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ADDRESSING GAPS IN DATA FOR ENERGY-RELATED CLIMATE INDICATORS: EXPERIENCE FROM IEA'S REGIONAL PROGRAMMES (EU4ENERGY AND AFRICA)

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Abstract

Energy accounts for over two-thirds of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions globally and the energy sector is the central player in efforts to reduce emissions and mitigate climate change.

Good quality energy data, namely energy balances and disaggregated energy demand-side data are key to track policies effectiveness and monitor trends over time.

In order to estimate GHG emissions, track energy efficiency progress and develop appropriate energy-related climate indicators, it is indispensable to have sub sectoral and end-use energy data. Traditional methods for data collection are often used on a complementary basis and each have their own weaknesses and strengths. In addition to traditional methodologies, new and digital technologies represent an unprecedented opportunity for primary data collection to fill some of the most challenging data gaps. Apart from that, coordination in between NSO's and other entities responsible for various sectoral energy policies and climate reporting are crucial for enhancing the availability and quality of such data.

This session will explore the most common and relevant data gaps in producing energy-related climate indicators and discuss the enablers and obstacles in using both conventional and emerging data sources based on the experience from IEA's regional programmes (EU4Energy and Africa). Moreover, examples of existing best practices in establishing the appropriate institutional arrangements for a coordinated approach on data collection and exchange across relevant national institutions are presented.

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