

UNECE Task Force on the Role of NSOs in Achieving National Climate Objectives

Malgorzata Cwiek

Statistical Division

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

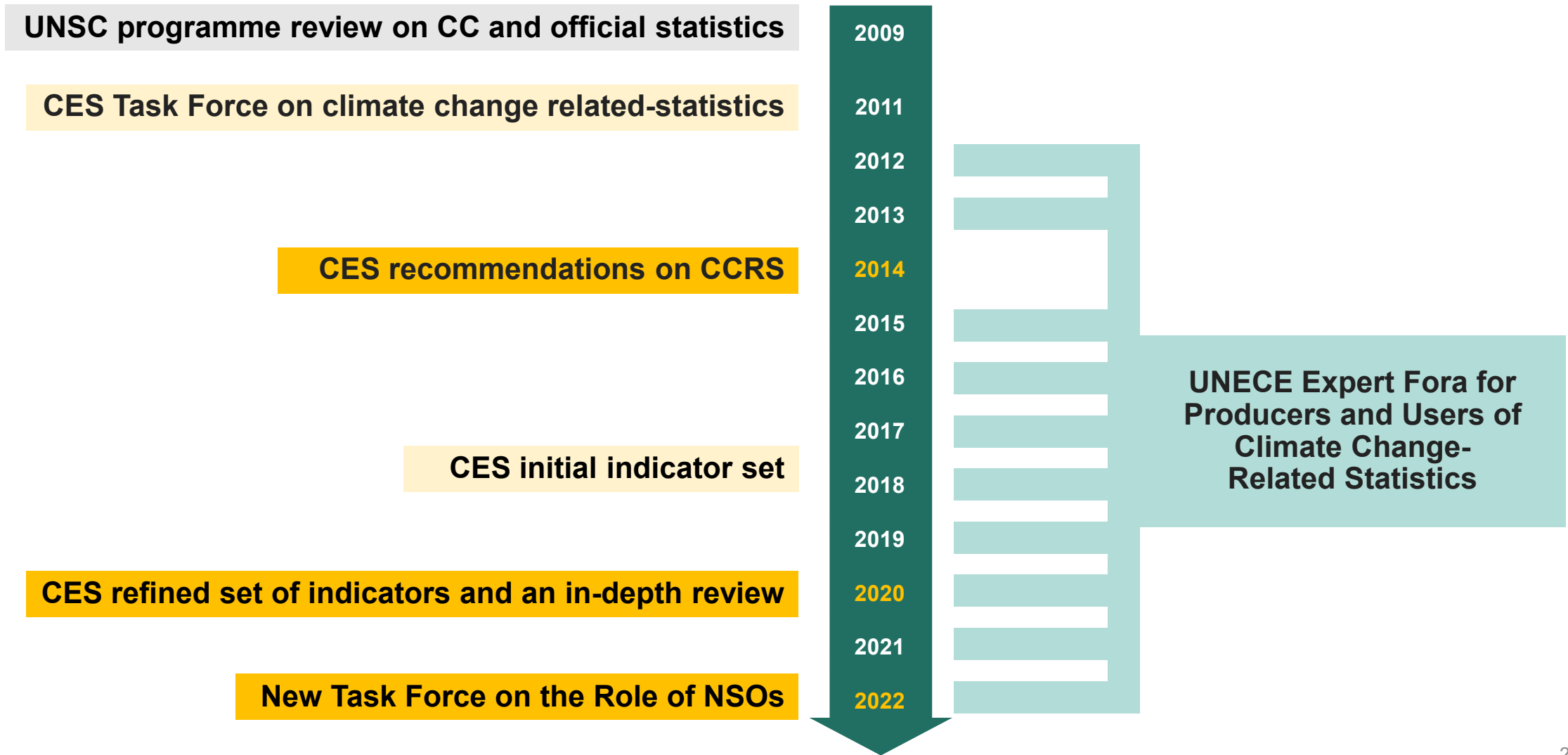
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UNECE

UNECE work on climate change-related statistics



Members, objective and timeline of the Task Force



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. The Guidance is meant to **inspire and support people working in NSOs** who want to start working on climate change-related statistics or want to do more.

Active Members (± 30)

- **NSOs:** 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 ...
- **IOs:** ECLAC, ESCAP, ECA, ECB, EEA, Eurostat, IMF, IEA, PARIS21, UNFCCC, UNSD, UNEP...

Timeline

- **February 2022** – start of the work
- **August 2022 and 2023** – progress review by the Expert Forum
- **February 2024** – approval of the draft report by the CES Bureau
- **April 2024** – broad consultation with all CES member countries and international organizations

Guiding principles for the work



Target audience

- **Primary audience: NSOs** who 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**

The Guidance is meant to...

- **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 the accessibility and use of data for informing the public
- Build on **existing resources and materials**
- **Define the main questions about the role of NSOs**, identify **differences** and **similarities** between countries, and the main **challenges**
- **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

Guidance on the Role of NSOs in Achieving National Climate Objectives



1. Introduction
2. Institutional landscape and the role of NSOs
3. Reporting under the Paris Agreement
4. Statistics for climate change mitigation policymaking
5. Statistics for climate change adaptation policymaking
6. Statistics for just transition policymaking
7. Informing the public
8. Climate finance and financial aspects of climate action
9. Guidance on cross-cutting issues
10. Conclusions/recommendations and future work

Each chapter from 3 to 8 examines policy context, definitions and data needs and identifies how NSOs can contribute

Role of NSOs, statistical frameworks and indicator sets



NSOs...

- Are the main part of **national statistical systems** and produce official statistics on **key topics for the economy and society**
- Have the mandate for and expertise on **data collection, safeguarding, processing and dissemination**
- Are professionally independent providers of **data for public good** in line with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

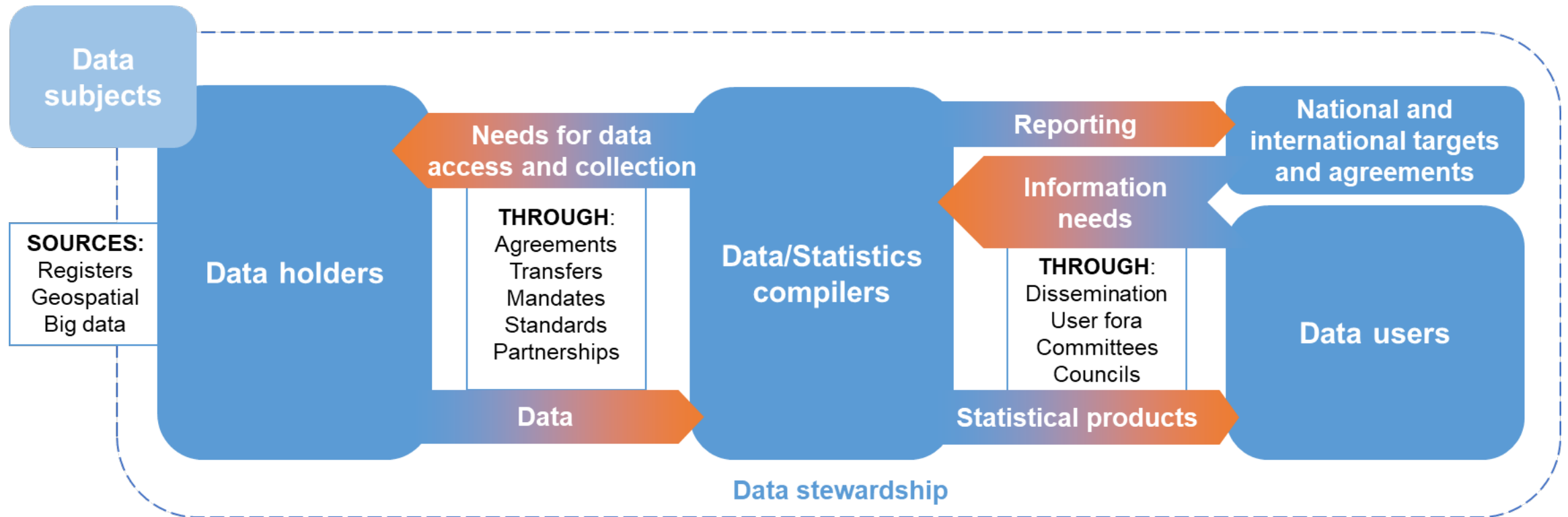
Frameworks

- **Framework for Development of Environment Statistics**
- **System of Environmental-Economic Accounting**
- **International Recommendations for Energy Statistics**
- **Disaster-Related Statistics Framework**
- **And: IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories**

Indicator sets

- **CES Set of Core Climate Change-Related Statistics and Indicators**
- **Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators**
- **CES Set of Core Disaster-Risk-Related Indicators**
- **Sendai Framework indicators**
- **SDG Global Indicator Framework**

Roles in producing statistics and data

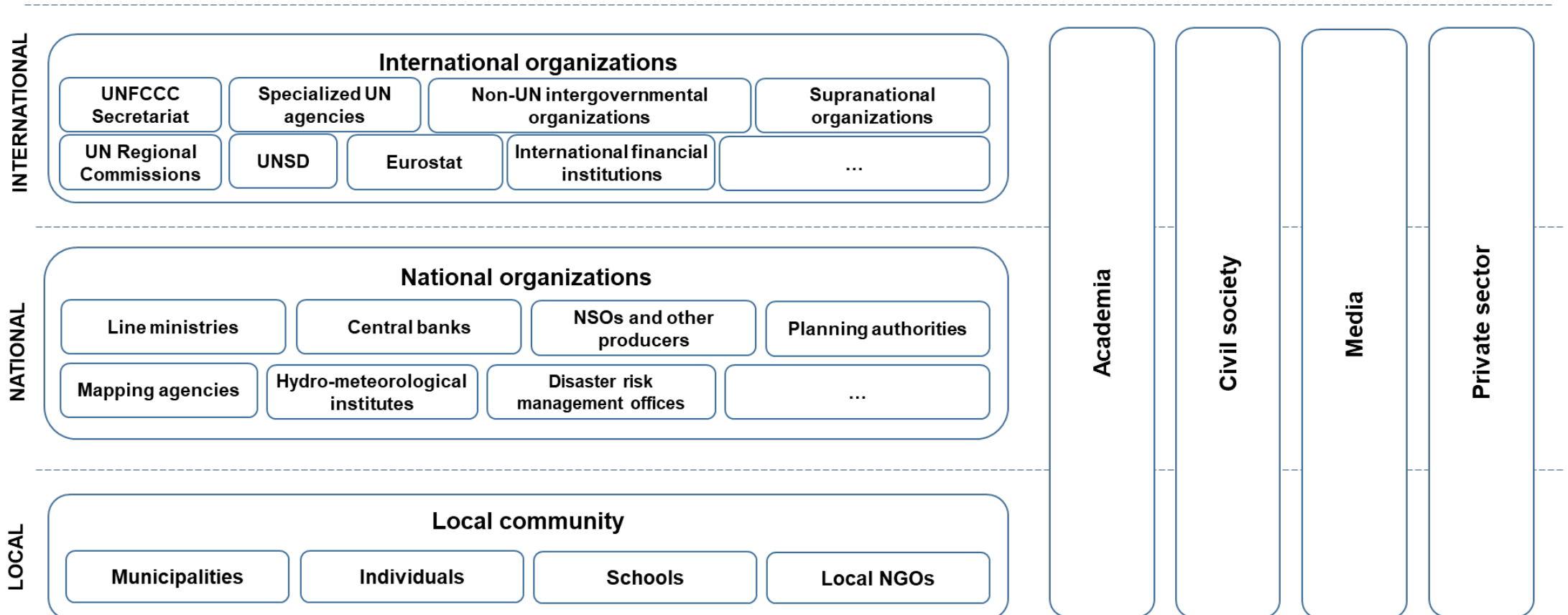


Examples of actors by main stakeholder group



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

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



Concepts and definitions related to CC adaptation

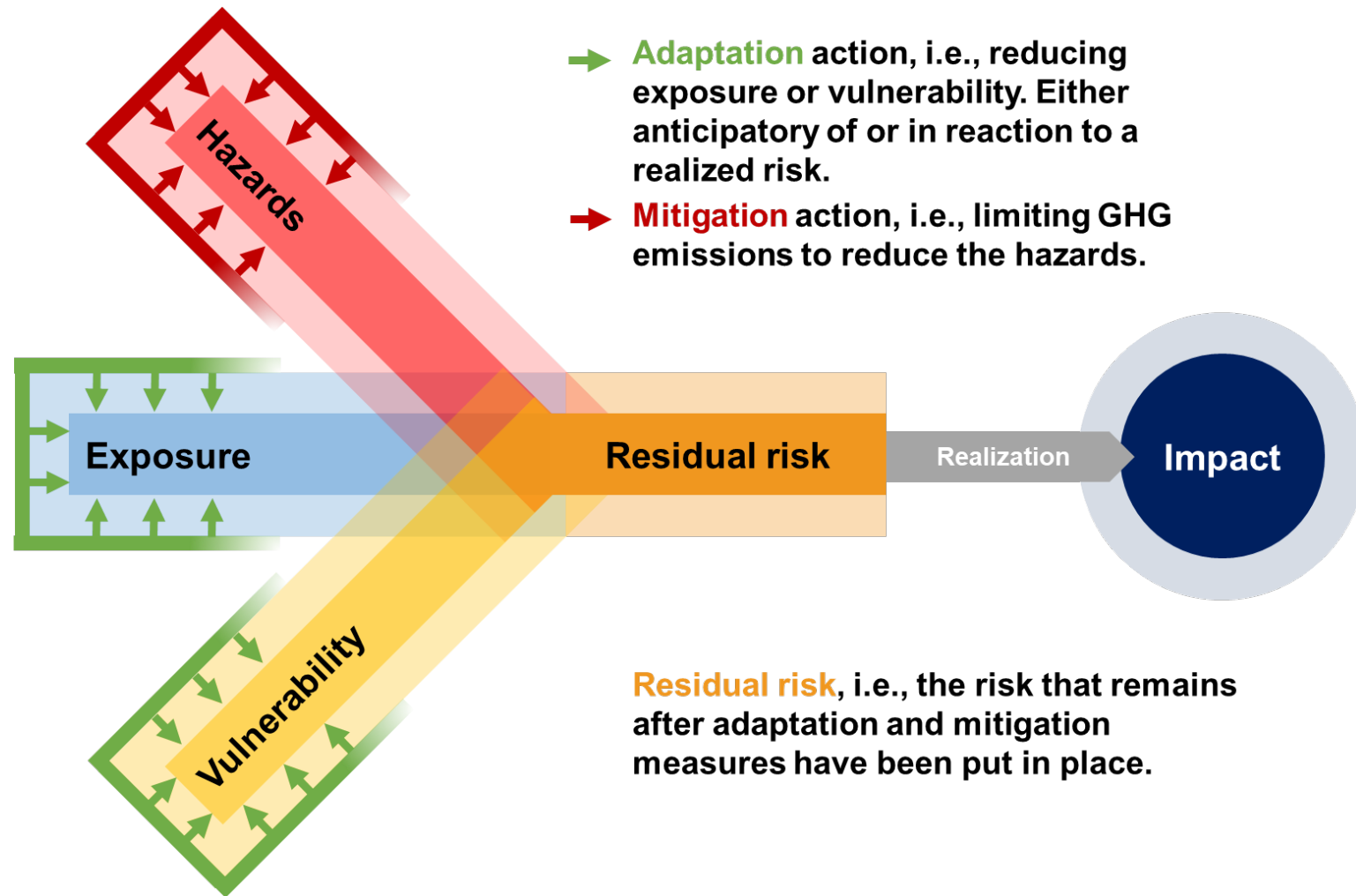


Understanding the key terms

- **Adaptation:** “in human systems, (...) the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities”, where the potential for adverse consequences (risk) results from “interaction between climate-related hazards with the exposure and vulnerability of the affected human or ecological system” (IPCC AR6) + **successful adaptation vs. maladaptation**
- **Hazard:** “The **potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend** that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems and environmental resources.”
- **Exposure:** “The **presence** of people; livelihoods; species or ecosystems; environmental functions, services, and resources; infrastructure; or economic, social, or cultural assets **in places and settings that could be adversely affected.**”
- **Vulnerability:** “The **propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected.** Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements, including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.”

And relationships between them

Concepts and definitions related to CC adaptation





National Adaptation Planning (NAP) and Implementation Process

- NAP process enables countries to ‘assess vulnerabilities, mainstream CC risks and address adaptation’ and can be used to **understand the scope of information needed** for effective adaptation policymaking
- Explaining the **Adaptation Policy Cycle**:
 - Assessing impacts, vulnerability, risks and resilience
 - Planning for adaptation
 - Implementing adaptation measures
 - Monitoring & evaluation

Did you know?

Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process (2012) highlight that a data plan for the NAP M&E should be developed and supported with adequate resources and **data should be collected and stored in a systematic manner**. The **responsibility for compilation and aggregation of data collected from multiple agencies should be clearly assigned to one agency, which could be the NSO**.



Challenges in implementing and assessing adaptation

- Insufficient institutional arrangements, lack of knowledge and capacity, **unreliable and outdated data and information**, lack of existing policy, lack of resources

Did you know?

The UNFCCC Adaptation Committee's 2022 *Synthesis report for the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake* specifically mentions **gaps in socioeconomic data, especially collocated with climate observations** as one of challenges in adaptation, which could inhibit a more accurate identification of climate risks and the attribution of observed changes to either climate impacts or socioeconomic developments.

It also notes the following potential opportunities for enhanced action, support and international cooperation:

- **Enhancing open access to existing climate and socioeconomic data,**
- **Exploiting the potential of, among others, national statistical systems, and**
- **Establishing international arrangements for the coordination of socioeconomic data collection and management, e.g. new adaptation-relevant official statistics**

How NSOs can contribute?



Roles

- **Identifying the current role and coordinating** with other organizations
- Identifying and **producing relevant statistics and indicators** – by statistical domain:
 - Demographic and social statistics, health statistics, economic statistics, agriculture statistics, energy statistics, environment statistics, hazardous events and disasters, **System of Environmental-Economic Accounting**
- **Linking data** from different sources or domains
- **Subnational focus** and **geospatially enabled statistical data**
- Sharing data and **microdata for research and risk analyses**
- Playing a role in adaptation **monitoring and evaluation**
- Promoting **harmonization and international comparability** through use of existing classifications and indicators

Linking work already done by NSOs (based on collected examples) with policy questions in the context of meeting information needs related to climate change adaptation

Role of national statistical offices in achieving national climate objectives



How can the statistical community contribute to climate action?

GLOBALLY	Enhanced Transparency Framework and Global Stocktake		Enabling new research
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible involvement in GHG inventories, NDC tracking reporting on adaptation – from providing source data to active collaboration Improving availability of internationally comparable data to facilitate both ETF and Global Stocktake 		
NATIONALLY AND LOCALLY	Mitigation	Adaptation	Just transition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring energy transition and other activities Monitoring enablers for transition like infrastructure, green jobs and perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on populations, infrastructure and ecosystems which are vulnerable or exposed to risk Localized, granular data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of policies by populations groups, gender, regions, e.g. energy poverty Linking environmental with social and economic data

Role of national statistical offices in achieving national climate objectives



How can the statistical community contribute to climate action?

Informing the public

- Making statistics and data **easy to access and use** – dedicated **portals**, **explanations** for users with various levels of expertise, various **dissemination formats**, e.g. for analysts, journalists, students, bloggers
- **Building trust and public awareness** through **transparent, reliable and relevant data**

Financial aspects of climate action

- **Coordination, cooperation and standardization**
- Government expenditures, subsidies and transfers
- Supporting national climate finance reporting
- Climate impacts of economic/financial activities
- Data for assessing physical and transition risks
- Measuring climate investment

NATIONALLY AND LOCALLY

Role of national statistical offices in achieving national climate objectives



Cross-cutting issues

Governance and coordination

Engagement with policymakers

Strengthening data collection

Local and geospatially enabled data

Collaboration with researchers and academia

Perceptions, attitudes and behaviours

Conclusions, recommendations and further work

Conclusions

- Climate change is a big **societal issue**
- NSOs have a **strong basis** for supporting work and already a lot to contribute
- Statistical system needs to **catch up** with the climate community
- Establishing **collaborations, sharing the work, leveraging the expertise**

Recommendations

- Get **engaged** with the climate community
- Start with **existing statistics and data**
- **Cooperation and capacity building**
- **Governance** and procedures
- Content and development of **new information**

Further work: building relations, supporting new reporting, work on new topics, promotion of the Guidance

Key resources

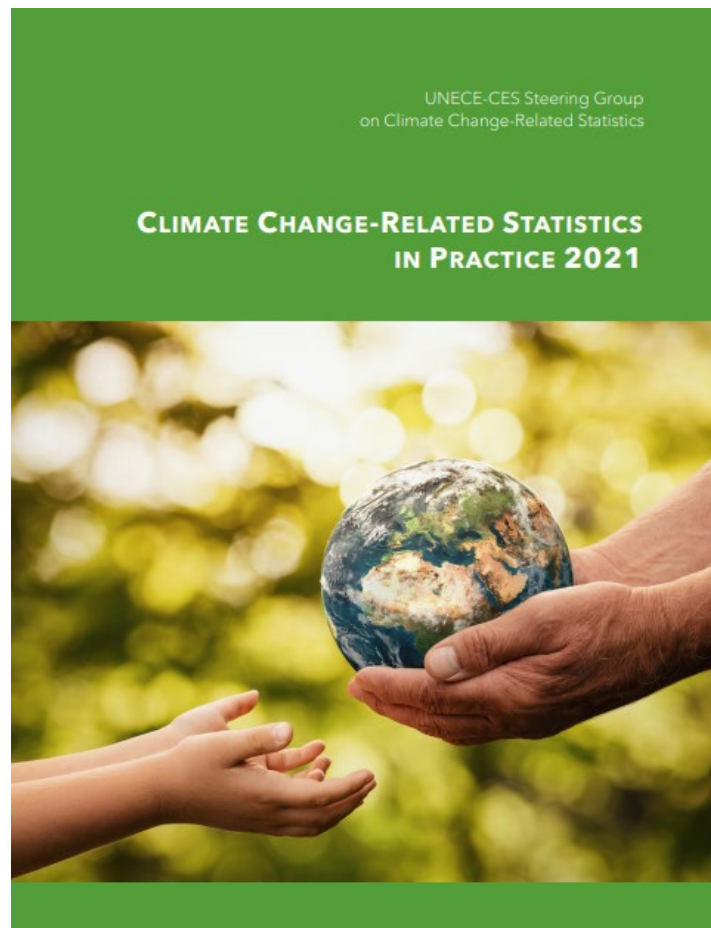


- [Pages of the past Expert Fora 2012-2023](#)
- [Climate Change-Related Statistics in Practice 2023](#) (August 2023)
- [Climate Change-Related Statistics in Practice 2022](#) (September 2022)
- [Climate Change-Related Statistics in Practice 2021](#) (August 2021)
- [CES Set of Core Climate Change-Related Indicators and Statistics Using SEEA](#) (August 2021)
- [Reporting on climate data and information under the Paris Agreement: A potential opportunity for national statistical offices to get involved](#) (UNFCCC, June 2021)
- [In-depth review on the role of the statistical community in climate action](#) (February 2020)
- [Road maps to improve climate change-related statistics](#) [Word](#) [Russian](#) (March 2017)
- [Leaflet summarizing the CES Recommendations](#) also in [Russian](#) (October 2016)
- [CES Recommendations on Climate Change-related Statistics](#) (December 2014)

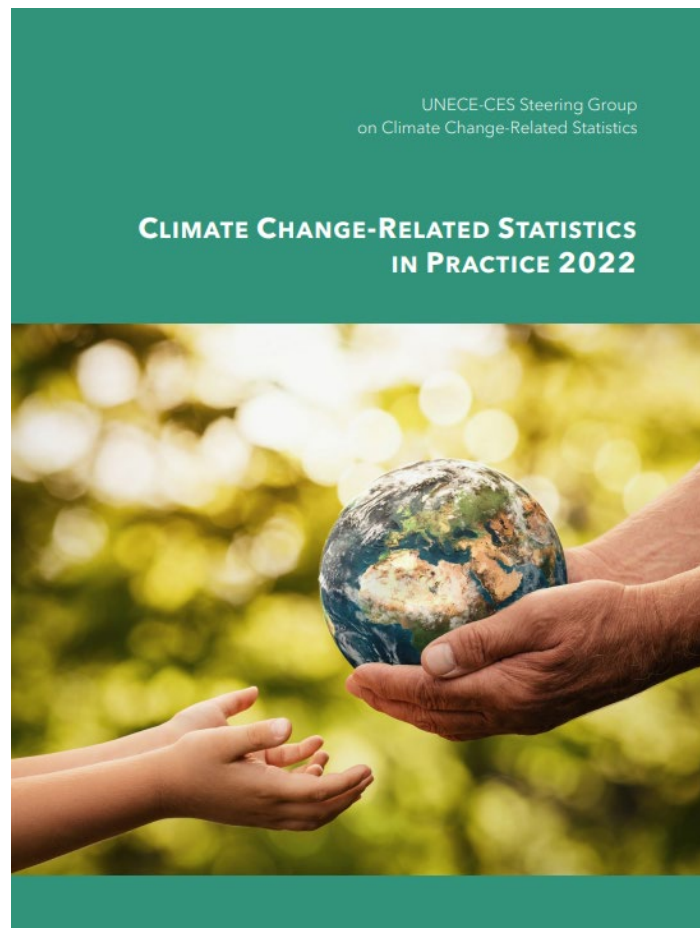
All the resources available [on the web](#)

Collecting good practices

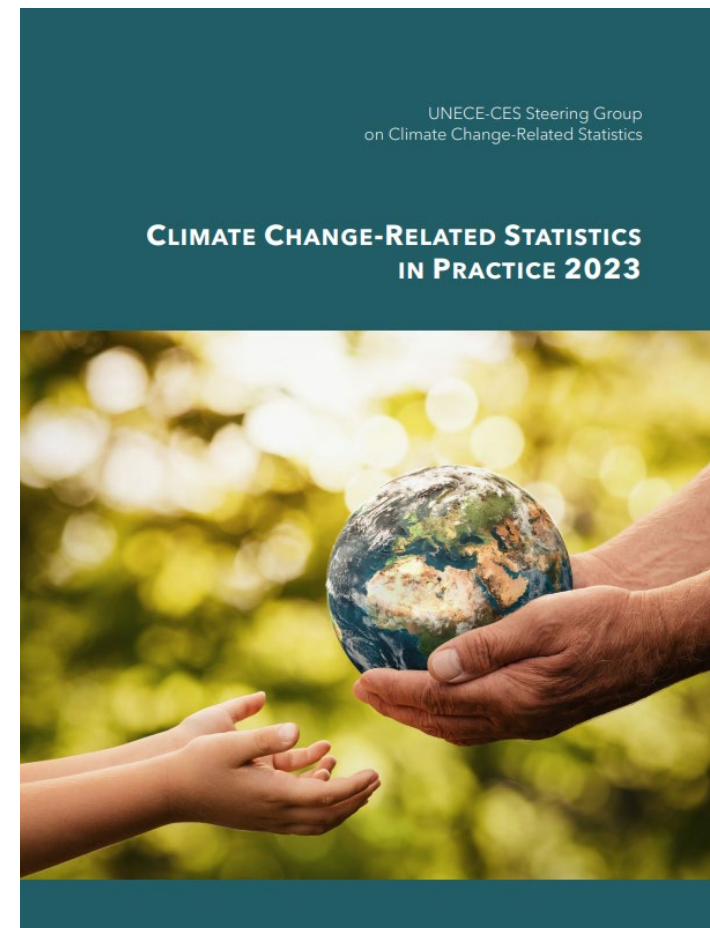
Climate Change-Related Statistics in Practice 2021-2023



[Link to the document](#)



[Link to the document](#)



[Link to the document](#)

Thank you!

Malgorzata Cwiek
cwiek@un.org

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