

## Comments/Suggestions for Statistical Commission 49th Session

New York, 6-9 March 2018

### 3(k) Items for discussion and decision: climate change statistics

Page/Par.	Contents	Comments/Suggestions
2/1	(f) Encouraged national statistical systems to invest adequate resources in the development of climate change statistics, in particular the underlying environment, energy, agriculture and industry statistics, and environmental economic accounts that relate to the climate-economy interface and the physical flow accounts for greenhouse gas emissions;	In 2017 BPS-Statistics Indonesia with support from UNSD 9 <sup>th</sup> Tranche Development Account has able to compile experimental physical air emission flow account for the greenhouse gases. The air emission account was compiled by applying emission factors to the physical energy flow accounts 2011-2015. From the air emission account we were able to derive SDGs 9.4 CO2 emission intensity by industries and household 2011-2015.
4/7/viii	(viii) Communication with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) with regard to the development of the global set of climate change statistics and indicators and to the refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG inventories;	In Indonesia, BPS as NSO does not have regulation that BPS is required to collect general GHG data. With a 'one data' policy mandatory Inventory of GHG is conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, together with the preparation of GHG Emission Reduction Action Plan which is become responsibility of National Development Planning Agency. BPS involvement in this case as a data providers that cannot be provided by sectoral subject matter (SM) agencies.
5/11	The amount of information to be communicated by Parties is vast, and much of that information is complex, requiring both reliable data — from national statistics systems in particular — and a significant organizational and analytical effort for preparation, with the related need for expertise and resources. High quality of available national statistics is indispensable for the credibility of the information submitted, and	BPS has conducted several censuses and surveys related to climate change, those are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>Village Potential Data Collection (PODES) with village analysis unit</b>, which covers questions on: wild fires, location of C group excavation, land use changes, natural disaster type, disaster preparedness, disease outbreak, family presence in riverbanks and slum, types of environmental pollution and availability of final/temporary dump site.</li> </ul>

	the availability and sustainability of the national arrangements for the preparation of the information needed is equally critical.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>Pro-Environmental Behavior Survey (SPPLH) 2013, National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas) 2016-2017, Susenas Social Resilience Module 2014 and 2017</b>, which covers questions on water management, energy management, waste management, pollution and transportation used and environmental knowledge.</li> <li>❖ <b>Intercensal Population Survey (SUPAS) 2015</b>, which contains of household experience on climate change adaptation and mitigation, some related perception questions, such as: temperatures gets hotter, uncertain rainy season, scarcity of water, biopore, utilization of used water, etc.</li> </ul>
7/19	An issue related to climate change is the measurement of extreme events and disasters. In February 2015, CES launched work to clarify how official statistics can contribute to the work related to extreme events and disasters. Official statistics have vast amounts of relevant data, including data on population, transport and infrastructure, that could contribute to disaster management and risk reduction, but that are not yet being used to their full potential.	Since 1982, BPS has published secondary data on the number of disasters and victims, and supplemented with material loss data due to disaster, earthquake and tsunami prone indexes, flood prone indexes, and disaster risk indexes. These data originally came from the Ministry of Social Affairs, until the formation of the National Disaster Management Agency in 2008, officially responsible for disaster management including the provision of disaster data. While the mandatory of disaster data is already in BNPB (The National Board for Disaster Countermeasure).
7/20	An ECE Task Force, chaired by Italy, has been clarifying the role of official statistics in providing data for disaster management and risk reduction, and identifying practical steps on how national statistical offices, in coordination with national agencies responsible for disaster management, can support work in this area. The Task Force is planning to finalize its work by the end of 2018.	BPS efforts in providing data for mitigation and disaster preparedness, is conducting Village Potential Data Collection (PODES) where disaster include. Related data are: village data that have been affected by disaster, disaster prone, availability of early warning system for natural disasters, as well as training/simulation for disaster preparedness. Meanwhile, to obtain data on household preparedness to disaster, BPS held National Socio-Economic Survey ( <i>Susenas</i> ) Social Resilience Module.
8/25/(e)	<b>(e)</b> Comment on how the international statistical community can be more engaged with UNFCCC to assist in meeting the information needs as well as	BPS <b>hopes to be involved</b> with UNFCCC to assist in meeting the information needs as well as contribute to statistical capacity building efforts currently being undertaken by UNFCCC.

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8/25/(f)	<b>(f)</b> Express its support to the work being undertaken by the ECE Task Force on the core set of climate change-related indicators, encourage countries to pilot test the initial set of key indicators, developed by the ECE Task Force, and to prepare national Road Maps for the development of climate change-related statistics.	BPS <b>supports</b> the work being undertaken by ECE task force on the core set of climate change-related indicators, one of which is to pilot test the initial set of key indicators, to prepare a road map for climate change statistics development.