8. Building knowledge through partnerships

Statisticians should gradually develop new partnerships, expertise and ability to adopt new methodologies for producing climate change-related statistics

Statisticians will gradually require new partnerships, expertise and ability to adopt new methodologies for producing climate change-related statistics. To strengthen the available knowledge, NSOs may wish to consider the following issues and actions:

- Build knowledge and understanding of the natural sciences among NSO staff
- Familiarize NSO staff with GHG inventory methodologies
- Develop knowledge, methodologies and tools for producing and using geo-referenced data across the statistical system
- Ensure the effective transfer of knowledge and skills among NSOs internationally

Good practices

Name of the case	Country	Brief description	Results	Difficulties	Further information
Making the case for greater involvement of national statistical offices in measuring climate change-related statistics	UNECE Steering Group	Rob Smith (consultant) developed this document with the UNECE Steering Group to help understand the value added that statistical offices can offer to climate reporting and analysis.	The document lists the strengths of official statistics in the context of climate change analysis.	The document also notes challenges that statistical offices should address to improve their contribution to filling climate data needs.	PDF
Building knowledge and capacity to improve greenhouse gas emission inventories	Albania	Note describing the current situation of the national system for compiling GHG inventories and NC, in addition to the challenges with source data and institutional arrangements	- Albanian Institute of Statistics (INSTAT), different ministries and specialized institutes provide activity data for all sectors as required for the GHG Inventory. - Albania is developing institutional arrangements for producing inventories - Considerable experience has been gained and the capacity is being further developed - Participation of numerous stakeholders is critical to assessing climate change - Improvement of Energy Statistics	- Data challenges: Several iterations needed and over or under-estimated categories exist - Important lessons were learned during the previous inventory - Source data availability and quality as a key barrier to developing a more accurate inventory - Data gaps for mobile combustion, enteric fermentation, fuel combustion in industry, fuel wood burned for energy, and solid waste treatment - Legislation does not oblige data providers (institutions, companies or enterprises) to submit data	PDF PPT
Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation in the field of Climate Change	Indonesia and the Netherlands	MoU is signed to create a comprehensive co-operation on climate change, focusing on monitoring reporting and verification (MRV) of greenhouse gas emissions. The Indonesian GHG inventory system, and its MRV, will be improved in 2017-2020 by implementing best practices, capacity enhancing and institutional strengthening.	For 2017-2020 the following envisaged outputs of the cooperation project were defined: a) optimised institutional arrangements related to the Indonesian GHG inventory system, b) stronger involvement of Indonesian statistical system in data collection and verification of GHG emission estimates, c) improved usage of (current) IT tooling in Indonesia, and d) exchange of best practices on crosscutting/overarching issues. Dutch experts visited Indonesia in March 2017. Indonesian experts visited the Netherlands in April 2017. More visits are scheduled in the coming years. At the end of each year a report will be drafted to summarize the achievements of this cooperation project.	The data collection for the Indonesian GHG inventory system could be improved significantly. Currently the main problems are: no complete regional coverage, data gaps in time series, and low quality emission data for some sources.	PDF

| Nationwide Climate Vulnerability Assessment in Bangladesh | Bangladesh | Bangladesh underwent an assessment evaluating the present and future vulnerability of its provinces to several effects coming from climate change with a focus on key sectors. This assessment is meant to be repeated regularly by the government for which the needed capacities were developed during the project. | The vulnerabilities of Bangladesh's provinces were analysed and spatio-temporally visualized, allowing to better understand the climatic challenges the country faces and to identify current and future high-risk areas. An index was formed that assists in planning adaptation measures and prioritizing funds. In addition, the required capacities were developed within the Bangladeshi government to ensure sustainability. | The vulnerability-assessment must be more refined for the local level, while it should be seen as iterative process that must be adapted periodically. | PDF (draft) |