

Session 1: Setting the scene



- High-level speakers from WMO and UNISDR stressed the importance of collaboration of expert communities to monitor and measure the related policy frameworks : Agenda 2030, Sendai Framework and Paris agreement.

Session 2: Climate change related indicators



Following the presentation of the progress of work on refining the initial set of 39 core indicators,

- EF agrees that the most important tasks are: alignment with other important indicator frameworks (SDGs, Sendai, Paris), clarification of methodologies and development of guidelines for data compilation.
- EF welcomes the approach that a few indicators of international importance will remain “dual” in the set of indicators. There will be one indicator reflecting the economy (residential approach) and another indicator reflecting the territory (territorial approach).
- UNECE work on CCRI benefits greatly from the cooperation with UNCEEA and UNSD’s work on developing the global set of climate change indicators: to ensure maximum coherence with global set of indicators and utilization of SEEA for indicator production.

Session 2: Climate change related indicators



- Global climatological indicators (global temperature rise, atmospheric CO2 concentration, sea level rise, etc.) do not play a primary role in the initial set of indicators, however they are important to provide the right context. Regional breakdowns of these data could be useful.
- It was clarified that the development of the set of core climate change-related indicators is based on a request by NSOs. There are no plans by UNECE to make the data collection of these statistics compulsory.
- The Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) and the UNECE guidelines on environmental indicators could be mechanisms to produce and disseminate CCRSI in the region.