

Supporting tools for the development of the Global Set on Climate Change Statistics and Indicators at the national level

Supporting tools

Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

To support countries in their work with the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, UNSD, in collaboration with partners from UN Member States and international organizations, developed:

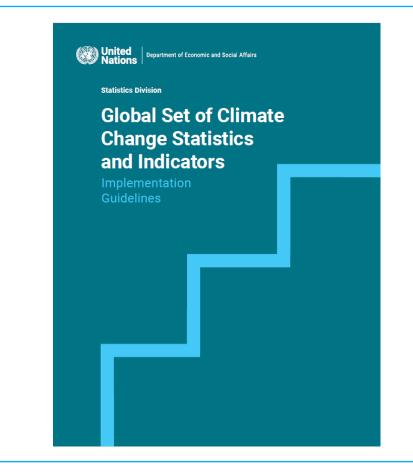
- Implementation Guidelines
- <u>Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT)</u>

*All documents are published on the UNSD Environment Statistics page: Climate Change Statistics <u>here</u>



Implementation Guidelines

Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators



The Guidelines aid in the development of a national programme for the regular production of climate change statistics and indicators

The Guidelines focus on institutional aspects designed:

- To enable the relevant stakeholders to engage in active participation and contribution;
- To identify statistics and indicators relevant to national circumstances;
- To undertake the stepwise collection of data; and
- To prepare recommendations for regular publications and data dissemination



Contents

Implementation Guidelines

- I. Introduction
- II. Understanding climate change
- III. Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators
- IV. Developing a national programme of climate change statistics
- V. Production of climate change statistics

Include boxes describing the experience of Armenia, Mauritius, Finland, Türkiye, Mexica, Suriname, Tanzania, the United Kingdom, and Nepal



Chapter 4: Developing a national programme of climate change statistics

Implementation Guidelines

The main purpose of developing a national programme of climate change statistics is to ensure that the high-quality, transparent and sustained production of such statistics is set in place. 4.1. Role of national statistical offices, national focal points and key stakeholders

4.2. Assessment and implementation of the Global Set

It is recommended that national statistical offices, in close collaboration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) national focal points, organize and initiate the assessment of available and needed resources using CISAT



Stakeholder engagement

in a national climate change statistics programme

National statistical office and UNFCCC-NFP

At the national level:

Committee and, if established, technical, thematic and/or interinstitutional working groups on environment and climate change statistics

At the regional and global levels: Expert Groups, forums and others

Relevant ministries and agencies	Academic and research organizations	Private sector		International experts
--	---	----------------	--	--------------------------



Chapter 5: Production of climate change statistics

Implementation Guidelines

5.1. Measurement, reporting and verification system and transparency framework

5.2. Data sources for climate change statistics

Mapping and assessing sources of available statistics and indicators; Defining and prioritizing gaps in data and methods; Establishing data-collection processes; Database building; Data exchange protocols

- 5.3. Dissemination of national climate change statistics and indicators *Publication guidelines*
- 5.4. Evaluating contribution to national policy demands and international reporting requirements



Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT)

The CISAT gives UN Member States an opportunity to undertake a thorough and detailed assessment of the statistics and indicators in the Global Set, which will allow the country to prioritize the nationally relevant indicators and statistics.

- Introduction
- Part I: Institutional Dimensions of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators
- Part II: Statistics and Indicators Assessment



Part I: Institutional Dimensions of Climate Change Stat. and Indicators

Part I of CISAT focuses on the overall institutional and organizational structure of national statistics in the country and on specific information regarding climate change statistics:

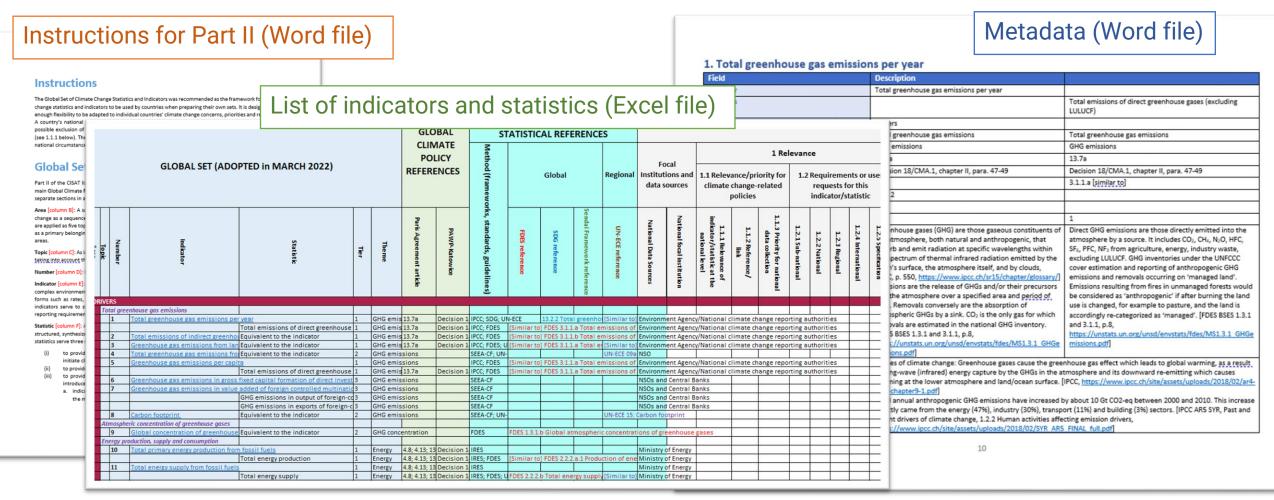
- A. Identification of institutions
- B. National policies/strategies
- C. Mandate and organization of climate change statistics
- D. Production and reporting of climate change statistics
- E. Inter-institutional collaboration
- F. Technical assistance and training
- G. The way forward in climate change statistics

Climate Change Statistics and In (CIS/ Part I: Institutional Dimensions o	АТ)				
Indica					
	B. National policies/strategies B1. Are there national policies or strategies related to climate change in place? V85 [https/log or strategy and htt responsible institution]				
□ No B2. Is there a national statistical plan/programme/strategy in place (e.g., National Strategy for the Development of statistics (NSOS))?					
Global Set of C	Yes (specify responsible institution) Name of plan/programme/strategy				
	Period				
	Responsible Institution Website				
	NO Skip to question 83				
Prepared by the					
	B3. Is climate change statistics included in the national statistical plan/programme/strategy?				
	□ Yes □ No				
	Comments:				
Country:					
	84. is there a national climate change statistics plan/programme/strategy in place? Yes (specify responsible institution)				
	Tes (specify insponses instruction) Name of				
	plan/programme/strategy Period				
	Responsible Institution				
	Website				
	□ No				
	3				

Part II: Statistics and Indicators Assessment

CISAT

Part II of the CISAT is based on the Global Set and its metadata and consists of three files:



Part II: Structure of the Excel table

CISAT

- Global Set (columns B H) for information
- Global Climate Policy References (columns I J) for information
- Statistical References (columns K 0) for information
- Self-Assessment (P BB) to fill in
 - 0. Focal Institutions and data sources (P Q)
 - 1. Relevance (R Y)
 - 1.1 Relevance/priority for climate change-related policies

In this context, relevance refers to the importance of the indicator and its statistics for national climate change concerns or policy considerations.

1.2 Requirements or user requests for this indicator/statistic

The level of requirement for collection/reporting on this indicator and its statistics should be identified using the drop-down menu and inserting an X as appropriate.



Part II: Structure of the Excel table (continuation)

CISAT

2. Data/statistic/indicator characteristics (Z - AS)

2.1 Data characteristics and availability

Are national data available and suitable for compiling the proposed statistic/indicator?

2.2 Institution(s) collecting data on this statistic/indicator

This sub-section specifies the institution responsible for collecting, processing and storing the data for the statistic/indicator (e.g., meteorological institution for weather data).

2.3 Format and characteristics of statistic/indicator

The compilation of climate change statistics and indicators may take place at the institutions collecting the respective data or may be done by other institutions.

2.4 Institution(s) compiling this statistic/indicator

This sub-section specifies the institution responsible for compiling, disseminating and reporting of the statistic/indicator.

2.5 Main reasons why the statistic/indicator is not available or not updated

An indication of the main reasons why the statistic/indicator is not available or not updated should be provided using the drop-down menu and inserting an X as appropriate.



Part II: Structure of the Excel table (continuation)

CISAT

3. Methodological soundness (AT – BA)

3.1 International comparability

Comparability entails use of common concepts, definitions and methods in production of climate change statistics and indicators across countries. It is an important dimension of quality and if data/statistics/indicators are not comparable, they lose a lot of their utility and relevance.

3.2 Methodology characteristics

Methods and standards agreed internationally, regionally and nationally are used with regard to definitions, units, variables and classifications.

4. Future plans (BB)

This section may be used to provide comments on plans to improve the statistic/indicator in the future, e.g., via new data collection, improvement of existing methodologies, etc.



Structure: Topics

Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

DRIVERS	IMPACTS	VULNERABILITY	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
 -Total greenhouse gas emissions -Atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases -Energy production, supply and consumption -Fossil fuels -Population -Transport -Land and agriculture 	 -Agricultural production affected by climate change -Areas affected by climate change -Freshwater resources -Hazardous events and disasters -Climate change and human health -Climate change evidence -Soil condition -Distribution and status of species -Distribution and status of ecosystems -Production and consumption of materials -Climate change impacts on transport and critical infrastructure -Climate change impacts on tourism 	 -Water security, food security and agriculture -Vulnerable species, ecosystems and their services -Buildings and infrastructure vulnerable to climate change -Vulnerable population -Area of country vulnerable to climate change 	 -Renewable energy -Climate change mitigation policies, strategies and plans -Climate change mitigation technology and practice 	 -Climate change adaptation policies, strategies and plans -Risk management, disaster forecasting and early warning systems -Public awareness of and education on climate change -Area-based adaptation to climate change -Climate change monitoring -Water management -Waste management



Structure: Indicators and Statistics

Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

158 indicators

 serve to support developing and monitoring of national climate policies and international reporting requirements, in particular those under the Paris Agreement

190 statistics

- provide less complex options for countries with less developed statistical systems to initiate climate monitoring through official statistics
- provide statistics needed to compile the indicators (for Tier 1 and 2)
- provide inputs to further define and develop the Tier 3 indicators



United Nations Avenue, Gigiri PO Box 30552 – 00100 GPO Nairobi, Kenya



Thank you

UN 600 environment programme