

Overview of the Global Set

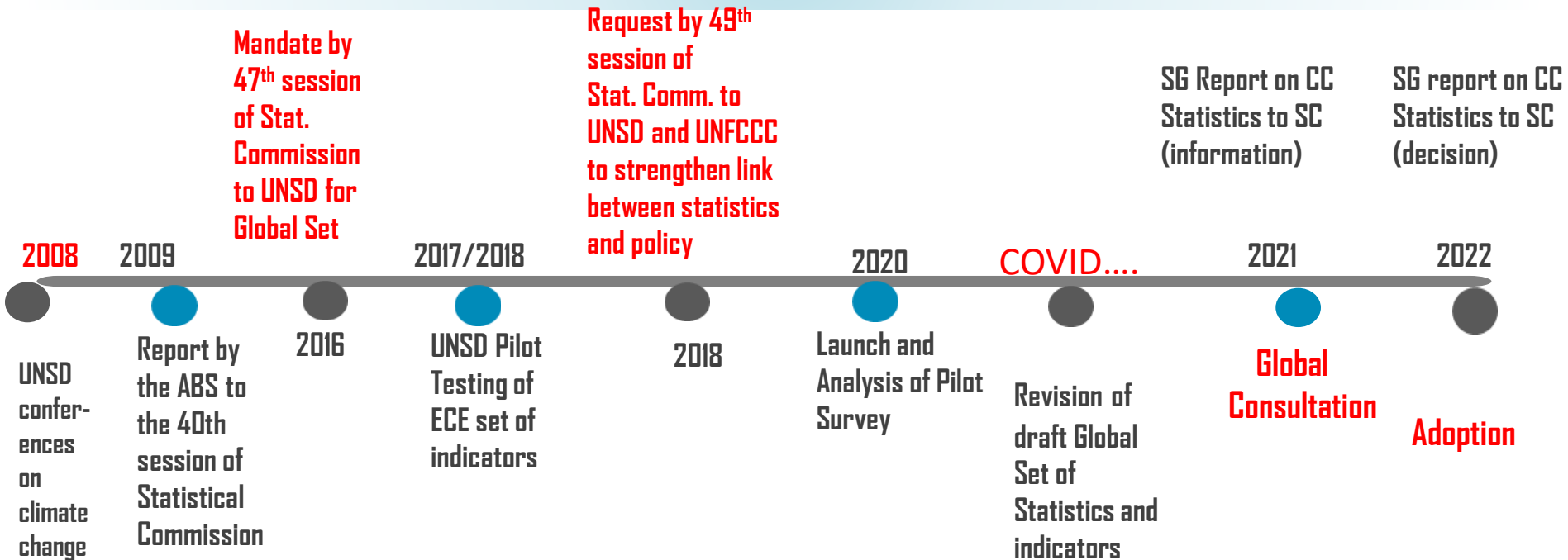


The adoption of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators by the 53rd session of the Statistical Commission in March 2022 was highlighted in the Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization in 2022.

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/climatechange.cshtml>



More than a decade long process: 2008 – present



Decisions of the Statistical Commission:

Decision 47/112 (2016), UNSD requested to develop a global set of climate change statistics and indicators, applicable to countries at various stages of development:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/Report-on-the-47th-session-of-the-statistical-commission-E.pdf>

Decision: 49/113 (2018), UNSD and UNFCCC to strengthen the link between statistics and policy

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/49th-session/documents/Report-on-the-49th-session-E.pdf>

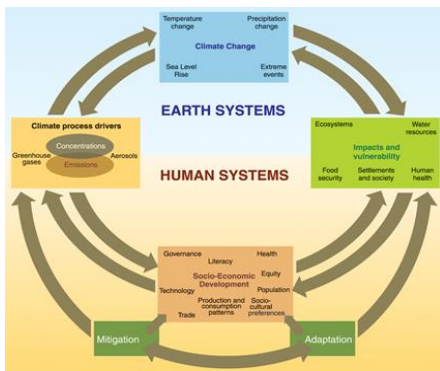
Decision 53/116 (2022), the Global Set was adopted at the 53rd session of the Statistical Commission:

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/2022-41-FinalReport-E.pdf>

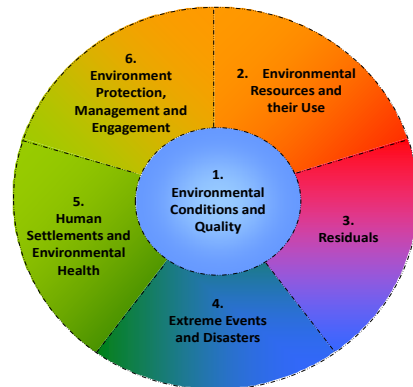


Methodological foundation

- Given that there was no underlying framework linking the reporting requirements stemming from the Paris Agreement and the necessary statistics or indicators to support climate policy action, UNSD worked closely with UNFCCC to develop such a framework explicitly for climate change.
- The Global Set is structured according to the IPCC framework and FDES, with a tiering system as in the FDES and the SDG indicators.

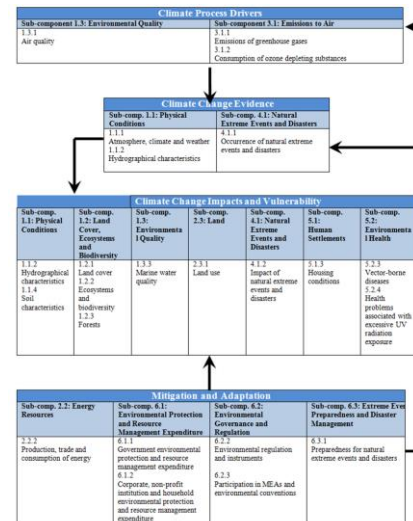


IPCC, 2007, Fourth Assessment Report



Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013)

Relevant chapters of the Manual of the BSES
https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/fdes/manual_bses.cshml



FDES cross-cutting application (Chapter 5) links climate change and environment statistics based on the IPCC Framework



Goal 13

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
 FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030



Statistical references

The main statistical references including the internationally accepted frameworks, standards and guidelines, are presented in abbreviated form in the last column (entitled Method):

- **IPCC:** the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2006 guidelines;
- **FDES:** the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics and its Manual on the Basic Set of Environment Statistics (BSES);
- **SDG:** Sustainable Development Goal indicators metadata;
- **Sendai:** Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030;
- **UN-ECE:** the Conference of European Statisticians set of core climate change-related indicators metadata;
- **IRES:** the International Recommendations for Energy Statistics
- **SEEA-CF:** the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework;
- **SEEA-EA:** the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting-Ecosystem Accounting.



Access and implementation support for the Global Set

- The Global Set in its most detailed form, including the metadata, is presented in the [Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool \(CISAT\) Part II](#).
- The full description of the Global Set and its metadata is also included in the Background document to the Report of the Secretary-General, entitled [Global Set and metadata](#).
- The Global Set is introduced and briefly described in the [Report of the Secretary-General on Climate Change Statistics to the Statistical Commission \(E/CN.3/2022/17\)](#) available in the six UN languages: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/climatechange_docs_conf.cshtml
- Implementation support materials including a self-assessment tool and e-learning materials are disseminated via UNSD website: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/climatechange.cshtml>
- In addition, if implementation advice and support are required, please contact UNSD at: envstats@un.org



Implementation Guidelines (1)

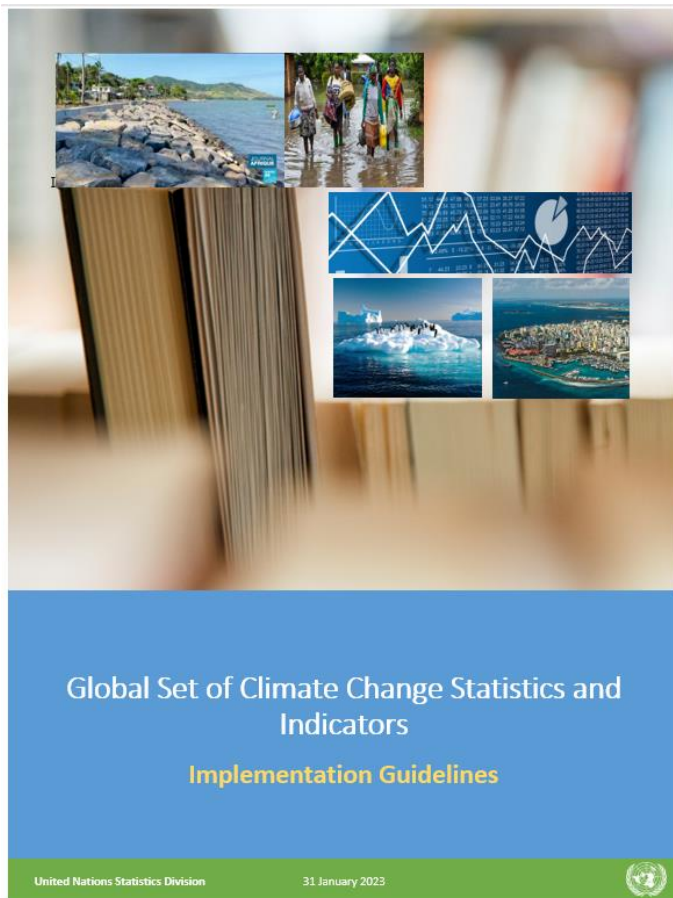


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https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/Climate%20Change/Implementation_Guidelines.pdf

Implementation Guidelines (2)

Self-assessment for building a National action plan on climate change statistics

The self-assessment will produce the needed understanding of what are the available resources (human and technical), available data, data gaps and what is (still) needed to support national climate policies and activities. Prioritisation of the needed data-related activities should be done taking into account the suitability of data collection methods including costs and reliability

Steps	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Establish/strengthen relationship between NSO and UNFCCC-NFP												
2	Engage stakeholders and complete the self-assessment using the CISAT												
3	Establish a committee, inter-institutional working group or task force or expand an existing one												
4	Define an institution with a legal mandate												
5	Establish collaboration/communication channels between stakeholders and make institutional arrangements												
	Designate national thematic experts												
	Develop ToRs/MoUs												
6	Engage high-level support for TWG - data collection/formation of unit / mobilizing resources												
	Conduct institutional review and skills capacity assessment												
	Develop project proposals/applications												
7	Strengthen human resources												
	Provide training and capacity building												
	Designate desk officers/core team												
	Hire staff/consultants												
8	Improve technical resources												
	Improve IT infrastructure (software and hardware)												
9	Develop a national programme/national action plan on climate statistics												
	Develop national set of climate indicators (consistent/complementary with NDCs/NAPs/NCs) and metadata												
	Map the data sources and assess data quality												
	Define gaps and prioritize work on methods and data collection												
	Develop data collection methods (such as climate change surveys)												
	Integrate the programme/plan into NSDS and national climate policies												
10	Undertake data collection/database building												
	Establish data exchange protocols												
	Compile statistics/indicators												
	Prepare analysis of key findings and draft a report												
	Organize a validation workshop/TWG and stakeholders												
11	Prepare contributions to national policies and the reports for UNFCCC												
12	Disseminate statistics and indicators												
13	Conduct user surveys												
14	Evaluate and define priorities for future improvements												



CISAT Package (2)

GLOBAL SET (ADOPTED in MARCH 2022)						GLOBAL CLIMATE POLICY REFERENCES		STATISTICAL REFERENCES					
Area	Topic	Number	Indicator	Statistic	Tier	Theme	Paris Agreement article	PAWP-Katowice	Method (frameworks, standards, guidelines)	Global			Regional
										FDES reference	SDG reference	Sendai Framework reference	UN-ECE reference

DRIVERS

Total greenhouse gas emissions										
1			Total greenhouse gas emissions per year							
4. Total greenhouse gas emissions from the national economy										
2			Total emissions of indirect greenhouse gases							
3			Greenhouse gas emissions from land use, land use change and forestry							
4			Total greenhouse gas emissions from the national economy							
5			Greenhouse gas emissions per capita							

cover [Self assessment tool](#) (+)

Field	Description
Indicator	Total greenhouse gas emissions from the national economy
Statistics	Equivalent to the indicator
Area	Drivers
Topic	Total greenhouse gas emissions
Themes	GHG emissions
Paris Agreement article	
PAWP-Katowice	
FDES	
SDG	
Sendai Framework	
Tier	2
Definition	The indicator measures total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from all residents of a national economy. Residents can be persons, groups of persons in the form of households, and legal or social entities, such as corporations, non-profit institutions, or government units. Residents belong to the national economy where they have their centre of predominant economic interest. [UN-ECE metadata, indicator 9a, https://statswiki.unece.org/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=285216611&preview=/285216611/285216683/CCCI_09a_25_092020.pdf]
Relevance	GHG emission accounts are needed to better understand who emits, what they emit, and for which purposes. Extensive analyses of emissions are needed to find the most cost-effective methods to reduce them. Air emission accounts and their derived indicators can be used to model and investigate, for example, potential efficiency gains and macro-economic links. [UN-ECE metadata, indicator 9a, https://statswiki.unece.org/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=285216611&preview=/285216611/285216683/CCCI_09a_25_092020.pdf]
National data sources	NSO
Type of data source	Inventory
Update frequency	Annual
Category of measurement	Mass
Computation/compilation methods	Total GHG emissions by economic activity according to ISIC/NACE are aggregated to a total for the national economy. The economic activities include production and consumption activities.
International primary data reference	Eurostat database; OECD database
International primary data reference, description	Eurostat database for air emission accounts; OECD database for air emission accounts
International primary data reference, URL	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=env_ac_aiah_r2&lang=en https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=AEA

Part II: Statistics and Indicators Assessment

- [English](#) Instructions for Part II
- [English](#) Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators *
- [English](#) Metadata *

* Each indicator in the Excel file is linked with its metadata in the Word file via hyperlink downloaded and saved in the same folder for this feature to work; also the name