Draft Implementation Guidelines

for the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators
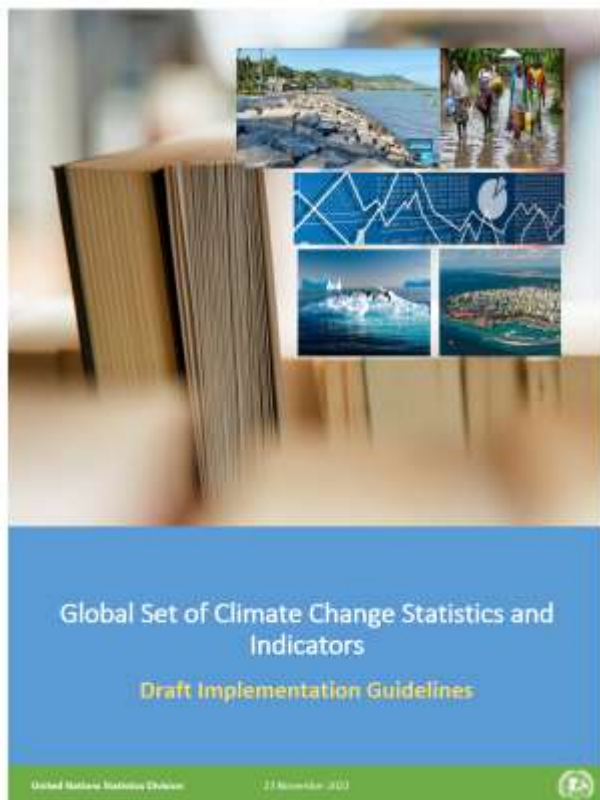
Taller Nacional de Estadísticas Ambientales y de Cambio Climático en Perú

Lima, 13-15 Desembre 2022

Draft Implementation Guidelines
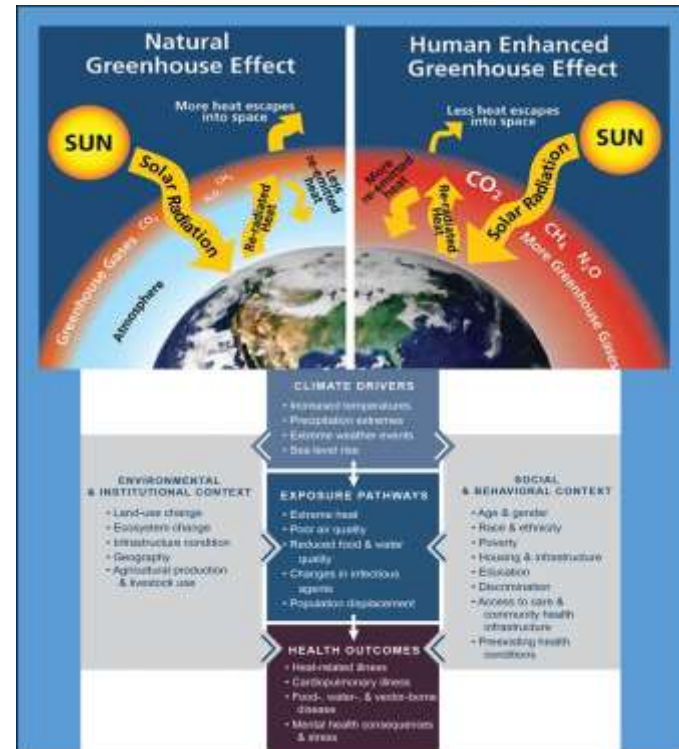
(under development)

Contents

Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

Draft Implementation Guidelines

United Nations Statistics Division

United Nations Statistics Division

2. Understanding Climate Change

Understanding climate change processes. Source: Adapted from Land Trust Alliance (2021), How Does the Greenhouse Effect Work?, (quoted from W. Elder, NPS), available at: https://climatechange.lta.org/get-started/learn/co2-methane-greenhouse-effect/, and US Global Change research program, available at: https://health2016.globalchange.gov/temperature-related-death-and-illness

3. Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

- Given that there was no underlying framework linking the reporting requirements stemming from the Paris Agreement and the necessary statistics or indicators to support climate policy action, UNSD worked closely with UNFCCC to develop such a framework explicitly for climate change.

- The Global Set, developed in close collaboration with UNFCCC, is structured according to the IPCC framework and FDES, with a tiering system as in the FDES and the SDG indicators.

IPCC, 2007, Fourth Assessment Report
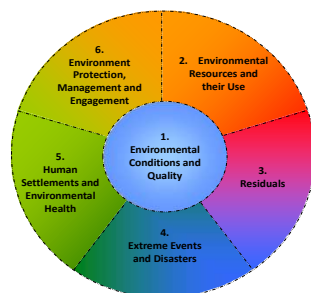
Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013)

Relevant chapters of the Manual of the BSES
https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/fdes/manual_bses.cshtml

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

Goal 13

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

4. Developing a national programme of climate change statistics

Institutional dimensions

4.1 Role of NSOs, NFPs and key stakeholders

4.1.1 Role of NSOs

4.1.2 Role of National Focal Points and climate policy authorities

4.1.3 Role of other key stakeholders

4.1.4 Collaboration between NSO, NFP and key stakeholders

4.1.5 National examples
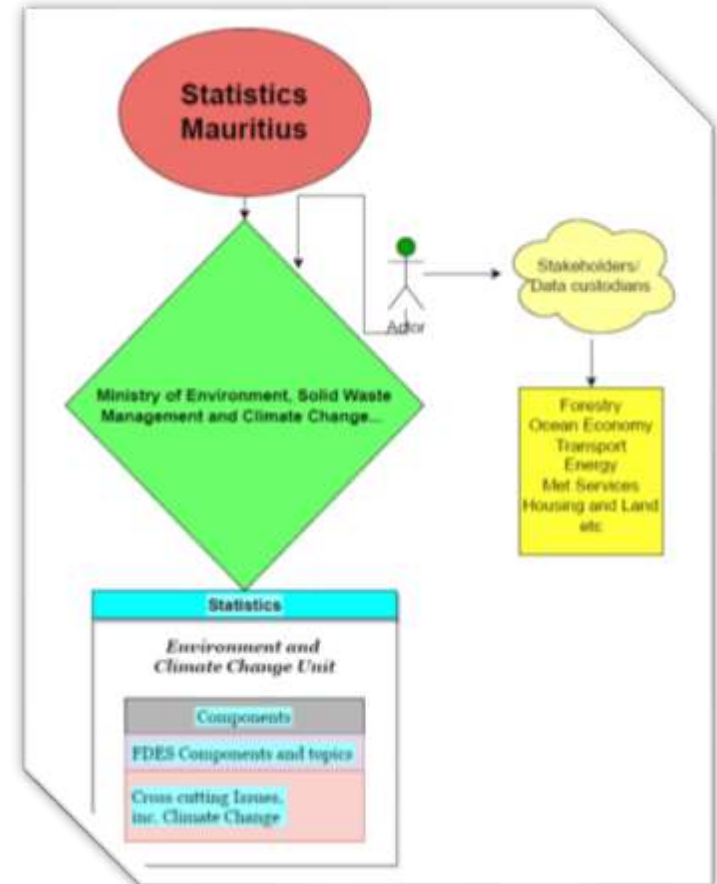
4.2 Assessment and implementation of the Global Set

Self-assessment

4.2.1 Assessment of available and needed resources - conduct a self-assessment which will prioritize the nationally relevant indicators and statistics

- Prioritize the statistics and indicators and statistics to the country;

- Part of a multi-stakeholder consultation and discussion process;

- Highlight any efforts needed to advance the collection of CC stats and indicators in order to support the country's climate policy objectives;

- Apply CISAT

4.2 Assessment and implementation of the Global Set

National action plan

4.2.2 National action plan – define work priorities

The self-assessment will produce the needed understanding of what are the available resources (human and technical), available data, data gaps and what is (still) needed to support national climate policies and activities. Prioritisation of the needed data-related activities should be done taking into account the suitability of data collection methods including costs and reliability

Steps	Task/Event	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
Step 1	Complete the self-assessment	■											
Step 2	Engage high-level support for TWG/data collection/formation of unit	■											
	Mobilize resources / Initiate request for technical support												
Step 3	Establish a Committee or Technical Working Group (TWG) or expand an existing one	■											
Step 4	Provide training and capacity building		■										
Step 5	Establish an institution with a legal mandate		■										
Step 6	Identify stakeholders and make institutional arrangements		■										
	Designate desk officers/core team		■										
	Designate National Thematic experts		■										
	Develop ToRs		■										
	Hire staff/consultants			■									
	Improve IT backbone and all resources			■									
	National inception meeting/workshop			■									
Step 7	Map the data sources			■									
Step 8	Define gaps and prioritize work on methods and data collection			■	■								
Step 9	Undertake data collection/database building			■	■								
	Establish data exchange protocols					■							
	Compile statistics					■	■						
	Prepare data analysis					■	■						
	Draft a report									■	■		
	Organize a validation workshop/TWG and stakeholders										■	■	
Step 10	Disseminate statistics and indicators											■	
	Conduct user surveys												
Step 11	Evaluate and define priorities for future improvements										■	■	

4.2. Assessment and Implementation of Global Set

4.2.3 High-level buy-in – mobilize resources

Mobilize resources

It is recommended that the NSO and the focal points to the UNFCCC and other focal points obtain high-level support from their heads of ministries and agencies. Stakeholders will be more amenable to participating; provide more support for budgeting for meetings, staffing, etc. This would contribute to ensure the continuity of resources for the activity.

The agencies/funds which may offer direct financial assistance to countries are:

1. **Green Climate Fund (**GCF) was established at COP16, under the UNFCCC, to support developing countries with projects, programmes, policies and other activities related to climate mitigation and climate adaptation.

2. **Global Environment Facility** (GEF)

3. **GIZ** or Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbe, is a German development agency that provides services in the fields of environmental protection, resource conservation, and climate change mitigation, among others.

4.2. Assessment and Implementation of Global Set

Arrangements

4.2.4 National institutional arrangements

- Institution with a legal mandate for the production of statistics on climate change;

- Capacity and finance to ensure longevity of the project;

- identification, selection and involvement of relevant stakeholders;

- Ensure the security and long-term implementation, development and production of statistics.

Institution with a legal mandate for the production of statistics on climate change

A national (or focal) institution with legal mandate will perform the following functions:

- Set up a department/service or division in charge of climate change statistics;

- Develop a legal framework of collaboration with other institutions (Ministry of the Environment, meteorological institute, research institutes, etc.) with a view to sharing statistics on climate change;

- Submit a budget proposal to the government or partners for capacity building or training of staff and stakeholders;

- Coordinate the implementation of the national set of statistics and indicators on climate change;

- Validate the reports from the technical working group to the national technical committee before being submitted to the higher hierarchy (National Statistics Council).

4.2. Assessment and Implementation of Global Set

4.2.5 Training and capacity building at national level

Training

- To provide the key points for participants to understand the tools and mechanisms;

- To learn of the experiences of countries when implementing a national set of climate change statistics and indicators;

- Training can be done either by operating manuals/technical guides in the language(s) used in the country, through regional, national/sub-regional workshops, country visits/study tours, through bilateral consultations or online training.

4.2. Assessment and Implementation of Global Set

Establish committee

4.2.6 Multi-disciplinary approach – establish a committee/working group with relevant stakeholders

- Constitute or expand a technical working group (TWG);

- National Statistical System (NSS);

- Legal mandate.

5. Production of climate change statistics

Production of statistics

- Key requirement of a national programme on climate change statistics is to inform and support the planning of climate actions as required in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

- The Global Set can support the above by providing suitable indicators and statistics which will assist with the improved monitoring of the planned actions and can be applied in the revision of the above planning instruments. The Global Set can also be applied to strengthen the establishment and implementation of a national MRV/Transparency system.

Theme	Sub-themes and data requirements
National GHG inventory	• National circumstances and institutional arrangements; • National inventory report of emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs; • Information on methods and cross-cutting elements (e.g. information on the category and gas, and the methodologies, emission factors and activity data used at the most disaggregated level; description of key categories; recalculations; uncertainty assessments; assessment of completeness; and QA/QC plan); • Estimates of emissions and removals for all categories, gases and carbon pools considered in the GHG inventory; • Consistent annual time series.
Mitigation	• National circumstances and institutional arrangements; • Description of the NDC; • Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC; • Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans; • Projections of GHG emissions and removals, as applicable; and • Other information relevant to tracking progress.
Adaptation	• National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks; • Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate (current and projected climate trends and hazards, observed and potential impacts of climate change, including sectoral, economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities); • Adaptation priorities and barriers; • Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies; • Progress on implementation of adaptation; • Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes; • Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts; • Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned.
Support	• National circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies; • Description of underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to provide information on support provided, mobilized, needed and received; • Information on financial support provided, mobilized, needed and received under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement; • Information on technology development and transfer provided, needed and received under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement; • Information on capacity-building support provided, needed and received under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement; • Information on support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building.

5. Production of climate change statistics

Production of statistics

5.2 Data sources for climate change statistics

- Sources of data on climate change

- Map sources of available indicators/statistics and assess them in terms of quality and utility

  - EGES: this is to be clarified further in the course of piloting CISAT, focal institutions are to be identified at the very start, yet data sources may differ.

- Define and prioritize gaps in data and methods

- Establish data collection processes

- Build database of CC stats and indicators

- Establish Data Exchange Protocols

5. Production of climate change statistics

Dissemination

5.3   Dissemination of national climate change statistics and indicators

- Environment/Climate Change Statistics Compendium,

- Yearbooks, including Environment Statistics or

- Chapter(s) / section(s) in a statistical yearbook.

- Climate Change Statistics Bulletin.

- Stakeholders (direct)/Requests

- Establish publication guidelines

5. Production of climate change statistics

Evaluation

5.4 Evaluating contribution to national policy demands and international reporting requirements

- Contributions and benefits of applying the Global Set will be reflected in the national communications (NCs) and biennial reports (BRs) for Annex I Parties; and national communications (NCs) and biennial update reports (BURs) for non-Annex I Parties.

- How can one evaluate the contribution to national polices/strategies/plans?

- User surveys

Feedback on implementation guidelines

Feedback on Implementation guidelines received from (as of 23 October)	
Region (M49)	*Country Name*
Asia	Armenia
Europe	Hungary (nothing to add)
Africa	Cabo Verde
Africa	Mauritius
Africa	Tanzania
International organization	UNEP
Consultant	ECLAC

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/