Role of national statistical offices in achieving climate objectives

The UNECE Task Force on the role of national statistical offices in achieving national climate objectives was established by the Conference of European Statisticians in February 2022 to develop guidance for national statistical offices (NSOs) showcasing what statistical systems already offer to inform climate action. The Task Force includes members from NSOs, ministries of environment and international organizations (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Serbia, Spain, Türkiye, UK, Ukraine, UNFCCC, UNSD, UNEP, UNECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ECA, IMF, IEA, EEA, Eurostat, and PARIS21). This note presents a snapshot of the draft Guidance. Scan the QR code to download the full draft.

SCAN ME

Data is integral to the implementation of the Paris Agreement

GLOBALLY
Reporting and stocktaking

- Enhanced Transparency Framework
- Global Stocktake
- Enabling new research

NATIONALLY
Evidence-based policies

- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Just transition
- Financing

LOCALLY
Informing the public

- Media
- Communities
- Civil society
- Students and educators

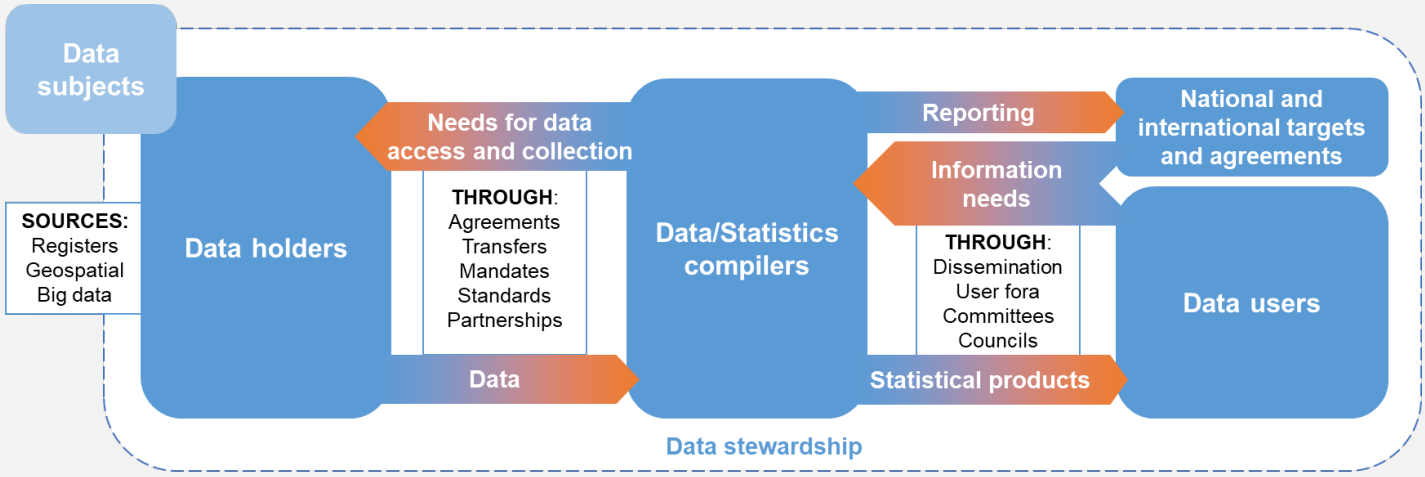
What is the role of national statistical offices and how they can contribute?

National statistical offices (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

Statistical frameworks and indicator sets

- **Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators** and its **Implementation Guidelines**
- UNECE Set of **Core Climate Change-Related Statistics and Indicators** and its implementation guidelines
- UNECE Set of Core **Disaster Risk-Related Indicators**
- **System of Environmental-Economic Accounting**
- Framework for the Development of **Environment Statistics**
- International Recommendations for **Energy Statistics**
- ESCAP **Disaster-related Statistics Framework**
- **Sendai** Framework indicators
- **SDG** Global Indicator Framework



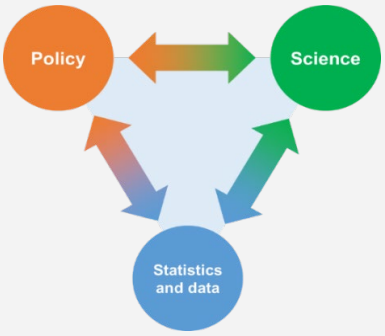
Questions? Comments?
Contact UNECE at cwiek@un.org

GLOBALLY

Enhanced Transparency Framework

- Possible involvement in **GHG inventories**, **NDC tracking** or reporting on adaptation – from **providing source data** to active collaboration
- Formal involvement in **institutional arrangements** for the reporting
- Improving availability of internationally comparable data to **facilitate Global Stocktake**

Enabling new research



NATIONALLY AND LOCALLY

Mitigation

- **Activity** data for GHG inventories
- **Complementary approaches to GHG emissions estimates**, for the national economy or consumption-based (**footprint-type indicators**) linking emissions with economic activities
- Accurate, timely and transparent **energy statistics** for energy and climate policy planning and track the progress of energy transitions
- Data on **enablers of mitigation actions:** infrastructure, labour force, expenditure, critical raw materials, and perceptions, attitudes and behaviours

Adaptation

- Data for assessing **impacts, vulnerability, risks, and resilience**, e.g. **granular and localized data** on population, infrastructure, housing, business units
- **Water, agriculture, and forestry** statistics
- Involvement in **NAP M&E process**
- Identifying and producing **new adaptation-related indicators** using harmonized methodologies and classifications, e.g. adaptation **expenditure** or impacts on **health**
- **Coordination** with other agencies, e.g. disaster risk reduction community
- Data for **cities, communities and local decisionmakers**

Just transition

- Data on **vulnerable populations**, **living standards**, **poverty**, and **labour market**
- New statistics and indicators for assessing the impact of climate policies on different population groups, genders, household types or regions, e.g. **energy poverty indicators**
- Data for analysis of **decoupling of economic performance from emissions**
- **Linking environmental or economic data with social data**

Informing the public

- Contributing to Action for Climate Empowerment – **making statistics and data easily accessible for various audiences**, e.g. setting up dedicated **portals**, linking to other data sources, accompanying releases with **explanations** for users with various levels of expertise, or improving **searchability**
- Responding to **user needs** and producing **relevant data** of interest to the general public

What do we need to make progress?

- Setting up **governance and coordination mechanisms** involving data and statistics compilers and data holders
- **Engagement and dialogue between data producers and users**, in particular policymakers
- Strengthening **data collection**, including new data sources and sustainable data access
- Improve availability of **granular, localized and geospatially enabled statistical data**
- **Collaboration with researchers and academia** on methods, data gaps and use of data for research
- **Investment** in statistical capacity

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