



The role of NSOs in achieving national climate objectives

Producing a Guidance

**UNECE Expert Forum for Producers and Users
of Climate Change-Related Statistics**
28-30 August 2023



The mission of our Task Force



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- The Guidance aims to inspire and support people working in NSOs who want to start or develop their work in this area.

on the Role of NSOs in Achieving National Climate Objectives



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Active Members (± 30)

- **National statistical offices:** Netherlands (Chair), Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Serbia, Spain, Türkiye, United Kingdom, Ukraine, ...
- **Ministry of Environment / GHG inventory:** Armenia, Belarus, Poland, Costa Rica ...
- **International organizations:** UNFCCC, UNSD, UNEP, UNECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ECA, IMF, IEA, EEA, Eurostat, PARIS21, ...

Objective

Develop guidance on **how NSOs can contribute to achieving national climate objectives** – identify **concrete ways** in which NSOs can be involved and **showcase what the statistical system already offers** to support climate action.

Timeline

- Established in Feb 2022 by the CES Bureau (Terms of reference)
- Draft for consultation to be available for the 2023 Expert Forum on Climate Change-related Statistics

In **2024** review and planned endorsement by CES

New UNECE Task Force

The new Guidance (to be finalized in 2024)



Target audience

- **Primary audience: NSOs** which want to start or develop their work in this area
- Document may also be useful to **data users** (to inform about what NSOs can offer) and **international organizations** as custodians of the frameworks used in this context.

The Guidance will:

- **Showcase how NSOs can contribute through**, e.g.: producing data and indicators, helping standardize data produced by others, building up data inventories, coordinating within the statistical office and with other agencies and ministries, knowledge sharing, and improving tools for informing the public
- Build on **existing resources and materials**
- **Help to bridge the gap between producers and users** by explaining the policy context
- **Provide a portfolio of real country examples, including statistical activities and products, collaborations**, institutional arrangements etc.
- **Not:** Reinvent the wheel, develop new indicators, classifications or frameworks

Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Institutional landscape**
- **Role of NSOs in:**
 - **Reporting under the Paris Agreement**
 - **Informing national policymaking in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and just transition**
 - **Informing the public**
- **Climate finance and cross-cutting issues (geospatial data and governance/coordination a.o.)**
- **Conclusions/recommendations and future work**

Each section will examine policy context and identify how NSOs can contribute

Organization of work

- Parallel groups established to expedite the work on thematic chapters
- Most of the work carried out by e-mails and videoconferences

First findings from interviews with climate journalists were [presented at the Expert Forum](#)

Current work at the Expert Forum

- **This Expert Forum:** Presentations of chapters and related output from various organizations.
- We aim to **collect feedback** on the content of the report and on recommendations.
- Use the **flip-over** in this room to write suggestions on paper when you get them.

Next steps

- Processing **feedback via questionnaire**: this was sent to invited organizations.
- Processing response to **consultation on the guidance** asked to NSOs within UNECE.
 - So far Hungary, Azerbaijan, Germany and Slovenia responded.
 - Please remind your organization!
- **Finalizing chapters** with special attention for just transition, climate finance and cross-cutting issues.
- **Preparing the aftercare**: present the guidance at relevant occasions, giving classes to the target audience in NSOs, data users and international organizations.

Institutional landscape and the role of NSOs



Now follows a brief introduction in chapter two:

- Policy landscape
- Institutional landscape
- Role of the NSO
- Statistical frameworks and indicator sets

Policy landscape in relation to climate change



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- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- European Green Deal

Actors in the institutional landscape



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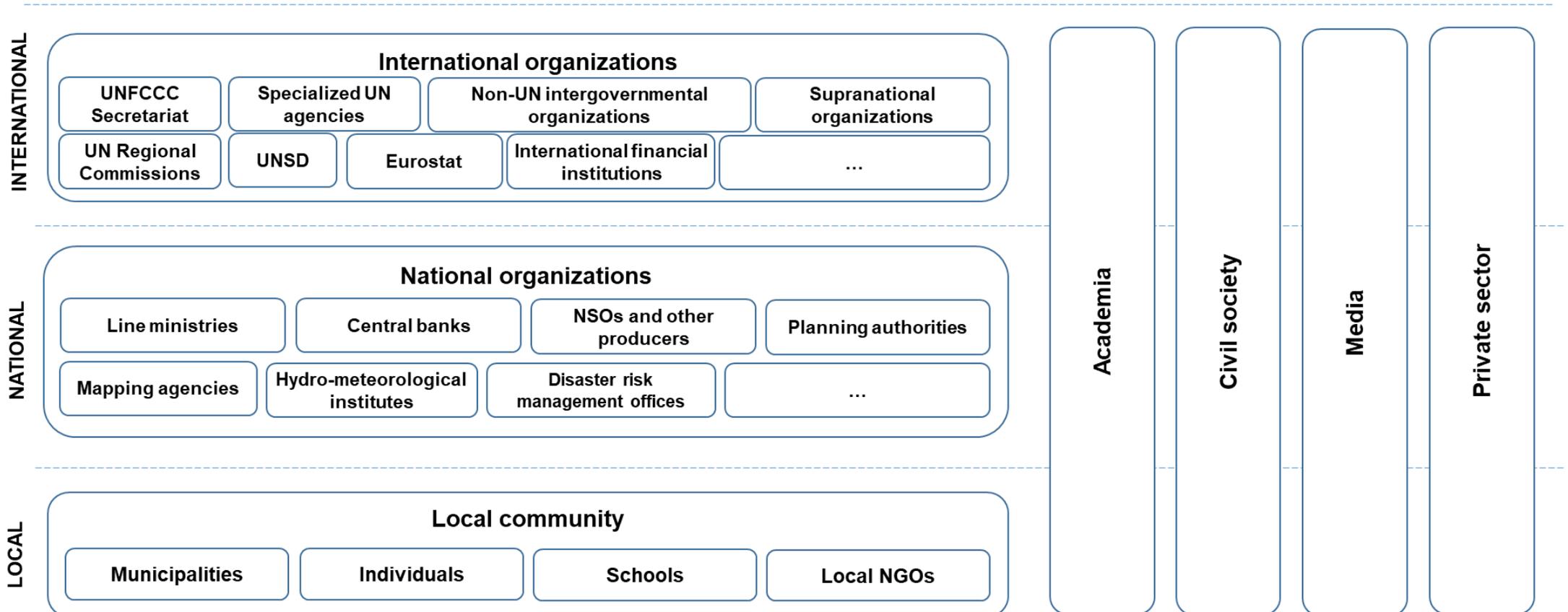
- We tried to visualize the complex institutional landscape realizing
 - the high number of organizations
 - working across various thematic areas
 - reflecting the multidimensionality of this challenge
 - having interactions between policy, science and data
 - in producing climate change-related statistics data

Examples of actors in the institutional landscape by main stakeholder group



2 (1.5)-degrees goal, adaptation goal and finance goal

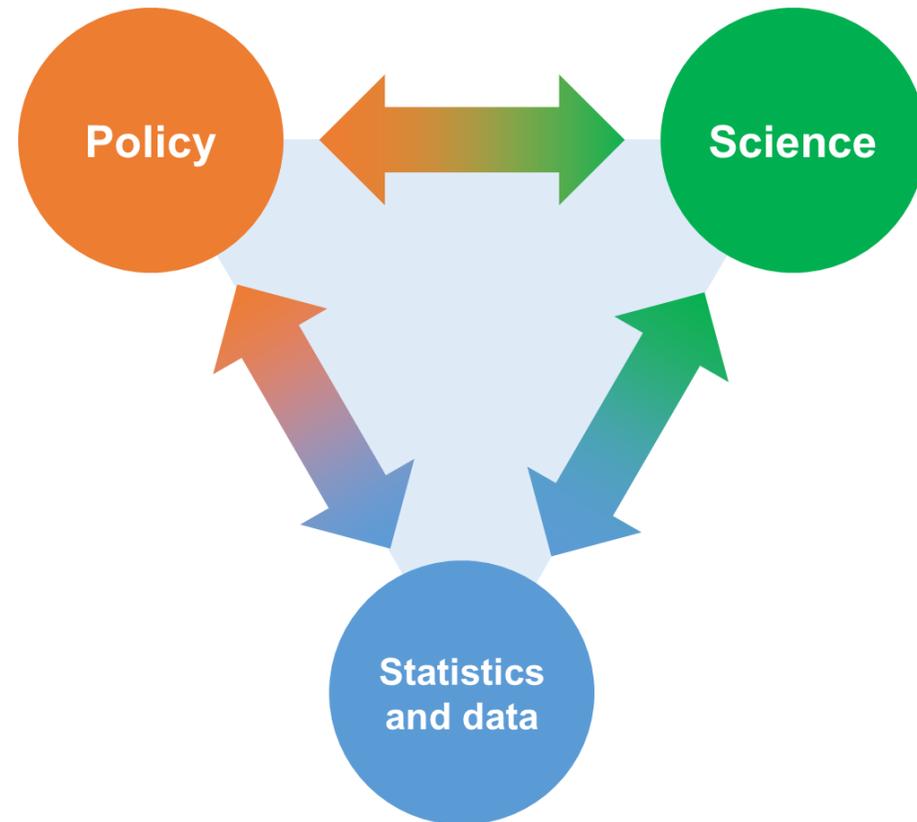
Policy goals (e.g. reduction of 55% in 2030)



Relationship between policy, science and data in the climate change domain



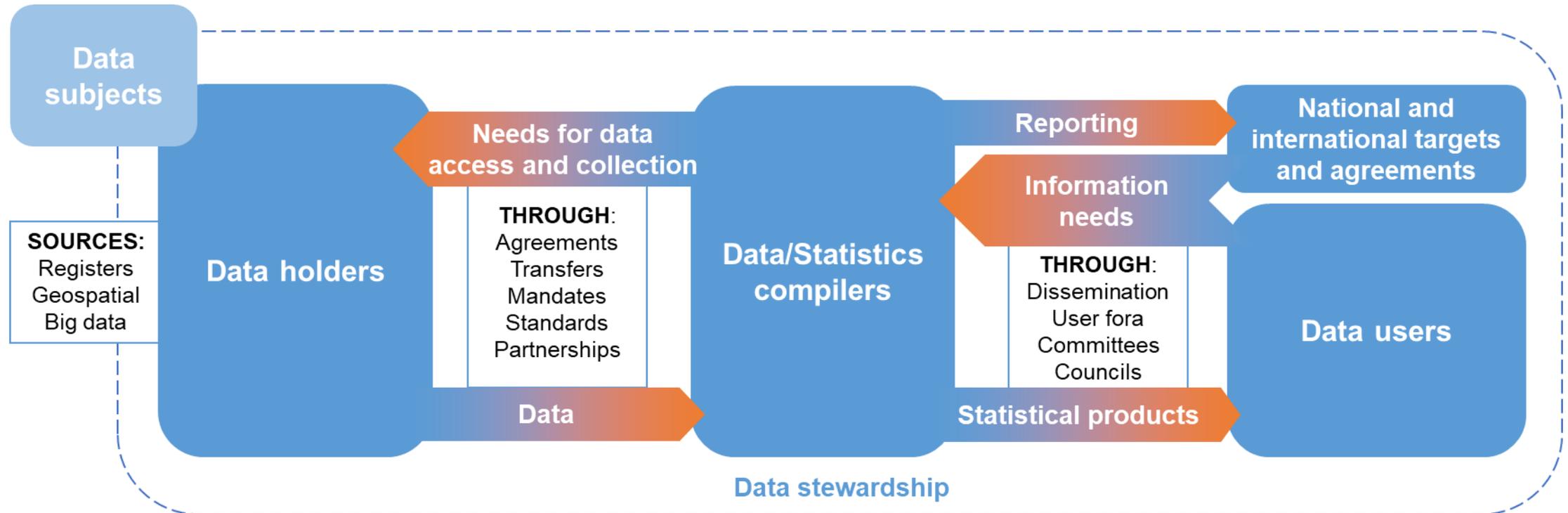
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Roles in producing climate change-related statistics and data



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- General characteristics of NSOs and national statistical systems
 - Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
 - Relevance, impartiality and professional independence
 - Legislation, data collection and confidentiality
 - Statistical programmes and the coordination role of NSOs, eventually evolving to data stewardship
 - Financing and allocation of resources
 - Access to microdata for researcher
- Strengths of NSOs in the context of climate change-related information needs

Statistical frameworks and indicator sets



- Frameworks
 - Development of Environment Statistics
 - System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
 - International Recommendations for Energy Statistics
 - IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories
 - Disaster-related Statistics Framework
- Indicator sets
 - CES Set of Core Climate Change-Related Statistics and Indicators
 - Global Set of Climate Change Statistics
 - CES Set of Core Disaster-Risk-Related Indicators
 - Sendai Framework indicators
 - SDG Global Indicator Framework

Conclusions and recommendations



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■ Conclusions

- Four broadly supported societal goals and a high number of organizations involved form a complex landscape.
- NSOs have a strong basis for supporting work as statistical frameworks and indicator sets are in place.

■ Recommendations

- Coordination within and between policy domains, research institutes and data producers needs to be strengthened.
- Capacity building and training of experts needs to be set up, e.g. by regional organizations.

Share your views with us in the discussion or on the flip-over.

Please remind your organization to respond to the consultation.

Thank you!

