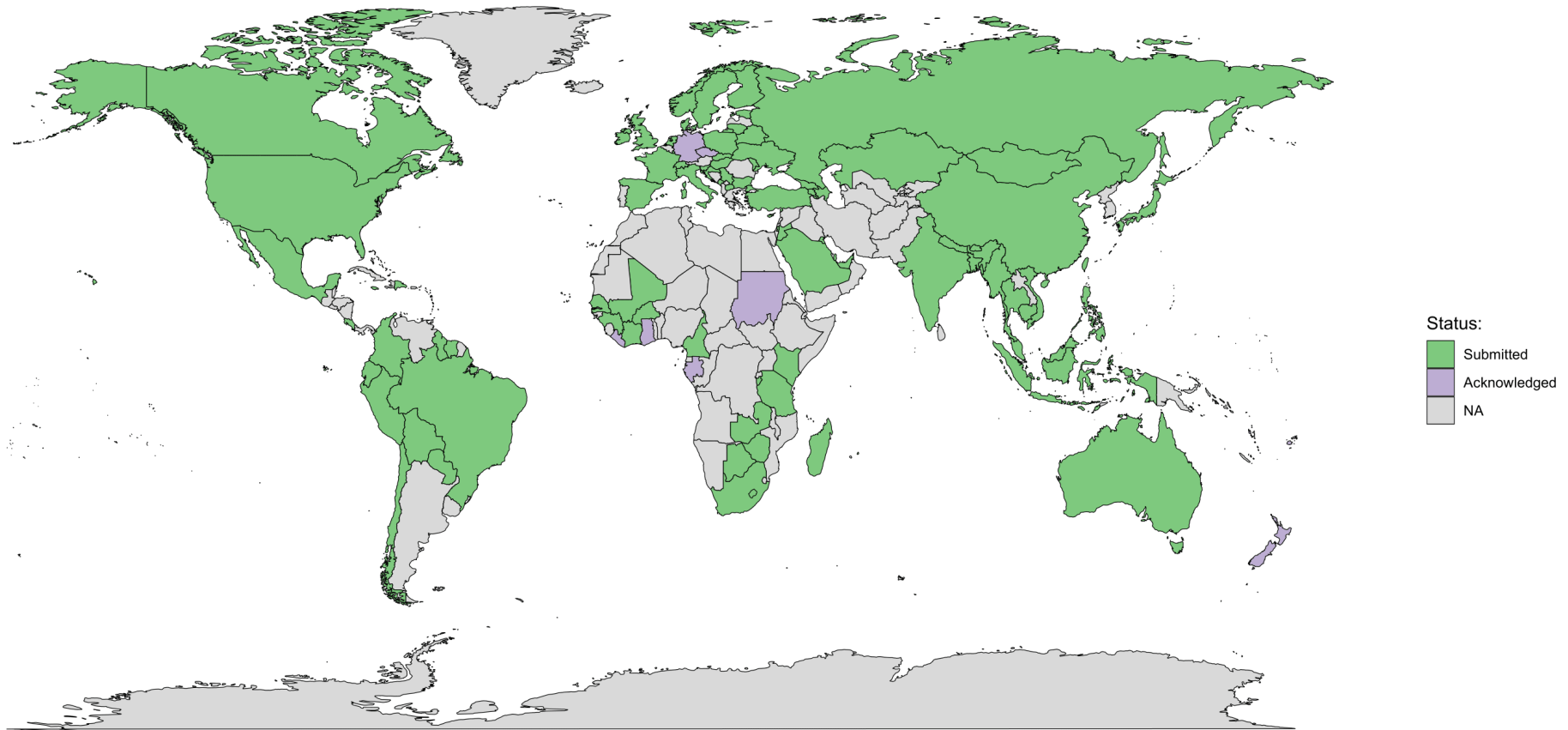
## Result of the Global Consultation - Part 1



**Eighth Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment Statistics**  
**New York, 12-21 October 2021 (virtual)**



# Responses from the Global Consultation



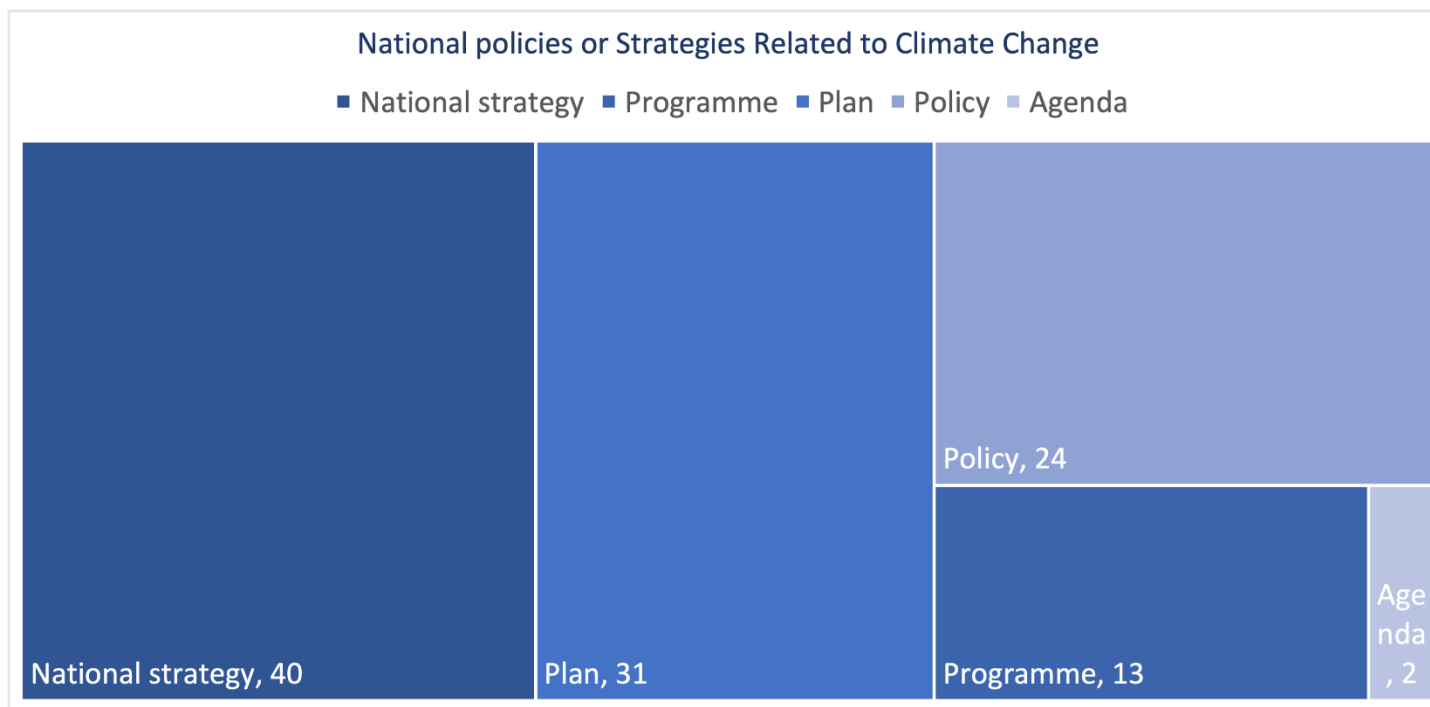
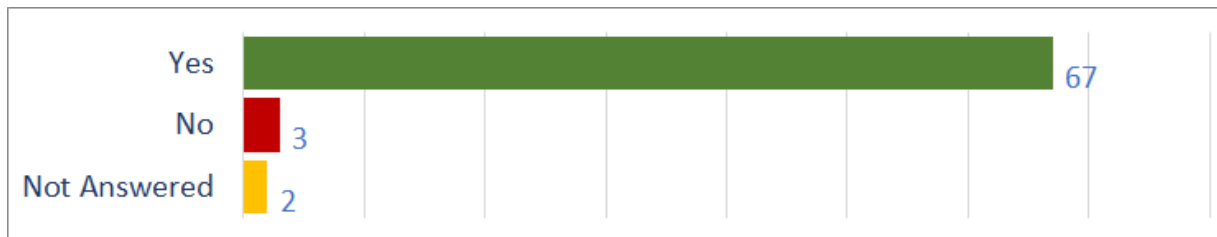
- 85 member states have **submitted** Part 1 and/or 2.
  - 72 Part 1, 74 Part 2.
- 14 member states **acknowledged**.
- 24 agencies also submitted.

"Acknowledged" means that the national statistical offices of the countries (to whom we sent out the invitations to participate) communicated with us regarding the Global Consultation after we sent out our invitation, but that they did not submit a response.



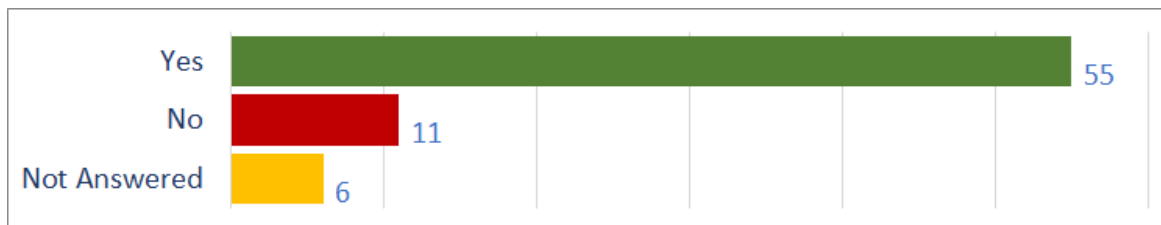
# General remarks on Part 1

B1. Are there national policies or strategies related to climate change in place?



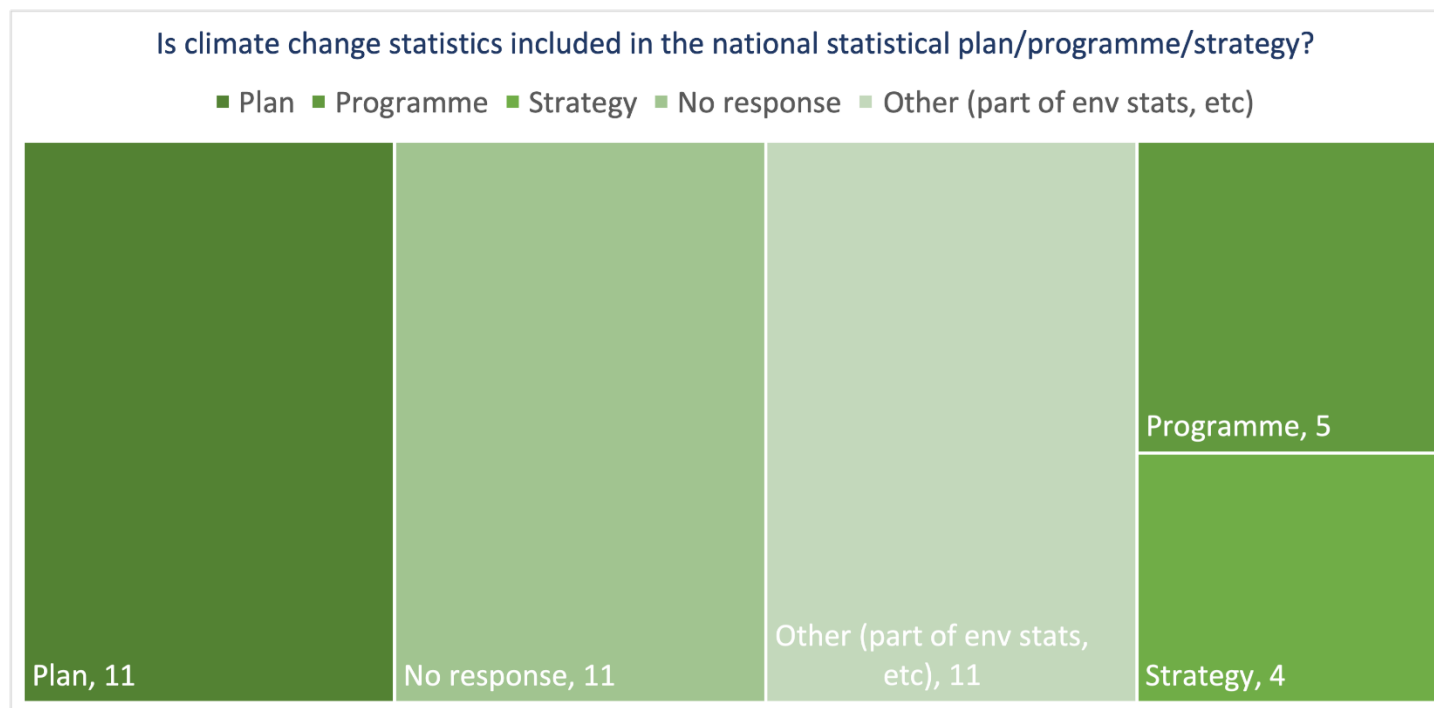
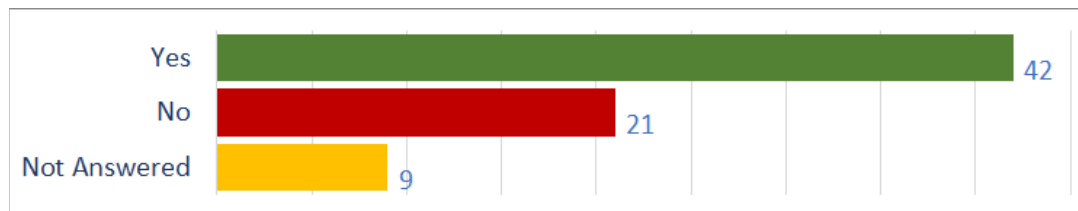
## General remarks on Part 1

B2. Is there a national statistical plan/programme/strategy in place (e.g. NSDS)?



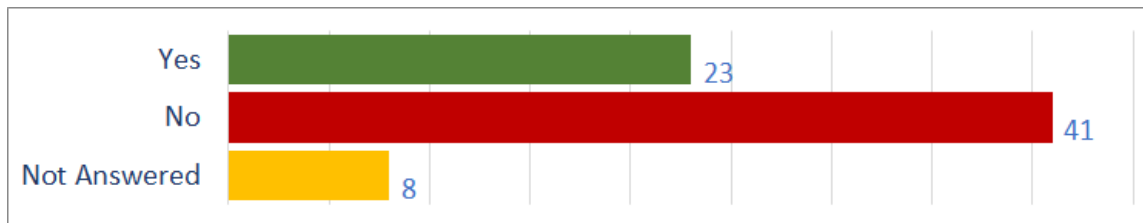
## General remarks on Part 1

B3. Is climate change statistics included in the national statistical plan/programme/strategy?



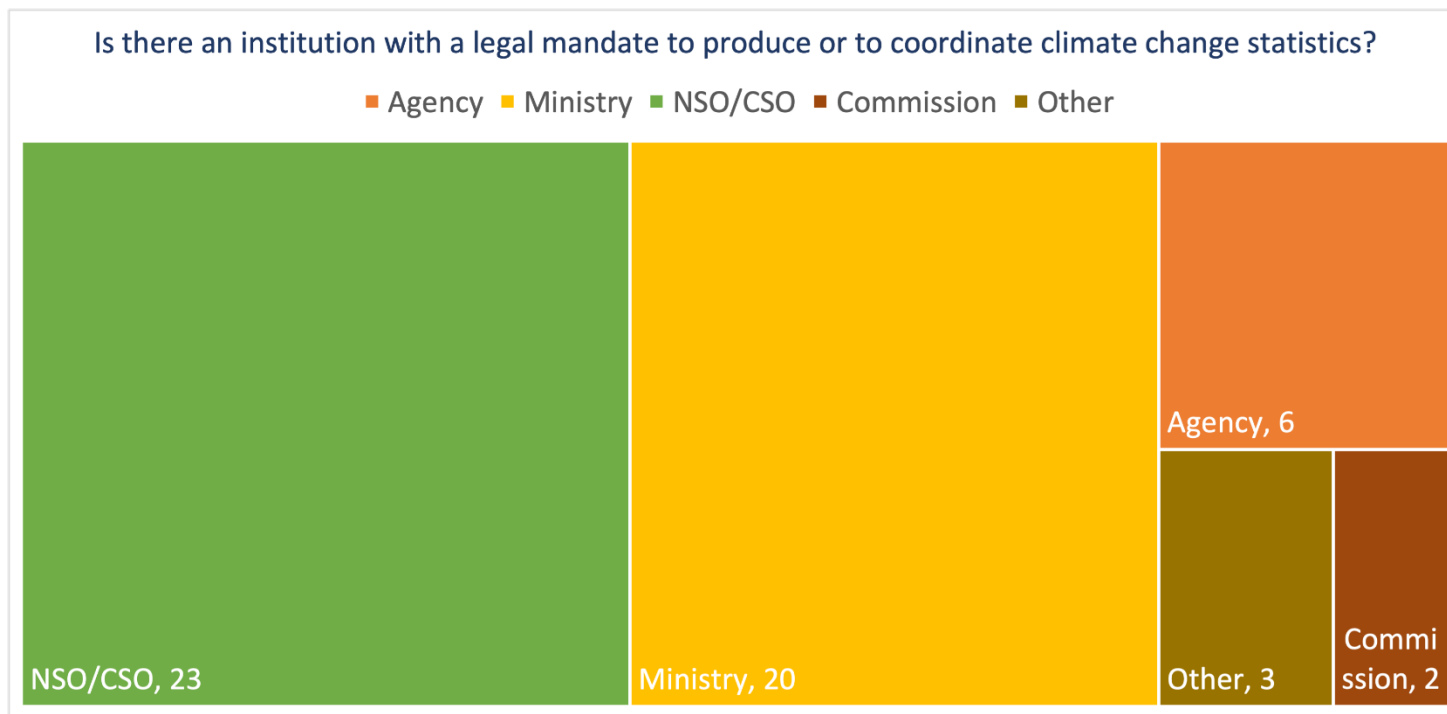
## General remarks on Part 1

B4. Is there a national climate change statistics plan/programme/strategy in place?



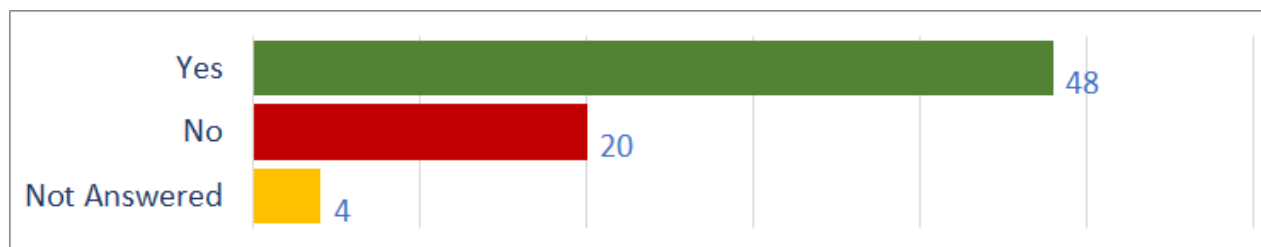
# General remarks on Part 1

C1. Is there an institution with a legal mandate to produce or to coordinate climate change statistics?



## General remarks on Part 1

C2. Is there a department, division or unit responsible for climate change statistics in the National Statistical Office (NSO)?



- Environment
- Energy
- Social statistics; Directorate of social resilience; Social statistics division
- Satellite accounts
- Agriculture, livestock & fishery and forestry section; agriculture and environmental statistics department
- Spatial and environmental surveys department
- Territory and environment division

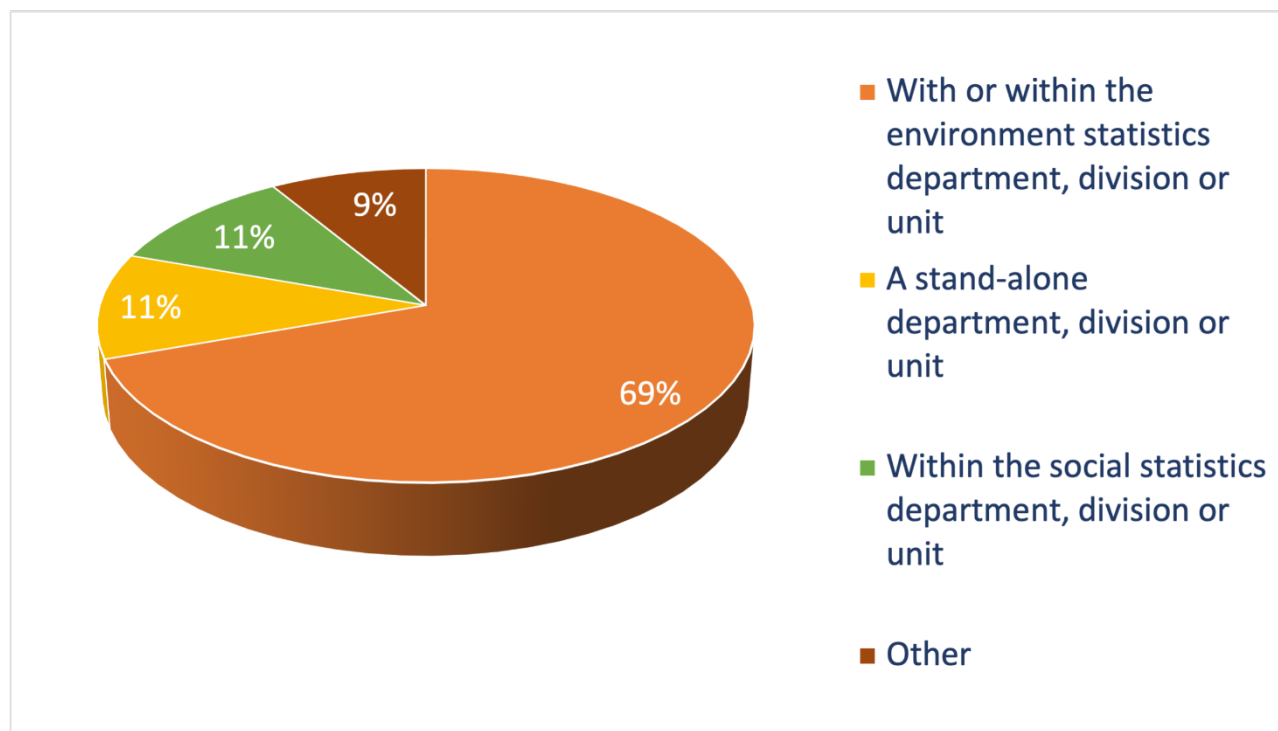
Some NSOs have established 'combined' environment and climate change statistics units.





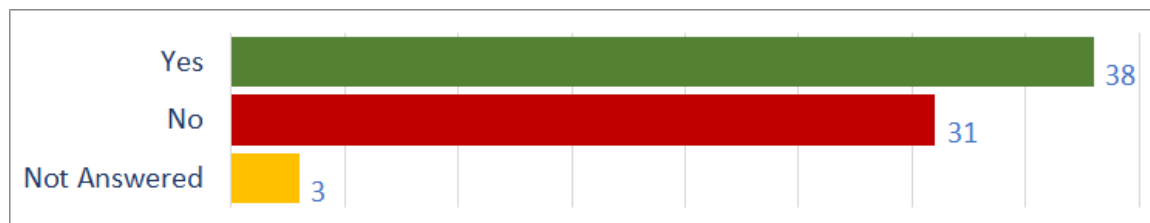
## General remarks on Part 1

C3. What is the status of the climate change statistics department, division or unit in the NSO?



## General remarks on Part 1

D1. Is the NSO currently involved in the preparation of the country's GHG inventory, as part of the reporting obligations of the UNFCCC and/or in the preparation of national reports to UNFCCC (NC, BR for Annex I parties; and NC, BUR for non-Annex I parties)?



When Yes: Many NSOs mentioned that they provide source data, such as population, demography, GDP, energy, agriculture, waste, poverty, unemployment, Human Development Index etc., for the compilation of GHG inventories, providing data to other line ministries that act as the country focal person for GHG inventory. NSOs are also involved in the training and compilation and are involved in the preparation of the report.

When No: Some reasons for NSO to be not directly involved in the compilation include no legal or institutional mandate to collaborate. However, even when NSO is not directly involved, some pointed out that they are still indirectly contributing, since the focal point will use the data that NSO provided through their official publication and reports.



## General remarks on Part 1

D2. Will the NSO be involved in the preparation of the new Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) under the Paris Agreement?



## General remarks on Part 1

D3. Has the NSO received requests from GHG inventory compilers about specific data needs for inventory compilation that could **NOT** be met?



## General remarks on Part 1

D4. What kind of adaptation related information/data/statistics have been provided, or are ready to be provided, by the NSO for use in preparing national reports (NAPs under UNFCCC, or Adaptation Communications under the Paris Agreement)?

- Public information.
- Environment Statistics Publication.
- Agricultural & Pesticides data, forest data
- Municipal waste data and Pollution data.
- Household based survey, environmental accounts, statistics reports, and integrated analyses from matching microdata
- Energy sector - Activity data on amount of fuel by type of fuel used in the construction industries; Type and amount of fuel consumed in the fishing industry and agriculture sector (mobile and stationary combustion)
- Energy consumption and production, Oil statistics, Transportation statistics,
- Population and household data. Agriculture: Livestock figures and cropland
- Agriculture, energy, transport, waste and industry
- Energy Balance, Clinker Production, Annual imports of disodium carbonate, paraffin wax, Number of animals, Crops area and production, GDP by domain, Production and treatment of municipal solid waste, Per capita production MSW, Sales Of Industrial Commodities
- Agriculture production losses
- Forest fires, diseases/pathologies, treatment
- Meteorological (including snow cover, depth, density), hydrological (evaporation from lakes/reservoirs; actual water use data), hydrogeological, and biological (aquatic/ecosystems, specific biodiversity species coverage/ population/ migration) monitoring data and timeseries
- Groundwater monitoring data (quantity, quality)
- Data on mortality/morbidity during heat wave periods - from community to national levels, per occupation/age/gender of affected people
- Data on mortality/morbidity from extreme weather events.
- Water-borne diseases during heat waves
- number of livestock, data on the fuel and energy balance are used
- Crop Forecast
- Early Warning Systems
- Vulnerability Assessment



## General remarks on Part 1

D5. Has the NSO developed any specialized climate change surveys, or modules in existing censuses/surveys?



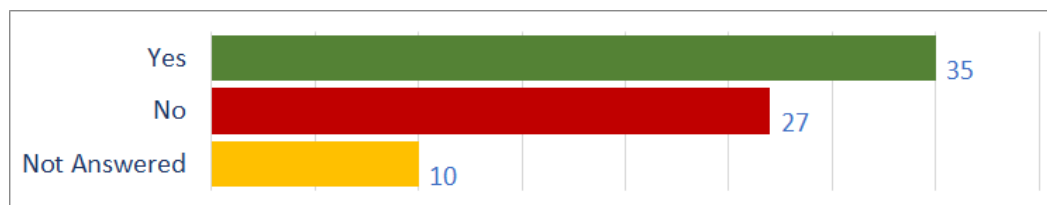
D6. If D5 is yes, list the names of these surveys.

- Agencia Nacional de Transito
- Climate Adaption Financing Survey
- Climate Change and Natural Disaster Perspectives
- Environmental Expenditure Survey
- Forestry surveys
- Household Environmental Survey
- Living Standards Survey
- Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Economy Survey
- National Climate Change Impact Survey
- National Climate Statistic Report
- Pilot Survey on Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Rural, Agricultural and Fishery Census
- Omnibus Survey: Environmental Quality and Behaviour
- Waste Generation Survey

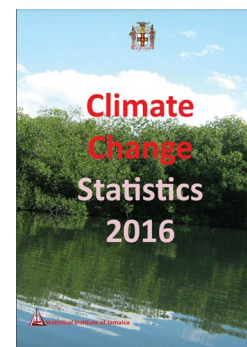


## General remarks on Part 1

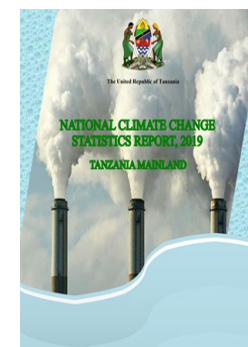
D7 Has the NSO produced and disseminated climate change statistics either in hard copy, electronically or online?



- 25 productions made available in environment statistics compendium and yearbooks.
- 12 in chapters and sections in a statistical yearbook.
- 24 in other formats, including:
  - Database and website
  - Electronic statistical tables
  - Official Statistics Portal
  - Online synthesis
  - Shared Environmental Information System Indicators
  - National Accounts; Annual Environment Accounts
  - Sistema de Información sobre Cambio Climático



Jamaica

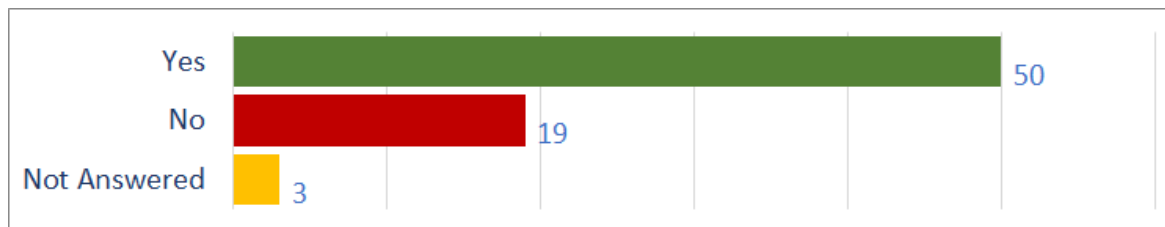


Tanzania



## General remarks on Part 1

D8. Has any other institution in the country produced and disseminated climate change statistics?



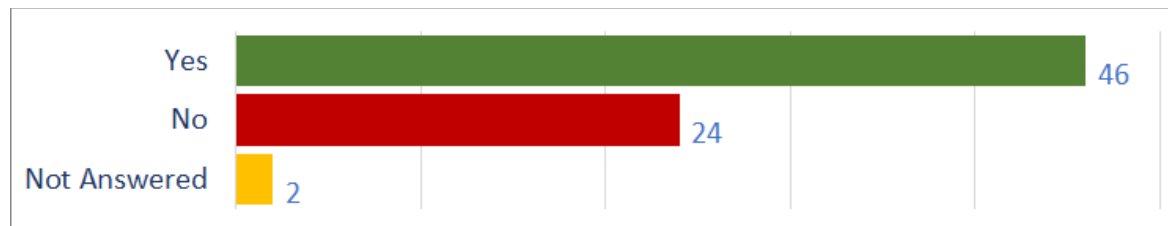
- Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica; Autoridad Plurinacional de la Madre Tierra; Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional
- Environmental Protection Agency; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Forest
- Meteorological and Hydrological Service
- Hydrometeorological Service
- Weather Service
- Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment, Forestry, Fisheries & Disaster Management
- Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- National Observatory on the Effects of Global Warming
- Environmental Data Compendium
- Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
- Ministry of Municipality and Environment Meteorological Department
- Department of Sustainable Development
- Climate Change Leadership
- National Disaster Management Centre
- Environmental Information and Education Centre





## General remarks on Part 1

### E1. Does the NSO currently collaborate with the national focal points to the UNFCCC?



The degree and nature of these collaboration varies greatly. Twelve countries identified the collaboration as “ad-hoc.” Others indicated the relation with national focal points such as:

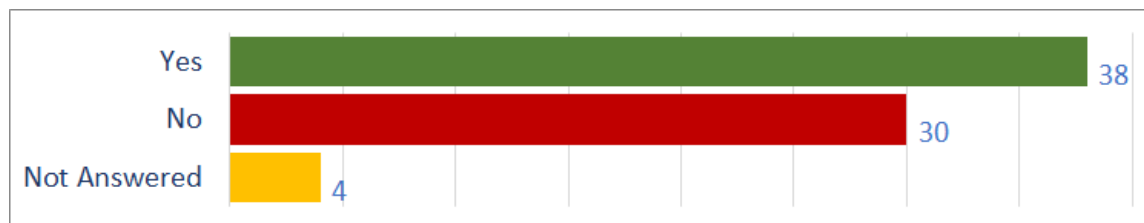
- Communication is upon request but no formal relationship;
- Direct or indirect Involvement;
- Participation of the meeting/technical committee;
- Legal obligation for some countries;
- Formal institutional agreement does not exist in other countries;
- Consultation of sectorial data in collaboration include:
  - Economic data;
  - Energy balance;
  - Agriculture, animal production;
  - Infrastructure, transport, housing, etc.

NSOs sometimes are also in charge of the quality of the data and validate data.

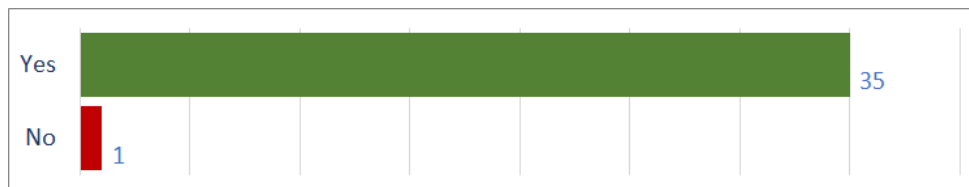


## General remarks on Part 1

E2. Is there a committee, inter-institutional working group or task force in place to coordinate the production of environment statistics?



E3. If Question E2 answer is Yes, does it also include climate change statistics?



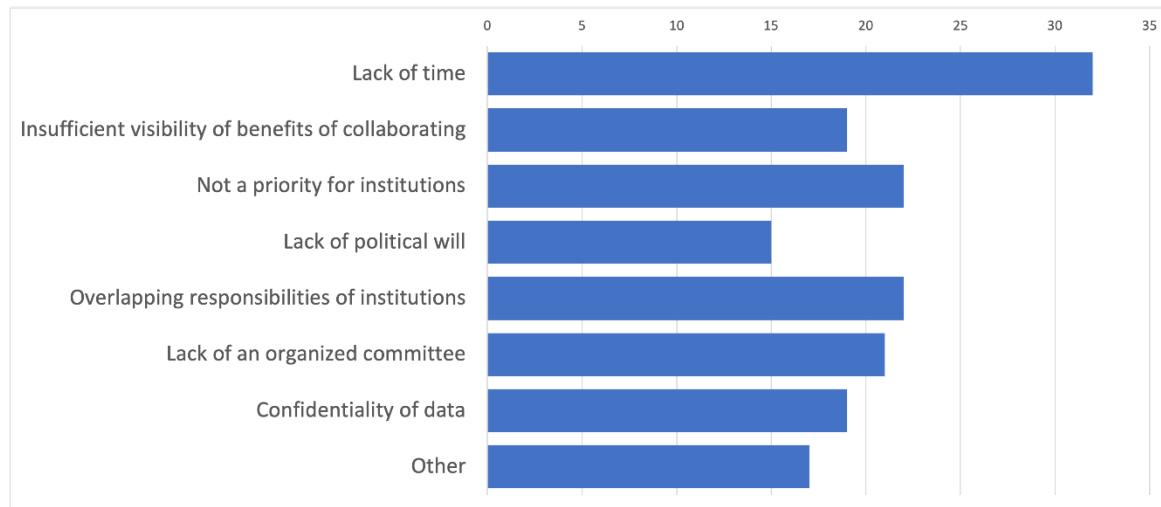
# General remarks on Part 1

E4. Which institutions are members of the committee, inter-institutional group or task force?



## General remarks on Part 1

### E5. What are the main barriers to collaboration among institutions for the production of climate change statistics?



#### Examples of Other

- Información en construcción, además del no reconocimiento de los tipos de fuentes de datos.
- Falta de recursos humanos y financieros.
- The strong lobby of farmers organizations opposing the climate targets.
- There is a need to reinforce and improve the collaboration among all departments, units and institutions working on climate change statistics and information
- The production of climate change statistics discusses at one-time meetings and in other groups related to climate change projects.
- The very broad scope of climate statistics.
- Lack of resources for production of climate change statistics; lack of human resources; lack of human and technical resources; lack of resources to do all the work (first item above only refers to 'regular meetings'); lack of data sharing policy within and outside the government agencies.
- Data gaps, periodicity and timeliness of data and non-availability of detailed segregated data.
- Limited information is available. Most information required is readily available on public domain website. However, arrangements still to be made to formalise working relations including specialised resources.
- Political instability.

