



Ministerie
VAN RUIMTELIJKE ORDENING
& MILIEU



Regional webinar on “Embedding climate reporting in national statistics

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Country : Suriname

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(1) Preparation Suriname National Communication

- Suriname is Party to the UNFCCC including KP and PA
- Articles 4 and 12
- In process NC3 (GHGI 2000 – 2017)



First (2005) & Second National Communication(2013)

(2)NC1 and NC2: Content

FNC (Revised IPCC 1996 Guidelines)

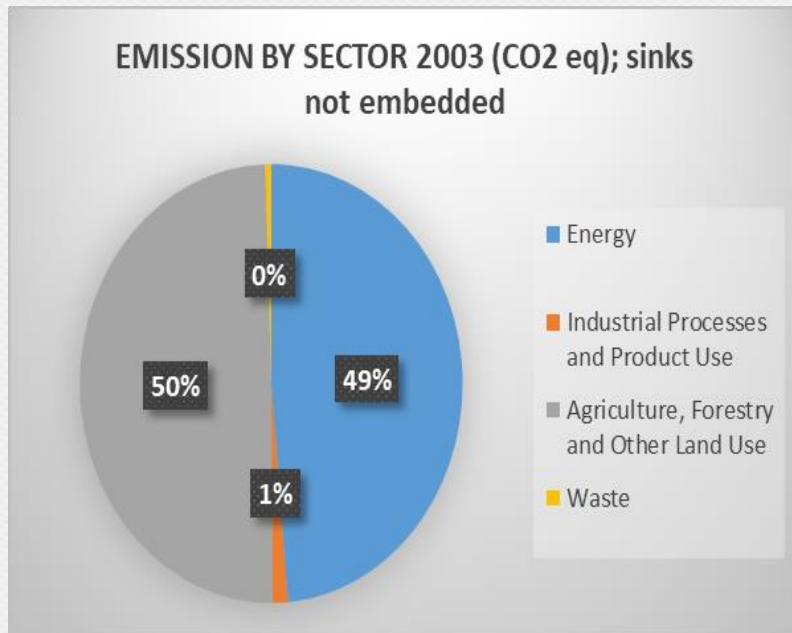
1. National Circumstances
2. National Greenhouse Gases Emissions 2003
3. Emissions Abatement
4. Vulnerability and Adaptation
5. Education, Training and Public Awareness
6. Scientific Research and Systematic Observations
7. Linkages between MEAs

SNC (IPCC AR4 GWP/IPCC 2006 Software)

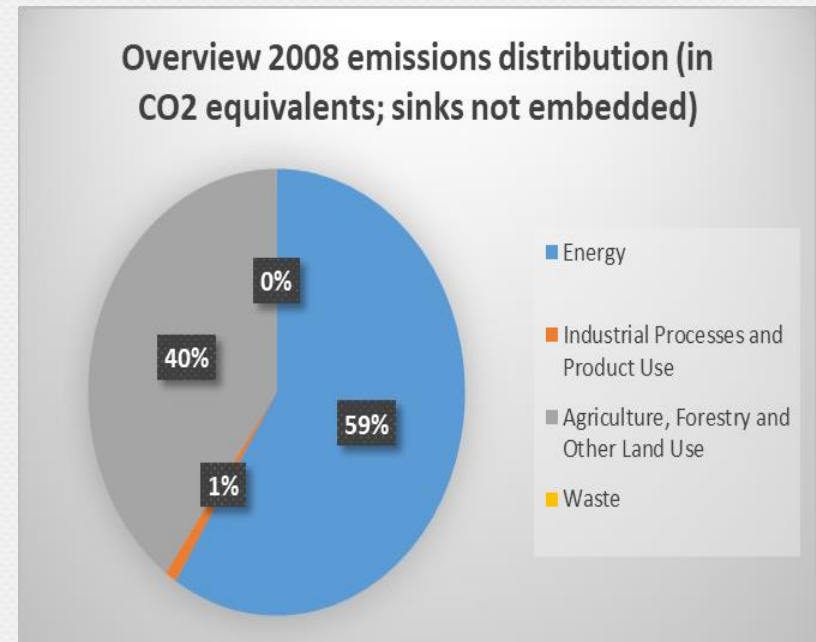
- 1.National Circumstances
- 2.National Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2008
- 3.Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Strategy
- 4.Mitigation Measures
- 5.Other Information
- 6.Gaps and Constraints

(3)GHG-Inventory in Suriname's National Communications (NCs)

2005 submitted NC1 (GHG-inventory for 2003)



2016 submitted NC2 (GHG-inventory for 2005-2008)



(4)NC1 and NC2: Key Outcomes (1)

FNC (Revised IPCC 1996 Guidelines)

- **Total GHG emission** 8,902 Gg of CO₂ (Carbon dioxide) equivalent
- **Energy** largest contributor: **71 %**
- **Total CO₂ removals** (sinks) from the forest equals to **3,862 Gg** of CO₂ equivalents
- **Net GHG emission** 5,040Gg of Cos equivalents

SNC (IPCC AR4 GWP/IPCC 2006 Software)

- **Total GHG emission** 5,677.94 CO₂Equivalents
- **Energy largest contributor** 3,788.15Gigagram (66%)
- Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land-Use acts like a **sink** with an **absorption of - 8,243.05 Gg**
- Suriname: **net sink for CO₂ -2,570.91Gg CO₂** or 1,883.09 (GgCO₂eq.)

Overall: More accurate than FNC

(5)NC1 and NC2: Key Challenges (1)

First National Communication	Second National Communication
DATA AVAILABILITY	DATA AVAILABILITY AND INCONSISTENCY OF DATA
UNCERTAINTIES	LACK OF TECHNICAL CAPACITY
EMISSIONS FROM THE FORESTRY SECTOR NEEDED TO BE ADJUSTED	DATA PROCESSING, SOFTWARE GLITCHES AND DATA INTERPRETATION
	UNCERTAINTIES
	STAKEHOLDERS DID NOT INCLUDE STRATEGIC PARTNERS

(5)NC1 and NC2: Challenges (2)

Challenges	Coping mechanisms/Solutions
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support letters from Government• Incentives for stakeholders participating in GHG inventory• Create/increase ownership
Inconsistency in data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training/capacity building through branch associations• Coordination of land use data gathering through one central institution for land management.
Data-processing, software glitches and data interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stimulate and train the stakeholders to collect and store data in IPCC compatible software or easily transformed into a useful format
Uncertainties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop capacity to calculate country specific emissions factors to minimize level of uncertainty• Incorporate Tier 1 and 2 data collection method in countries statistics

(6)NC1 and NC2: General Observations

- NC are considered project-based activities rather than an ongoing process
- Human, Technical and Financial resources are scarce
- Need to increase Pool of CC-experts
- Need to create data and information networks, continuous dialogue amongst public, private sector and NGO's
- Increase awareness amongst general public and specifically vulnerable groups
- Need for adoption of legislation

(7a)NC3: Team of Experts

CLA & TEG:

GHG Inventory &
Mitigation

CLA & TEG:

National
Circumstances &
Vulnerability &
Adaptation

CLA & TEG:

Other Info
& Constraints and
Gaps

GHGI:

- Energy
- IPPU (industrial processes and product use)
- AFOLU (Agriculture + Forestry and other land use)
- Waste

VA:

- Energy
- Agriculture
- Water resources
- Cross sectoral and cross foundational sectors:
Environment, Infrastructure, etc

(7b)NC3: Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI)

Data Inventory

- Production of energy / the transport sector
- Production of materials from raw materials (chemical reactions)
- Land clearing and deforestation
- Landfill and incineration
- Agriculture and Livestock: livestock such as cows, farmland and rice production

(8)NC3: Data Collection (1)

- Surveys
- Experts also consulted the stakeholders individually through email, phone calls, etc.
- Dialogue and Training sessions
- Partners who are also implementing CC projects
- The Project Steering Committee
- Literature collected
- General Bureau of Statistics (GBS)
- National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)
- Data analysis with available software, consultation with trainer and PMT NC3 and expert judgement.

(8)NC3: Data Collection (2)

- Various sectors with regards to weather and climate, population, GDP, quantity of (imports) of e.g., gasoline, fertilizers, etc., quantity and division of animals, division of soil, forest and land use, etc.
- Financial data on gasoline imports, waste quantity and disposal, data on gender, awareness, education and training material/programs developed, environmental sound technologies used and developed by companies, etc.
- Data from projects (SoCR, TNA) that are already completed but will also contribute to the assessments that will still have to be executed.

(9)Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

- An institutional arrangement in place to streamline the activities within the various components of the project including identification of stakeholders and their roles within the reporting system especially which stakeholders are important to provide certain data and information.
- Stakeholders have been identified to provide certain data and meetings will be arranged in order to make formal arrangements in order to assure data collection for upcoming national reporting.
- Collected data will be centralized and arrangements are ongoing on how to organize this as effectively as possible.
- For the GHGI a concept template will be developed and shared with the stakeholders so data can be collected more easily for future reporting. Also for the other components of the NC3, templates can be developed to facilitate data collection in the future.
- Upgrade the SMIN: database for all environment data and information
- Knowledge database for CC (including data of GHGI and SoCR)

(10)Role of General Bureau of Statistics (GBS) (Advantages)

Main role of NSO in the 5 IPCC areas of reporting is to provide data for the GHG calculation.

Data collection and dissemination

- The availability of 9 Environment statistics publications. Environment statistics from the Environment Statistics publication was provided especially Energy statistics, Agriculture & Forestry statistics (AFOLU) and waste statistics. Also Demographic data (population) and Economic data (GDP/CPI etc).

Coordination and collaboration

- Excellent collaboration among the stakeholders with regular meetings. Also the existence of the Surinam Environment Information Network (SMIN) that was also included in the Environment Act.
- GBS has the role of coordinating the national statistical system and the mandate to produce official statistics.

Representation at regional/international meetings and involvement in regional/global activities

- GBS is a member of, and contributes actively to, the UNSD-led Expert Group on Environment Statistics, that covers climate change statistics.
- GBS participated in Side Events at the United Nations Statistical Commission on env./climate change stats.
- GBS has contributed to the development of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, where GBS contains circa 45% of data and participated in the recent Global Consultation.
- GBS is a member of the CARICOM Technical Working Group on Environment Statistics.
- GBS is participating in an ECLAC Project on strengthening capacity on climate and disaster statistics.

(10)Role of General Bureau of Statistics (GBS) (Challenges and Plans)

Challenges:

Data collection

- COVID-19
- Still a lot of data gaps, because for some indicators a specialized survey is needed.
- Some indicators are not disaggregated.
- GBS is dependent on administrative data, for which GBS is not sure about data quality.

Resource constraints

- Additional funding would be useful to conduct climate change surveys
- Support for additional staff for environment and Climate Change statistics

Plans

Data collection and Dissemination

- GBS will try to provide data for other IPCC areas, e.g. impacts, vulnerability, adaptation through specialized surveys.

GBS plans to produce a first climate change statistics report in 2022

(11)Advantages Suriname's 3th National Report

- Recently finalized and ongoing Projects (SoCR 2021, FREL 2021, NAP, NAMA, NDC, REDD+, TNA)
- Collaboration with GBS and SBB
- Recently approved Environment Framework Law (May 2020)
- Project Steering Committee (PSC)

(12)Challenges Suriname's 3rd National Report

Faced

- Stakeholders were reluctant to share their data; some didn't provide any feedback.
- Requested data was not collected, or from a certain time period or in the requested units.
- Stakeholders were not fully/always aware of the NC3 project and reporting obligations of the country.
- Certain documents and information could not be shared because permission was needed from management or third parties.
- COVID 19 and several devaluations of the local currency (SRD).

Addressed

- Include GBS in training and other activities to keep them informed and to streamline future data collection activities
- Requests had to be sent more than once in order to receive (sufficient) data. For future NCs: Art.17 of the Environment Framework Law
- An intro video was developed to inform the stakeholders of the project and the importance of the national report and data needed.
- (Formal) arrangements with partners for future collaboration.
- Include stakeholders in training activities to build the capacities needed for future reporting

(13)Lessons Learned (NC1 and NC2)

- Quality and availability of data is the most critical issue
- It is necessary to calculate national emission factors to reflect national circumstances
- GHG inventory should not be based on voluntary disposal of data
- Financial Resources for NC are mostly focus on reporting, while these resources are also necessary for more in-depth studies, long term observations, etc.
- Human, Technical and Financial resources are scarce
- Climate change should be a priority issue for the Government otherwise reporting will remain as ad hoc actions

(14)Way Forward

- Institutionalization of the Reporting process
- Data mainstreaming into SMIN (Suriname Environment Information Network)/knowledge database GHGI
- Focus on strengthening the existing collaboration between the GBS and the Ministry of ROM and increase the skills of GBS and other institutes through training.
- Minimize the gap between Environment Policy and Statistics.

THANK YOU!
BEDANKT!