



Involvement of Tanzania Bureau of Statistics (TBS) into the National Climate Reporting Process

Tanzania's Experience

Regional webinar on “Embedding Climate Reporting in National Statistics”
for Africa and Eastern Europe Regions

30 September 2021, Thursday – 2 pm Central Africa Time

TBS Involvement into the National Climate Reporting Process



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Introduction



1 (a). Global and National Climate Change Reporting

- ❑ Global climate change is the greatest environmental challenge facing the world in this century.
- ❑ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) established in 1988 led to establishment of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992.
- ❑ UNFCCC entered into force on 21st March 1994.
- ❑ Tanzania ratified UNFCCC in 1996.
- ❑ UNFCCC aims to stabilize greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

Introduction cont'd



1 (a). Global and National Climate Change Reporting

- ❑ The Kyoto Protocol (KP) to UNFCCC, which was established in 1997 commits developed countries (Annex A) parties to reduce their overall GHG emissions of such gases by at least 5 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012.
Tanzania ratified KP in 2002.
- ❑ URT is also Party to the Paris Agreement since May 2018.

Introduction cont'd



1(a). Global and National Climate Change Reporting

- ❑ Article 4, paragraph 1(a) and Article 12, paragraph 1(a), of the convention calls for each Party to prepare and report national GHG emissions and removals to the Conference of the Parties (COP) through National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs).
- ❑ Article 10, paragraph (a) of the KP requires all parties to formulate, cost-effective national and regional programmes to improve the quality of local emission factors, activity data and/or models – for the preparation and periodic updating of national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases, and
- ❑ Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change and measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change.

Introduction cont'd



1(a). Global and National Climate Change Reporting

- ❑ Article 4 para of the Paris Agreement commits each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDC) that it intends to achieve.
- ❑ Article 7 para 10 requires each Party, as appropriate, to submit and update periodically an adaptation communication, which may include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions, without creating any additional burden for developing country Parties.
- ❑ In this context Tanzania has prepared two National Communication (2003, 2015), submitted two NDC (2015, 2021)
- ❑ First BUR and TNC are underway

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1(a). Institutional Arrangements for Climate Change Reporting

- i. During preparation of first initial communication which was finalized in 2003, and the first greenhouse inventory (1993); second GHG inventory (2005) and Second National Communication submitted in 2014, Third GHG Inventory (2018) data were collected and analysed using a consultant that were hired by a third party.
- ii. Such approached prompted institutional challenges with regard to data management, storage and analysis and interpretation.
- iii. VPO is the Custodian of MRV with regard to climate change in Tanzania

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1(b). Institutional Arrangements for Climate Change Reporting

- i. The National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC) was established in 2016 and it is hosted at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA).
- ii. VPO has signed a Memorandum of Understanding to with NCMC to oversee issues related to MRV.
- iii. Thus NCMC hosts MRV system on behalf of VPO,
- iv. NCMC also hosts National GHG Inventory on behalf of VPO
- v. During preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) and first Biennial Update report (BUR) and its subsequent Biennial Technical Report (BRT) as stipulated under Paris Agreement, a national team of experts will be used.
- vi. This approach is intended to build national capacity on GHG inventory and MRV

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1(c). Institutional Arrangements for Climate Change Reporting

- i.VPO will continue to oversee all policy related issues with regard to climate change and reporting
- ii.NCMC will thus remain as technical arm of MRV reporting system in the country
- iii. NBS will continue to be the overall institutional for data and statics in the country according to Statical Act. 2015.

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2. Role of NBS on Climate Change Statistics

- ❑ **Statistics Act, 2015:** NBS is mandated to produce and to coordinate production and dissemination of all official statistics in the country
- ❑ The act delegate powers to Government institutions to collect and disseminate statistical information according to their respective legislation; **For instance:**
 - ❑ Vice President's Office (VPO), compiles and disseminate GHG Inventory Report
 - ❑ All Ministries, Department and Agencies compile administrative records for their respective sectors

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2. Role of NBS on Climate Change Statistics...

❑ Institutional Arrangements:

**NBS – National Coordinator
for Data in NSS**

**Environment Statistics
Department**

Climate Change Statistics Section

**Other Environment Statistics
according to FDES Section**

**National Technical Working Group for Environment and Climate Change
Statistics**

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2. Role of NBS on Climate Change Statistics

❑ Major Achievements:

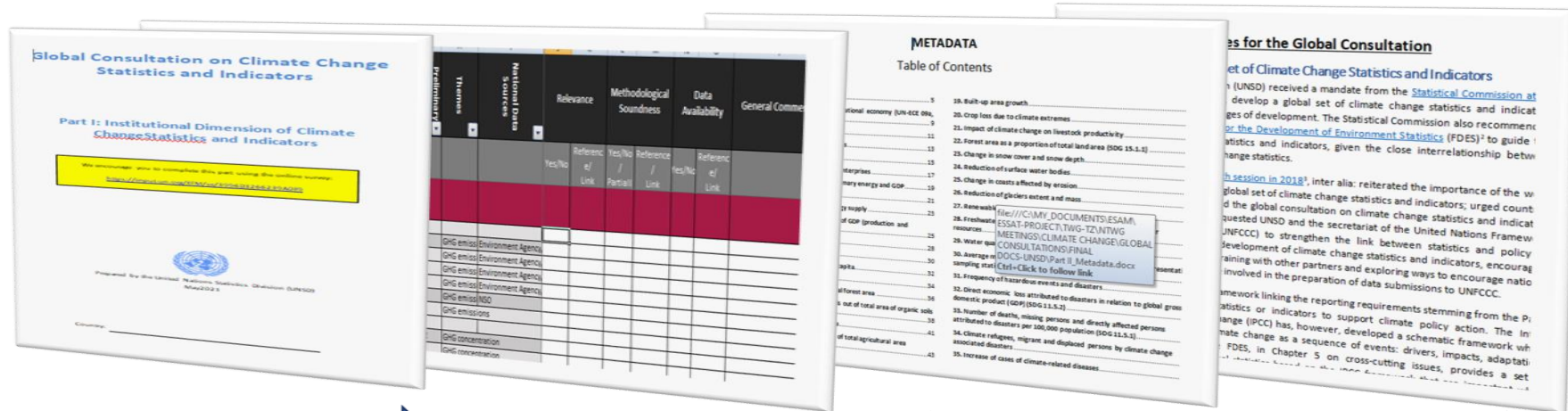
- ❑ Establishment of National Technical Working Group on environment and climate change statistics
- ❑ The first **National Environment Statistics Report in 2017** according to FDES 2013
- ❑ The first **National Climate Change Statistics Report** in 2019
- ❑ Tanzania as **current chair of the UNSD** Expert Group on Env. Stats (EGES) has been actively involved in the development of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators and **participated in the recent Global Consultation**



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2. Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators: National Consultation on the Draft Set



Step 1: 1st -10th June, 2021

Review of all tools and Mapping of National Data Sources (Col. I) with NTWG Members

Step 2: 12th – 18th June, 2021

Share the tools with the NTWG and Convene a Meeting to discuss and respond to the Draft Global Set tools

Step 3: 19th June – 29th July, 2021

Distribute the tools to fill the Gaps, Follow up and provision of assistance, analyse and submit to UNSD

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2. Role of NBS on Climate Change Statistics and Reporting

- ❑ **Collaboration between NBS and VPO:**
 - ❑ **NBS is the National Coordinator** for data including data required for preparation of GHGs Inventory
 - ❑ **VPO is a member** of the National Technical Working Group on environment and climate change statistics
 - ❑ The main role of NBS on climate change reporting is cantered on the **coordination for data availability** to support VPO in the preparation for GHGs inventory report
 - ❑ **The NESR 2017** has greatly contributed to the development of 2018 National GHGs inventory report according to the **IPCC Framework** recommended in the FDES, 2013
 - ❑ **For instance:** Energy statistics, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste statistics

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2. Role of NBS on Climate Change Statistics and Reporting

❑ Collaboration between NBS and VPO:

- ❑ Other data sources includes data from **census, surveys and administrative records** compiled and disseminated by NBS and Ministries, Department and Agencies
- ❑ NBS will try to provide data for other IPCC areas, e.g. impacts, vulnerability, adaptation through **specialized surveys**
- ❑ NBS is also planning to include climate related questions in the **2022 Population and Housing Census**, primarily to raise awareness of climate change and to seek public opinion on various aspects

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2. Main Challenges

- ☐ Data gaps;
- ☐ Inadequate frequency for data collection and coverage
- ☐ Multifaceted nature of climate change which makes coordination difficulty
- ☐ Inadequate knowledge and
- ☐ Financial constraints

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4. Recommendations

- ❑ Conduct of **specialized surveys** to bridge data gaps in the 5 IPCC areas of climate change;
- ❑ Strengthen collaboration between MDAs including:-
 - ❑ **Mapping of data availability**, producers, frequency and other variable to meet the needs for preparations of National GHGs inventory,
 - ❑ Set **data sharing mechanisms** between NBS and VPO
- ❑ Need for **capacity building** on climate change statistics and preparations for GHGs inventory
 - ❑ **scientific statistical methods** to facilitate evidence based decisions on climate change reporting....use of big data etc

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4. Recommendations...

- ☐ Leverage on existing statistical infrastructure managed by NBS to enhance climate change reporting activities
 - ☐ Effective use of Regional Statistics Offices
 - ☐ Statistics Sector Working groups: energy, waste, agriculture etc
 - ☐ NBS has vast experience on coordination and data Management
 - ☐ **Establishment of Climate Change Statistics Committee** with members from within and outside the government
- ☐ Financial support could enhance the whole process including climate change data production with the NSS
- ☐ Countries should try to **domesticate the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators** to promote harmonization

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5. Conclusions

- Climate Change Statistics are fundamental to improve the **evidence-base of climate policy makings** and to enable a **well-designed response** according to the IPCC framework.
- TBS as part of the Expert Group on Environment Statistics, appreciates the work of the Group in **contributing to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators**, that UNSD was requested by the 47th session of the Statistical Commission to develop.
- TBS is looking forward to **translate some of the outcomes of the COP24 in Katowice into expected reporting requirements** in terms of climate change statistics that can be developed at the national level.
- TBS is also looking forward to the **adoption of the Global Set by the 53rd session of the Statistical Commission in 2022** which will support the reporting requirements of countries under the Enhanced Transparency Framework and the Global Stock take of the Paris Agreement.



**Thank you for your
kind attention!**