

# Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators



**New York, Friday, 19 February 2021**

Virtual Side Event at the 52nd Session of the Statistical Commission

*United Nations Statistics Division*



# OPENING REMARKS



# Environment statistics and climate change statistics and the role of NSOs

## Environment statistics – similar to climate change statistics:

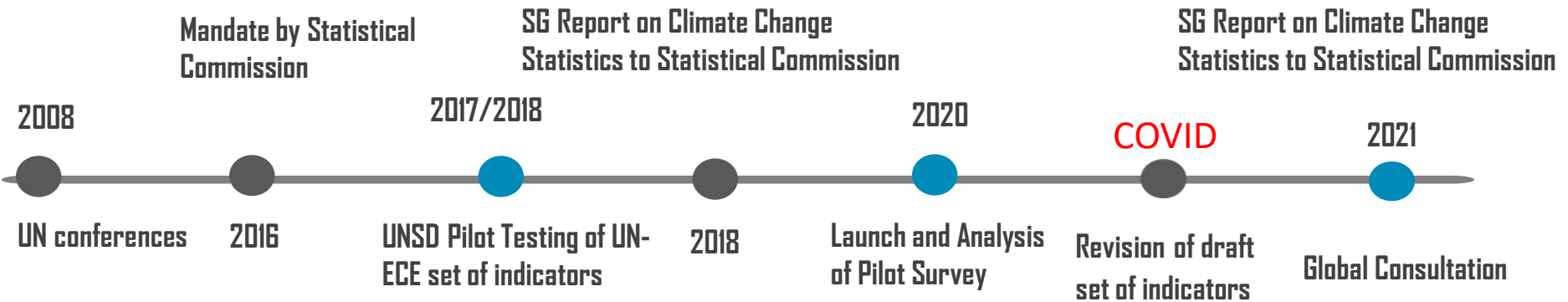
- Synthesize data originating from various types of sources.
- Involve large number of institutions or stakeholders and need collaboration.
- Overwhelming volume of data across various institutions.
- Different users need environment statistics at different levels of aggregation and depths of information.

## Role of National Statistical Offices (NSOs):

- Typically, NSOs have a relatively smaller role in the production of environmental information.
- NSOs can contribute or coordinate environment statistics and climate change statistics based on their mandates to produce official statistics and their role in coordinating the national statistical system.
- Official statistics have a key role in informing the public. NSOs can contribute by improving information quality and its dissemination.
- NSOs have stronger capacity to deal with multi-disciplinary and comprehensive information flows than specialized institutions.



# Background: More than a decade long process



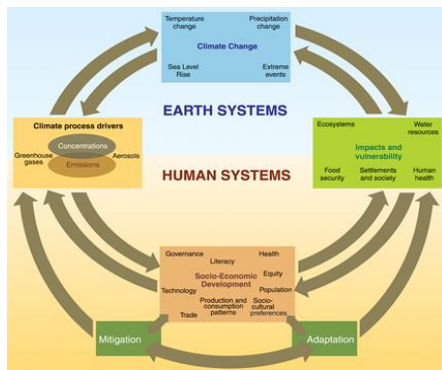
## Collaboration and Output

- To strengthen link between statistics and policy, UNSD is engaging closely with UNFCCC to develop Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators.
- Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators tailored for all countries while ensuring that the needs of countries with less developed statistical systems are taken into account.
- Global Set to be submitted to 53<sup>rd</sup> session of the Commission for adoption and will benefit all countries and the international climate change reporting process under the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement.

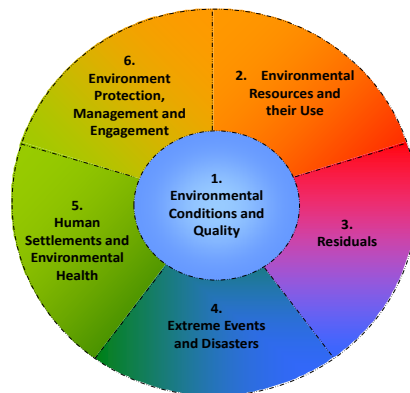


# Methodology

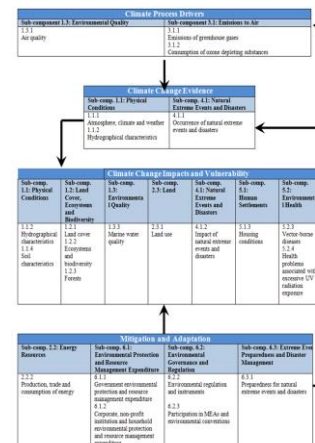
- Global Set is a statistical framework for climate change statistics and indicators and based on the IPCC framework and the FDES.
- Countries and organizations have participated through an inclusive process in the Pilot Survey and are encouraged to participate in the Global Consultation
- Global set will include underlying metadata for the indicators.
- Complementarity should be promoted to the extent possible between the Global Set and regional/national sets of climate indicators (such as ECE set of climate change-related indicators)
- Many other international/regional agencies have their specialized activities/focus in the area of climate change.



IPCC, 2007, Fourth Assessment Report



Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013)



FDES cross-cutting application (Chapter 5) links climate change and environment statistics based on IPCC Framework



Goal 13



## Coordination:

- NSOs can contribute to, or coordinate climate change statistics, as environment statistics based on their mandates to produce official statistics and their role in coordinating the national statistical system.
- Working group at national level should be established—could cover both environment & climate change statistics. – e.g., Tanzania, Grenada
- Establish a dedicated unit/section in the NSO for environment statistics. Some NSOs have established environment and climate change statistics units. e.g., Cameroon and Ireland
- Finland and Turkey NSOs + Mauritius which are the reporting entities to UNFCCC for emission inventories.



## Data collection: (surveys, censuses) and dissemination

- Importance of establishing routine, formalised, data collection from existing national institutions is noted, e.g., on waste statistics which leads to methane emissions, water resources, building materials (from population and housing census) for vulnerability to storms/adaptation (green buildings).
- There is a growing number of NSOs producing separate climate change statistics reports [outputs/events] to illustrate the importance of this topic.



# Capacity development

- Countries have engaged external partners to contribute to capacity development in the area of climate change statistics. – e.g., Tanzania with GIZ. Other potential donors/funds such as the Green Climate Fund, could be tapped for support.
- It is critical to engage local consultants in the processes of GHG inventories and reporting to UNFCCC, especially where international support is provided, to promote national ownership and involvement.





# QUESTIONS



- **Data collection (surveys, censuses) and Dissemination:**
  - Can you initiate introducing climate-related questions in existing censuses/surveys or specialized surveys, e.g., as in the case of Nepal NSO that conducted a climate change impact survey?
  - Based on the shared Tanzania's experience in producing its first national climate change statistics report, (and Jamaica STATIN) would other countries be ready to do the same? If not, what are the main challenges?
- **Coordination**
  - How can NSOs and institutions reporting climate change information to UNFCCC cooperate more effectively?
  - The role of NSO as providers of activity data (economic statistics) is highlighted for GHG emissions; can NSOs take the lead to coordinate production of statistics in other climate areas, in particular vulnerability and adaptation?
- **Capacity development**
  - What are the existing gaps in capacity, human resources and knowledge in countries to produce climate change statistics and what type of training is needed? How can such training be sustainable?



## Thank you for your attention!

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Climate Change Statistics Website

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/climatechange.cshhtml>

