### Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators: Results of the Global Consultation, part 2





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

Session 1: Climate Change Statistics and Indicators: Global Set



United Nations Statistics Division

# **Global Consultation, part 2**

- 1. Responses
- 2. Results, key observations
- 3. Remaining gaps and challenges
- 4. What else needs to be done:
  - With EGES
  - Bilateral work



## Responses, part 2

- UNSD with the help of UNFCCC and EGES prepared a list which is comprehensive but not exhaustive and not mandatory
- 134 indicators, 194 statistics and metadata reviewed by 74 (out of 85) countries and about 17 (out of 25) int/reg. agencies
- Six info sessions and support by the regional commissions helped in the process
- UNSD provided feedback to all countries whose responses were received by about 30 sept; about 40 countries improved their responses
- Most countries could assess the suggested indicators (unlike in the Pilot last year), with short answers on relevance, soundness and data availability, also additional information, links, clarifications and suggestion



## Results and key observations: completeness

- The overwhelming majority of comments provided by both countries and agencies were supportive and accepting in the proposed statistics and indicators
- 5 countries and 3 international agencies have proposed new indicators
- One country and one agency (FAO) proposed many
- IMF included also detailed metadata for new indicators
  - 1. Trade in low carbon technology products
  - 2. CO2 emissions in Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Direct Investment
  - 3. CO2 emissions in value added of Foreign Controlled Multinational Enterprises
- Several countries and agencies have proposed adjustments, modifications or proxies to the existing indicators/statistics
- Complementarity: CARICOM, GCC (ECE set, most indicators are included; EEA, Eurostat)



### Results and key observations: metadata

- Usefulness of the metadata was noted by many reviewers, while occasionally, suggestions for improvement were made
- Several countries and agencies provided comments on metadata for indicators/statistics of their knowledge, for example:
  - UN-Women listed all indicators where disaggregation by gender is desirable
  - IOM provided conceptual information to define displaced people
  - IMF on expenditures and taxes
- 2 agencies (FAO, WCMC) provided detailed comments on all the metadata which was suggested for their specialized review

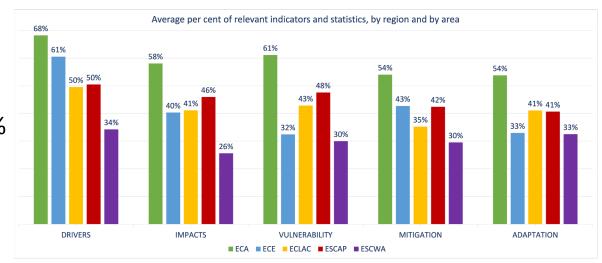


### Results and key observations: on relevance

Some countries assessed relevance for indicators, soundness and data for statistics, most assessed both.

Lowest is 12% (Sea ice cover), highest is 83% (Total emissions of direct greenhouse gases (GHGs, excluding LULUCF) (FDES 3.1.1.a))

- Average per area:
  - Drivers 56%
  - Impacts 43%
  - Vulnerability 41%
  - Mitigation 42%
  - Adaptation 39%



• Separations by development stage, SIDS, geography are likely important

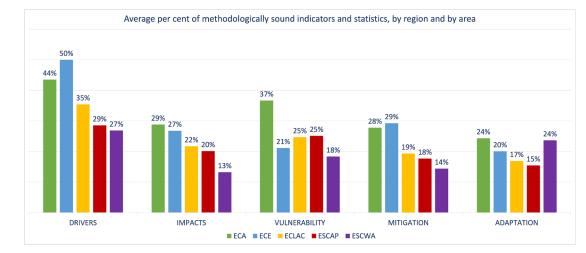


## Results and key observations: on soundness

Soundness is intended to inform comparability of the proposed indicators/statistics

Lowest is 3% (for ecosystem health and insurance premiums), highest is 61% (Total emissions of direct greenhouse gases (GHGs, excluding LULUCF) (FDES 3.1.1.a))

- Average per area:
  - Drivers 36%
  - Impacts 20%
  - Vulnerability 21%
  - Mitigation 21%
  - Adaptation 16%



• Separations by development stage, SIDS, geography are likely important

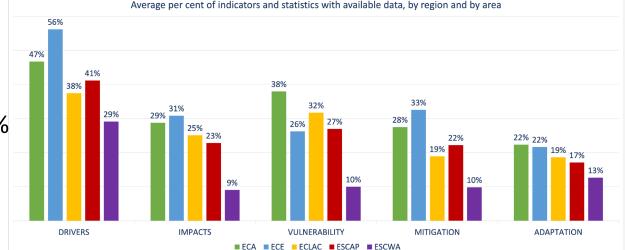


## Results and key observations: on data availability

Assesses readiness of countries to compile the proposed indicators/statistics

Lowest is 2% (Risk mitigation mechanisms (Subindicator of SDG 2.4.1) 3% for insurance premiums), highest is 78% (Total emissions of direct greenhouse gases (GHGs, excluding LULUCF) (FDES 3.1.1.a))

- Average per area:
  - Drivers 47%
  - Impacts 27%
  - Vulnerability 28%
  - Mitigation 26%
  - Adaptation 20%



• Separations by development stage, SIDS, geography are likely important



#### Results and key observations: on data availability

Data availability used to revise the initial tiers:

• Tier 3 indicators/statistics with more than 20% of the countries with data

Code	Indicator	Statistics	Preliminary Tier	Themes	DATA	Updated Tier
8	Use of fossil fuels		3	Fossil fuels	25%	
		[incidence/mortality from] Heat and cold related illnesses	3	Health	20%	2
		Soil organic carbon (SDG 15.3.1 subindicator)	3	Ecosystems	22%	2
		Area of rainfed agricultural systems	3	Agriculture	20%	2
		Population engaged in subsistance farming	3	Agriculture	29%	2
69	Vulnerable species		3	Species	24%	2
		Red list of ecosystems	tems 3 Ecos		24%	2
87	Proportion of population with disability		3	Disability	39%	2
		Number of hybrid and electric driven vehicles	3	Technology	34%	2
104	Progress towards GHG emissions reduction target		3	GHG emissions	28%	
127	Meteorological monitoring network		3	Meteorology	32%	2
128	Air quality monitoring systems		3	Meteorology	32%	2
129	Water monitoring systems		3	Water	24%	2

## Results and key observations: on data availability

Data availability used to revise the initial tiers for tier 1 and tier 2:

- 16 tier 1 indicators with less than 50% data (3 of them are SDGs)
- 1 tier 2 indicator (Percent urban population) with more than 50% data; also 8 statistics
- 62 (out 80) indicators and 134 (out of 194) statistics retain the same tier

A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н		J	K	L	М	Ν	0	Р
Area	Topic	Indicator	Indicator		Code	Preliminary Ti	Themes	National Data Sources	Relevance Methodological Soundness			Data Availability		Updated Tier	
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									Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent	Count	Per Cent	
DR	DRIVERS		1												
	Total	gree	nhouse gas (GHG) emissions		101										
		1	Total greenhouse gas emissi	ons per year (SDG 13.2.2)	1020	1	GHG emission	Environment Agency/Na	49	64%	32	42%	46	61%	1
				Total emissions of direct greenhouse gases (GHGs, excludi	1021	1	GHG emission	Environment Agency/Na	63	83%	46	61%	59	78%	1
				Total emissions of indirect greenhouse gases (GHGs) (FDE	1022	1	GHG emission	Environment Agency/Na	57	75%	39	51%	50	66%	1
				Greenhouse gas emissions from land use, land use change	1023	1	GHG emission	Environment Agency/Na	60	79%	43	57%	55	72%	1
		2	Total greenhouse gas emissi	ons from the national economy (UN-ECE 09a, excluding i	1030	2	GHG emission	NSO	48	63%	24	32%	34	45%	2
					1031		GHG emission	s	14	18%	9	12%	11	14%	
	Atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases			104											
		3	Global concentration of gree	enhouse gases	1040	2	GHG concentr	ation	35	46%	14	18%	16	21%	2
					1041		GHG concentr	ation	14	18%	11	14%	10	13%	
	Energy production and supply		105												
		4	Total primary energy produc	ction from fossil fuels	1050	1	Energy	Ministry of Energy/Oil co	55	72%	38	50%	48	63%	1
					1051		Energy		9	12%	5	7%	7	9%	
		5	Total energy supply from for	ssil fuels	1060	1	Energy	Ministry of Energy/Oil co	57	75%	39	51%	48	63%	1
					1061		Energy		6	8%	4	5%	5	7%	



## Remaining gaps & challenges

- Ensure that latest and complete statistical guidance is referenced as appropriate – CBD Global Biodiversity Monitoring Framework, DRR disasters classification, ESCAP DRSF, ECE set
- Gaps in the list: missing indicators/topics:
  - Gender (noted by UN-Women)
  - Aquaculture (noted by FAO)
  - One SDG missing 11.5.2
- Address the new indicators and proposed modifications
- Gaps in the metadata: rationale and limitations for each indicator, interpretation and compilation formulae
- Improve integration and links between the indicators and statistics



## Remaining gaps & challenges

- Tiers need to be revised (where discrepancies were found and issues were raised)
  - According to 50% rule to distinguish between tier 1 and 2 (except for the SDGs)
- Roadmap for tier 3 work
- Draft Global Set to be updated/consolidated in the report to the Statistical Commission by mid November
- Metadata to be updated to the extent possible and published in the background report by end of January 2022
- Further work will be done following the Commission (Tier 3, metadata, certain fields in metadata)



## Next steps with EGES

Wednesday group work-session to address:

• New indicators, proposed modifications, tier 3 work

UNSD has prepared a selection of the newly proposed indicators according to the following criteria:

- 1) link to one of the five climate change areas
- 2) suitability for national policy-making and monitoring purposes
- 3) fit into the area/topics structure in a balanced manner
- 4) possible to develop into the indicator/statistic/metadata structure

A selection of the newly proposed indicators will be reviewed at the group work session on Wednesday

Proposals for modifications will be reviewed also examples of work on tier 3 indicators for which some countries responded with national methodologies



## **Bilateral work**

Further work is needed to address gaps in existing/reviewed methodologies, gaps in metadata

- Draft Global Set, metadata and feedback were shared with the agencies with specialized statistical guidance where many indicators were sourced (FAO, UNEP, UNDRR, WHO, WMO, CBD/WCMC)
- Bilateral work was done with several agencies, more will follow including to address issues to be defined by the EGES
- Continuous discussions and improvements will follow in particular for tier 3 indicators, also to keep uptodate in other specialized areas



#### Thank you for your attention!

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

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Climate Change Statistics Website

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

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https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/ClimateChange\_StatAndInd\_global.cshtml

