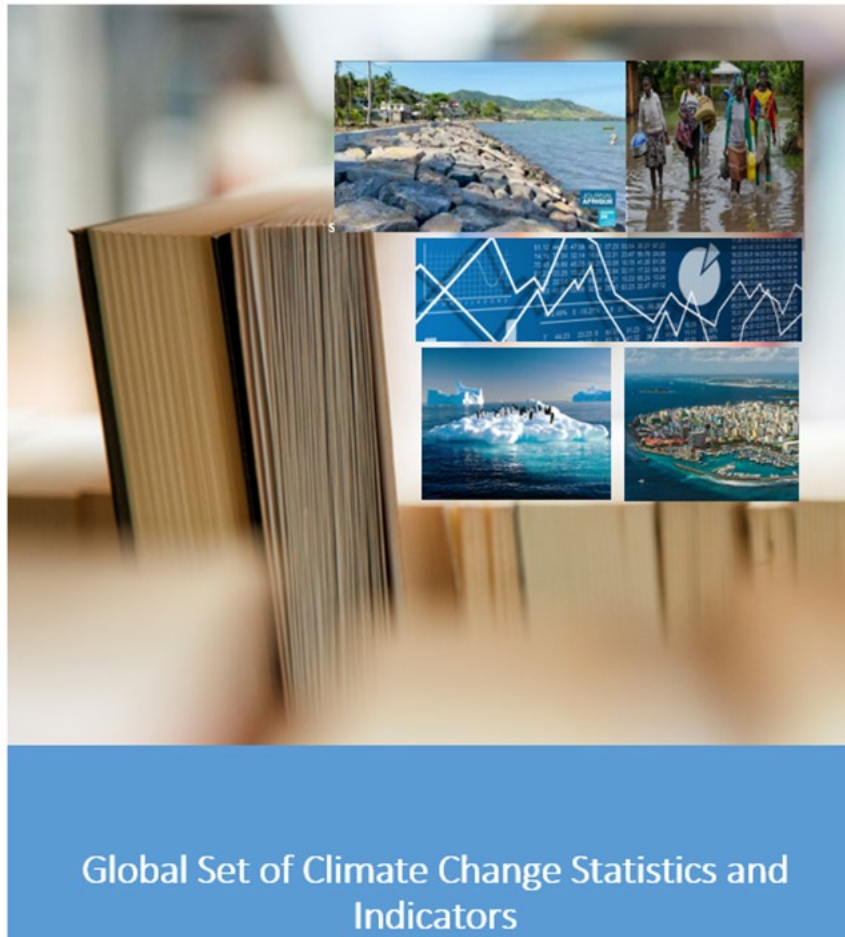


CLIMATE CHANGE STATISTICS / INDICATORS SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL



OUTLINE

- ❑ The Climate Change Statistics / Indicators Self-Assessment Tool
- ❑ Structure of Self Assessment Tool
- ❑ Process and Pilot Exercise
- ❑ Feedback provide by countries and agencies



Climate Change Statistics / Indicators Self-Assessment Tool and the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

- The Climate Change Statistics / Indicators Self-Assessment Tool gives UN member states an opportunity to undertake a thorough and detailed assessment of the statistics and indicators in the Global Set.
- This assessment will assist in initiating the development of a national set that will help countries to develop climate change policies or to strengthen and implement existing ones more successfully. It will also contribute to the reporting requirements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- Moreover, this assessment will help to deepen the understanding of the capacities available and needed to compile the indicators and statistics which are relevant to the country.



The Climate Change Statistics / Indicators Self-Assessment Tool consist in two parts:

Part I: Institutional Dimension

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



The Climate Change Statistics / Indicators Self-Assessment Tool consist in two parts:

Part II: Statistics / indicators Level Assessment:

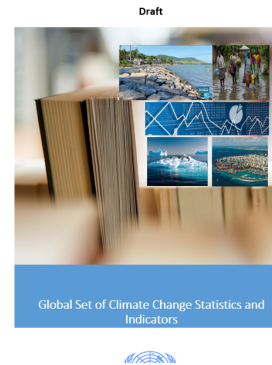
- The content of Part II is more technical and specific to the field of climate change statistics and would possibly require the involvement of a larger number of stakeholders.
- It is based on the Global Set and its metadata.
- It follows the hierarchical structure of the Global Set (in descending order: area, topic, indicator, statistic) and;
- serves as a tool to assess the national relevance, importance, methodological soundness, data availability and sources of the individual statistics/indicators etc.
- Help to identify relevant quantitative and qualitative data gaps, and to develop a plan for filling them with a view to strengthening climate change statistics according to national priorities, needs and available resources.



Draft Self Assessment Tool - Package (based on the Global Consultation, under development)

- **Assessment guidance:** 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: Assessment of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators:** 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.

Climate Change Statistics / Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CSAT)



Introduction

This Climate Change Statistics / Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CSAT) gives UN member states an opportunity to undertake a thorough and detailed assessment of the statistics and indicators in the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators (Global Set). The United Nations Statistical Commission, at its fifty-third session in 2022, adopted the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators as the framework for climate change statistics and indicators to be used by countries when preparing their own sets. Similar to the Basic Set of Environment Statistics in the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES), the Global Set is comprehensive, but not exhaustive, and designed to support countries according to their individual needs, concerns, priorities and resources.

The list of indicators included in the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators can be accessed in Annex II of the Report of the Secretary-General to the 53rd session of the Statistical Commission, pages 25-27. The statistics are not included in this Annex, but both are presented in the Background document to the Report of the Secretary-General, entitled Global Set and metadata. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/2022-17-ClimateChangeStats.pdf>

The decision of the 53rd Session of the Statistical Commission is referenced in the Final report: decision 53/16 Climate Change Statistics, pages 23-24. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/2022-14-FinalReport-4.pdf>

Also available in all other official UN languages.¹

The full description of the Global Set and its metadata is included in one of the two Background documents to the Report of the Secretary-General, entitled Global Set and metadata. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/BG-3m-GlobalSetandmetadata.pdf>

The Global Set was developed in close collaboration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Expert Group on Environment Statistics (EGES) and was submitted at a Global Consultation in 2022 to which 88 countries and 28 agencies responded. The consultation

¹ Based on the Secretary-General to the 53rd session of the Statistical Commission:

- Arabic: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/2022-17-ClimateChangeStats-ar.pdf>
- Chinese: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/2022-17-ClimateChangeStats-zh.pdf>
- French: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/2022-17-ClimateChangeStats-fr.pdf>
- Russian: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/2022-17-ClimateChangeStats-ru.pdf>
- Spanish: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/2022-17-ClimateChangeStats-es.pdf>

Indicator	Global Climate Policy Reference	Statistical Reference	Global Reference	Fiscal Budget and/or other data sources	Relevance (Interdisciplinary/Programmatic or for climate change)	Methodological Soundness (tools, technology, etc.)	Self-Assessment	
							Data / statistical indicator availability	Data / statistics / indicator Characteristics
1. Total greenhouse gas emissions per year
2. Total greenhouse gas emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry
3. Total greenhouse gas emissions from the industrial sector
4. Greenhouse gas emissions per capita
5. Greenhouse gas emissions in gross fixed capital formation of direct investment
6. Greenhouse gas emissions in value added of foreign-controlled multinational enterprises
7. Carbon footprint
8. Global concentration of greenhouse gases
9. Total primary energy production from fossil fuels
10. Total energy supply from fossil fuels
11. Share of fossil fuels in total energy supply
12. Total energy consumption per capita
13. Total energy intensity in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product
14. Total final consumption
15. Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of gross domestic product
16. Population growth
17. Other population as a proportion of total population
18. Number of (road-driven) vehicles per capita
19. Vehicle miles travelled per capita
20. Intensity of use of forest resources
21. Deforested area as a proportion of total forest area
22. Ratio of area of riparian lands devoted for agriculture to total area of riparian lands
23. Forest area in agricultural area
24. Total arthropod herbivory per hectare of total agricultural area (cropland and pasture)
25. Growth in built-up area
26. Direct agricultural loss attributable to disasters
27. Crop loss due to insect pestilence
28. Impact of climate change on freshwater productivity
29. Seismicity (Major One)
30. Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Metadata for the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators



Prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

Reproduced from the BACKGROUND DOCUMENT TO THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON CLIMATE CHANGE STATISTICS AND INDICATORS: 2022.17. DOCUMENTATION AND ASSISTANCE SERVICES AT THE 53RD SESSION OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION, 2022. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/2022-17-ClimateChangeStats.pdf>

The numbers in bold text are a guide to your personal computer and do not change in Excel

Contents

Introduction	9
1. Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	13
2. Total greenhouse gas emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry	16
3. Total greenhouse gas emissions from the industrial sector	20
4. Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	21
5. Greenhouse gas emissions in gross fixed capital formation of direct investment	23
6. Greenhouse gas emissions in value added of foreign-controlled multinational enterprises	26
7. Carbon footprint	27
8. Global concentration of greenhouse gases	29
9. Total primary energy production from fossil fuels	31
10. Total energy supply from fossil fuels	33
11. Share of fossil fuels in total energy supply	35
12. Total energy consumption per capita	37
13. Total energy intensity in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product	39
14. Total final consumption	41
15. Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of gross domestic product	43
16. Population growth	45
17. Other population as a proportion of total population	47
18. Number of (road-driven) vehicles per capita	49
19. Vehicle miles travelled per capita	51
20. Intensity of use of forest resources	53
21. Deforested area as a proportion of total forest area	55
22. Ratio of area of riparian lands devoted for agriculture to total area of riparian lands	57
23. Forest area in agricultural area	59
24. Total arthropod herbivory per hectare of total agricultural area (cropland and pasture)	61
25. Growth in built-up area	63
26. Direct agricultural loss attributable to disasters	65
27. Crop loss due to insect pestilence	67
28. Impact of climate change on freshwater productivity	69
29. Seismicity (Major One)	71
30. Forest area as a proportion of total land area	73



Draft Self Assessment Tool: Part I template

Draft



Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators



prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division
21 August 2022

B. National policies/strategies

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

Yes (list policy or strategy and list responsible institution)

No

B2. Is there a national statistical plan/programme/strategy in place (e.g., National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS))?

(If there are more than one, list)

Yes (specify responsible institution)

Name of plan/programme/strategy	
Period	
Responsible Institution	
Website	

No Skip to question B3

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

Yes

No

Comments:

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

Yes (specify responsible institution)

Name of plan/programme/strategy	
Period	
Responsible Institution	
Website	

No

C. Mandate and organization of climate change statistics

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

Yes (specify institution)

No

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

Yes

Name of department, division or unit:

No Skip to question C4

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

A stand-alone department, division or unit

With or within the environment statistics department, division or unit

Within the social statistics department, division or unit

Within the economic statistics department, division or unit

Other (specify)

C4. Are there national institutions (e.g., Ministry of Environment, Meteorological Office, Ministry of Water, etc.) that have responsibility to collect climate change statistics or information?

Yes (Please list the most relevant ones)



Name of Institution	Contact Person	Position	Email	Website

No

Comments:



Draft Self Assessment Tool: Part II template

Global Set (adopted in March 2022)					Global Climate Policy Reference		Statistical Reference			Focal Institutions and data sources		
					Paris Agreement	PAM- Katowice Climate Package	Method (standard, guidelines, frameworks)	Global	Regional	National focal institution		
Area	Topic	Number	Indicator	Tier	Themes		FDES Reference	SDG Reference	Sendai Framework Reference		UN-ECE Reference	[Possible] National data sources
DRIVERS											Examples: Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Energy, etc.	
<i>Total greenhouse gas emissions</i>												
1	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year			1	GHG emissions	13.7a	Decision 18/CMA.1, ch	IPCC; SDG; UN-ECE		13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions p	[Similar to] UN-ECE 3	Ministry of Environment
2	Total emissions of direct greenhouse gases (excluding land use, land-use change and forestry)	Equivalent to the indicator		1	GHG emissions	13.7a	Decision 18/CMA.1, ch	IPCC; FDES	[Similar to] FDES 3.1.1.a Total emissions of direct greenhouse gases (GHG), by gas			Ministry of Environment
3	Total emissions of indirect greenhouse gases (excluding land use, land-use change and forestry)	Equivalent to the indicator		1	GHG emissions	13.7a	Decision 18/CMA.1, ch	IPCC; FDES	[Similar to] FDES 3.1.1.b Total emissions of indirect greenhouse gases (GHG), by gas			Ministry of Environment
4	Greenhouse gas emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry	Equivalent to the indicator		1	GHG emissions	13.7a	Decision 18/CMA.1, ch	IPCC; FDES; UN	[Similar to] FDES 3.1.1.a Total emissions of direct greenhouse	[Similar to] UN-ECE 1		Ministry of Environment
5	Total greenhouse gas emissions from the national territory	Equivalent to the indicator		2	GHG emissions			SEEA-CF; UN-E		UN-ECE 03a; Total gr		Ministry of Environment
6	Greenhouse gas emissions per capita			1	GHG emissions			IPCC; FDES	[Similar to] FDES 3.1.1.a Total emissions of direct greenhouse gases (GHG), by gas			

Self-Assessment																								
Relevance				Methodological Soundness (tools, technology, etc.)								Data / statistic / indicator Characteristics												
Relevance/priority for climate change - related policies		Requirements or user requests for collection / reporting on this Statistic /										Data / statistic / indicator availability				Primary Institution(s) collecting this Statistic / Indicator				Main Reasons why Statistic / Indicator is not available or not updated				
Y/N/A	Reference Link	Relevance of indicator at the National level	Priority for National Data Collection (High / Medium / Low)	Sub-national	National	Regional	International	Yearly/ Partially	Yearly/ Partially	Reference Link	Expansion	Type of Data Source	Category of Measurement	Unit of Measurement	Potential Aggregations and Scales	Classifications	Yearly/Partial	Reference Link	Data type	Frequency of reporting at the National level with the	Statistical / Indicator	Primary Institution(s) collecting this Statistic / Indicator	Other (specify):	Main Reasons why Statistic / Indicator is not available or not updated
Yes	Example: Link: Statistic: Sustainable development	High / Medium / Low	High / Medium / Low	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.	Example: National, regional, sub-national, etc.



Process of developing the CISAT:

The draft was developed between July and September 2022, combining the Global Consultation template with the FDES-ESSAT

Piloting is ongoing in several Caribbean, South American and African countries

EGES review with group work at the 9th meeting

Further work will be needed on defining cell values and functionalities

Complete the tool by the year-end.



CISAT piloting aims to:

- Ensure adequate self-assessment questions, define if the tool applies beyond self-assessment – how to prioritize future statistical work
- Define the most suitable values for self-assessment to be filled in each cell

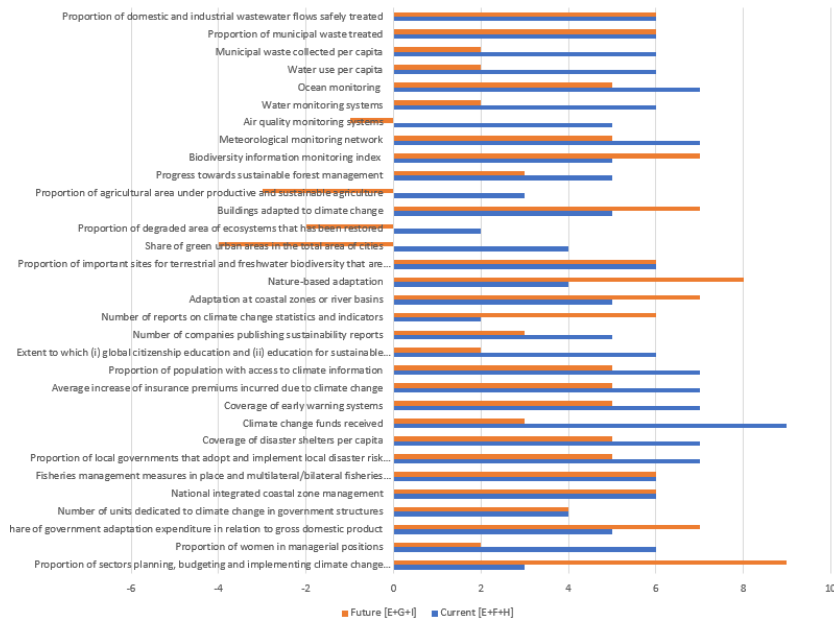
Global Set					Self-Assessment																					
					Focal Institutions and data sources					Relevance					Methodological Soundness (tools, technology, etc.)					Data / statistical indicator						
										Relevance/priority for climate change - related policies			Requirements or user requests for collection / reporting on this		Yes/No/Partially	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	Yes/Partially/No	Reference/Link		
Yes/No	Link	Indicator at the National Level	Medium/High/Low/Not a Priority (MHP)	Sub-national	National	Regional	International																			
Area	Topic	Number	Indicator	Tier	Themes	Statistical sources	National focal institution	Relevance to national climate-related	Examples: Law, Strategy, Regulation, etc.	High/Medium/Low/Not a Priority (MHP)	High (H) /Medium (M) /Low (L) /Not a Priority (NP)	Examples: Municipal/Local/Provincial/Regional	Examples: Insurance bodies; Forest protection	Examples: CARICOM; COMESA; ECOWAS	Examples: UNFCCC, Sendai Framework, SDG,	do you use the methodology suggested in the National	Examples: Household survey; National	Example: not sound because of insufficient	Statistical surveys (e.g., censuses or	Broad categories suggested in metadata, (e.g.,	Examples: m3, tonne, mm	2.Spatial Aggregations (administrative e.g., ecosystem	Relevant classifications either from national or international	(means official, e: Statistic Yearbook of	For example: National	
		124	Greenhouse gas removals (carbon sequestration)	2	GHG removal	Environment	Environment Protection Agency	yes	https://w	high	high	yes	yes	yes	yes	https://NA	Remote	Mass (of t C / km2	catchment, regional	ecosystem	IUCN GtC	yes	https://c	NA	partially	NA
			GHG removals (carbon sequestration) by ecosystems	2	GHG removal	Forestry	Environment Protection Agency	yes	https://w	high	high	yes	yes	yes	yes	https://NA	Remote	Mass (of t C / km2	catchment, regional	ecosystem	IUCN GtC	yes	https://c	NA	partially	NA
			GHG removals by technological processes	3	GHG removals		Department of Interior	yes	https://w	medium	medium	yes	yes	yes	NA	http://NA	Remote	Mass (of t C	catchment	USGS lar			partially	No		



CISAT piloting aims to:

- Explore possible scoring options for qualitative cells
- Define algorithms to assist the prioritization and planning of future statistical work

Topic (n=34)	Number	Indicator	REL/Yes/No	METH/Yes/No/Partially	E-F	Data/Yes/No	E-H	Current [E+F+H]	Future [E+G+I]
Adaptat	Climate change adaptation	127	Proportion of sectors planning, budgeting and implementing climate change adaptation actions	3	0	3	0	3	0
Adaptat	Climate change adaptation	128	Proportion of women in managerial positions	2	2	0	2	0	6
Adaptat	Climate change adaptation	129	Share of government adaptation expenditure in relation to gross domestic product	3	1	2	1	2	5
Adaptat	Climate change adaptation	130	Number of units dedicated to climate change in government structures	2	1	1	1	1	4
Adaptat	Climate change adaptation	131	National integrated coastal zone management	3	2	1	1	2	6
Adaptat	Climate change adaptation	132	Fisheries management measures in place and multilateral/bilateral fisheries management arrangements	3	2	1	1	2	6
Adaptat	Risk management, disaster	133	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national	3	2	1	2	1	7
Adaptat	Risk management, disaster	134	Coverage of disaster shelters per capita	3	2	1	2	1	7
Adaptat	Risk management, disaster	135	Climate change funds received	3	3	0	3	0	9
Adaptat	Risk management, disaster	136	Coverage of early warning systems	3	2	1	2	1	7
Adaptat	Risk management, disaster	137	Average increase of insurance premiums incurred due to climate change	3	2	1	2	1	7
Adaptat	Public awareness of and edu	138	Proportion of population with access to climate information	3	2	1	2	1	7
Adaptat	Public awareness of and edu	139	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a)	2	2	0	2	0	6
Adaptat	Public awareness of and edu	140	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	2	2	0	1	1	5
Adaptat	Public awareness of and edu	141	Number of reports on climate change statistics and indicators	2	0	2	0	2	6
Adaptat	Area-based adaptation to c	142	Adaptation at coastal zones or river basins	3	1	2	1	2	5
Adaptat	Area-based adaptation to c	143	Nature-based adaptation	3	0	3	1	2	4
Adaptat	Area-based adaptation to c	144	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecoty	3	2	1	1	2	6
Adaptat	Area-based adaptation to c	145	Share of green urban areas in the total area of cities	0	2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Adaptat	Area-based adaptation to c	146	Proportion of degraded area of ecosystems that has been restored	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-2
Adaptat	Area-based adaptation to c	147	Buildings adapted to climate change	3	1	2	1	2	5
Adaptat	Area-based adaptation to c	148	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	0	2	-2	1	-1	-3
Adaptat	Area-based adaptation to c	149	Progress towards sustainable forest management	2	2	0	1	1	5
Adaptat	Climate change monitoring	150	Biodiversity information monitoring index	3	1	2	1	2	5
Adaptat	Climate change monitoring	151	Meteorological monitoring network	3	2	1	2	1	7
Adaptat	Climate change monitoring	152	Air quality monitoring systems	1	2	-1	-2	-1	-5
Adaptat	Climate change monitoring	153	Water monitoring systems	2	2	0	2	0	6
Adaptat	Climate change monitoring	154	Ocean monitoring	3	2	1	2	1	7
Adaptat	Water management	155	Water use per capita	3	2	0	2	0	6
Adaptat	Waste management	156	Municipal waste collected per capita	2	2	0	2	0	6
Adaptat	Waste management	157	Proportion of municipal waste treated	3	2	1	1	2	6
Adaptat	Waste management	158	Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	3	2	1	1	2	6



Countries engaged in the pilot exercise

Countries engaged in/ requested CISAT pilot testing

<i>Region (M49)</i>	<i>Country Name</i>
Americas	Antigua and Barbuda
Europe	Belarus
Americas	Belize
Africa	Burkina Faso
Africa	Burundi
Africa	Cameroon
Africa	Ghana
Americas	Grenada
Americas	Peru
Americas	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Americas	Saint Lucia
Americas	Suriname
Africa	Togo
Africa	Zimbabwe

Feedback on CISAT received from (as of 24 October)

<i>Region (M49)</i>	<i>Country Name</i>
Asia	Bangladesh
Europe	Hungary
Americas	Antigua and Barbuda
Africa	Mauritius
Africa	United Republic of Tanzania
Africa	Zimbabwe
International/ regional organizations	GCCSTAT UNEP PARIS21/OECD



Key questions:

- Can you advise on the transferability of work done between the Global Set and the related correspondences, e.g. FDES statistics; SDGs, Sendai Framework, CES indicators?
- Can you advise if experience with the implementation of the Global Set contributed to resource mobilisation in your country?
- Should CISAT be limited to self-evaluation or expand toward functionalities or algorithms for prioritisation of future statistical work, or should the latter be a separate tool to be developed in the future?



Thank you for your attention!

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

E-mail: envstats@un.org

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



Group work



Group work questions

- Do you have suggestions to amend Part I CISAT (simplified or extended)?
- Should we keep the CISAT questions in the same order as in the ESSAT or change this order according to the structure in the Global Consultation, e.g. relevance, methodological soundness, data availability?
- How much the order of the questions matter, how useful is it to maintain the original ESSAT order?
- Should cell values be predefined (with a drop-down menu) as in the ESSAT, leave them open or explore different options?



Comments related to the structure:

- The “methodological soundness” block should be after the section on “Data/statistic/indicator availability”. If the statistic is not computed by the national agencies of the country, we will not be able to assess its comparability with international guidelines and standards.
- Preferable to follow as close as possible the FDES ESSAT structure.
- Do not expand from self-assessment to decision support functionalities, the latter could be a separate tool.
- There is need for consistence on use of terminology reference/link as it refers to web link, survey data collection procedure and/or source institution. We may have link as a separate column.



Comments related to the cell values:

1. Column T: Relevance of Statistic / Indicator at the National Level: High /Medium /Low/Not Relevant/Not Applicable (Our proposal is, that Relevant/Not Relevant/Not Applicable may be enough).
2. Column U: Priority for National Data Collection: High /Medium /Low/Not a Priority (Our proposal is, that Priority/Not Priority may be enough).
3. Relevance – A short description or examples of how countries might determine whether an indicator or statistic relevance is high, medium or low can help the user when filling out the questionnaire and later on when interpreting the results. For example, “if an indicator/statistic is demanded for reporting on a global/regional agenda and for a national plan, policy or strategy countries might consider this a high priority”. Those filling out the CISAT might not always have all the information needed, so any guidance the document can provide can help them answer or reach out to those who might know when relevance is high, medium or low.



Comments related to the typology of data types:

This follows the SDG descriptions of data type, it indicates whether the data was:

- produced by countries (C),
 - country-adjusted data (CA),
 - estimated data (E),
 - global monitoring data (G),
 - modelled data (M),
 - nonrelevant (N) or
 - not available (NA).
- can you propose categories more suitable from a country perspective?
- produce by country" is too broad a category, while "estimated data" and "modelled data" can be also produced / made by country



Part 1: on institution with legal mandate

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

- Do we consider climate change statistics as an independent domain?

It is very common for countries to consider climate change statistics as part of environment statistics. Because of this, the legal mandate to produce environment statistics can be equated (covered) with the mandate on climate change statistics. Maybe some clarifications could be useful.



Adapting the globally suggested indicators/statistics to national circumstances

- Data / statistic / Indicator characteristics – often, countries can have data similar to the one described in the metadata. For example, data for only one specific region instead of the whole country or a different definition of municipal waste collected due to lack of data. If that is the case, are countries encouraged to adjust the indicator's name to their own needs and the reality of data availability? If so, it would be helpful to include a short note on this in the instructions, by making this flexibility clearer might motivate and empower countries to nationalise the Global set

