

Session 7: Conclusions

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**UNECE Expert Forum for Producers and Users
of Climate Change-Related Statistics**

28-30 August 2023



Session 1: Setting the scene



- Reducing the carbon footprint asks for decarbonizing the economy and less consumption.
- Availability and accessibility of data is essential for monitoring purposes, also for relating domains like air pollution, methane, transport, and buildings and cities.
- Without the right legislation it is hard to acquire administrative data for statistical usage. If no administrative is available, more (costly) surveys may be needed.
- Administrative microdata: Smart (meter) data asks for smart data processing (fast and huge volumes) and a data stewardship role by NSOs
- CES Follow up; Outcomes webinar on administrative microdata; Smart data processing, Data stewardship, Improved legislation, ...
- All EF feedback will be taken into account to improve the TF Guidance Report to be endorsed by CES in mid-2024.

Session 2: Producing, disseminating and communicating climate change-related statistics and indicators to policymakers and the public



- **Why?** Increasing public awareness and public access on climate change useful information
- **What?** Dialogue between producers and users considering social issues, transport, energy, health, health waves, adaptation, business and finance, vulnerability, mitigation, timeliness, granularity: bridge the gap and interlinkages for CC among social, economic environmental and institutional domains
- **How?** Increase the coordination role of NSO in producing climate change statistics considering the data produced by other stakeholders in the National Statistical System and considering also administrative data and: NSO data stewardship
- **How?** Improving dissemination tools and very clear metadata to have timely, relevant and accessible climate change related statistics
- **Who?** Mandate of NSO: Objective and factuality, quality data.
- **Draft recommendations for NSOs:**
 - Climate change thematic website or dashboards or portal and reports: static and interactive data presentation
 - Improve searchability and machine readability
 - Provide user guidance on methods/approaches
 - Short format (key figures) and long format
 - Geospatial data
 - Social media
- **Data from global to local and from local to global** to build common language step by step: statistical measures are the words of the necessary dictionary

Session 3: Informing climate change mitigation policies



- **Learn**
 - Capacity building is supported strongly
 - Joint Working Groups might be a mechanism
- **Co-operate**
 - Follow NDC-tracking, and also mitigation options In co-operation with stakeholders
 - Install meeting platforms
- **Develop**
 - Develop tailor-made solutions (with stakeholders with/for data-users)
 - Develop new statistics based on policy goals
- **Data supply**
 - Justify access to data for cross-cutting issues
 - Very relevant to make data available and explain these well

Session 4: Informing adaptation policies



- For NSOs seeking guidance on how to improve or make a start into climate change adaptation statistics:
 - Improve knowledge and expertise on the topic of CC adaptation in the institute, by engaging from different environmental social economic areas including IT experts for improving in data disseminations and from communication area, considering and tacking benefits from the Guidance of the role of NSOs in achieveing national climate objectives and other references.
 - Assess country priorities and disseminate statistics relevant for adaptation in the country, starting from most relevant and available data and indicators and gradually improving with additional ones that become available by referring to the main frameworks and sets of indicators developed by UNECE UNSD focusing on the areas of adaptation, impacts, vulnerability, remembering that Data for adaptation is not exclusively data on adaptation.
 - Develop different forms of communication to reach and be effective for the different types of users. More popular, and more scientific ones to preserve the complete information of the issue and interlinkages between different topics and domains.

Session 4: Informing adaptation policies – continued



- For NSOs seeking guidance on how to improve or make a start into CC adaptation statistics (continued):
 - Improve in georeferencing data for territorial analysis adding different layers of information in different domains, to improve interlinkages and interconnections between. 'A common geography for a common language'.
 - Be aware and get involved in the National Adaptation Plan process in the country. Build a cooperation with UNFCCC focal point in the country, check on the status of NAP in the country's and get informed and involved in the process. Be aware of the statistical information needed, used and data gaps.
 - Improve collaboration between producers for relevant data and stakeholders in the country in the area of CCA.
 - Improve country experiences and case studies to be shared within the community of producers and users of CCRS.
 - Strengthen collaboration and coherence with disaster related statistics community.

Session 5: Data needed to support just transition



- A just transition is related to moving towards a net-zero emissions economy and climate-resilient societies. This requires statistics and (micro)data on **socio-economic** and **socio-demographic** aspects, but also on **living conditions**. Important data sources are Survey on Income and Living Conditions and various Household surveys.
- The (socially) **vulnerable** groups need to be identified (low-income households, pensioners, orphans, and disables people), who suffer the most from, for example, the **transition risks** of mitigation and adaptation policies, at urban and rural level.
- Harmonization of **energy poverty** definitions seems needed, combined with a list of relevant indicators based on Income, Energy price developments and Housing characteristics.
- Targeted **case studies** related to the right statistical expertise are needed, with the experts in energy and environmental statistics possibly needing some **additional training** in gender statistics and other social statistics.

Session 6: Measuring climate finance and economic aspects of climate change



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- Based on the Paris Agreement and other international recommendations like the G20 Data Gap initiative from IMF, there exists a need to collect and disseminate statistics on climate finance.
- International organizations already made an important work to give definitions. Various initiatives already propose frameworks and indicators. It is time now to coordinate the statistical work at national and NSO could be a helpful actor in this task.
- With the help of other institutions like ministries, central bank, financial sector commission, NSO could play a leadership role in the coordination of producing statistics on climate finance but the definition of the scope is a prerequisite.
- International organizations should help in defining this scope.
- Before envisaging a harmonization work, we need exchanges on international initiatives and on countries' experiences.
- Statistical development work must be progressive and priorities must be given.
- One important topic is the risk for banks and all the world financial system to challenge the multiplication of disaster and extreme events.
- One other topic is the cost of the transition of our economy for a low carbon and resilient economy.
- In-depth review is a possibility for the future

Session 7: Conclusions



- The next Expert Forum is planned for 28/29-30 August 2024 in Geneva. If any country would be interested to host the meeting, they are invited to contact the UNECE secretariat.
- The Expert Forum expressed support for the continuation of the work of the Steering Group and the work by the UNECE Task Force on the role of NSOs in achieving national climate objectives completed so far.
- Another webinar may be organized in spring 2024.