Tenth Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment Statistics

DA 12 Project: Main results

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Statistics Division

UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

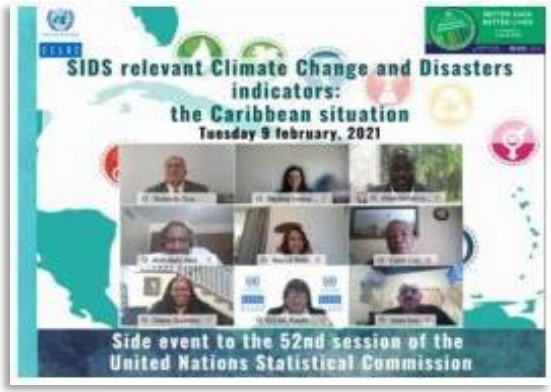
75 years

Working for a productive, inclusive and sustainable future

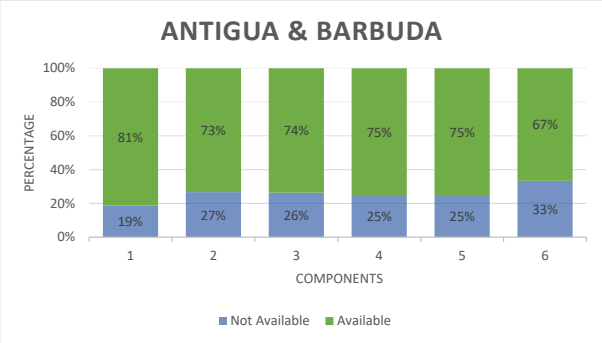
Caribbean SIDS relevant climate change and disasters indicators for evidence-based policies
Road Map

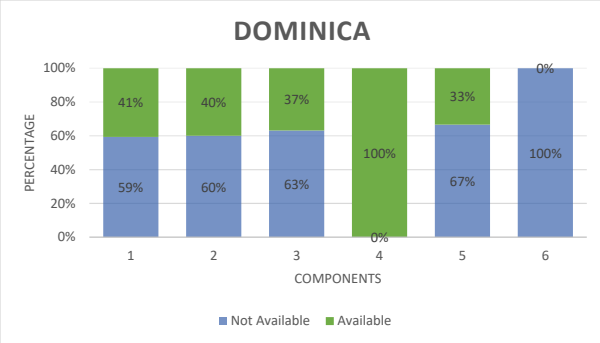
ECLAC Project DA12: National workshops

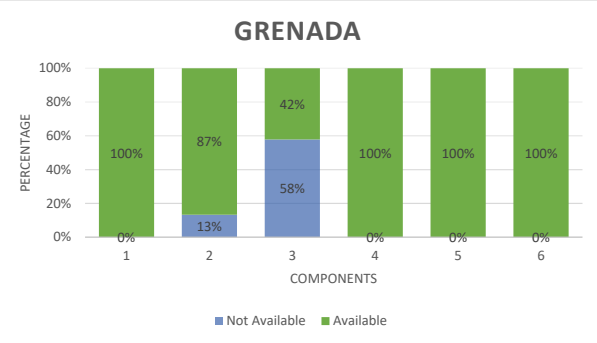
ECLAC Project DA12: Events

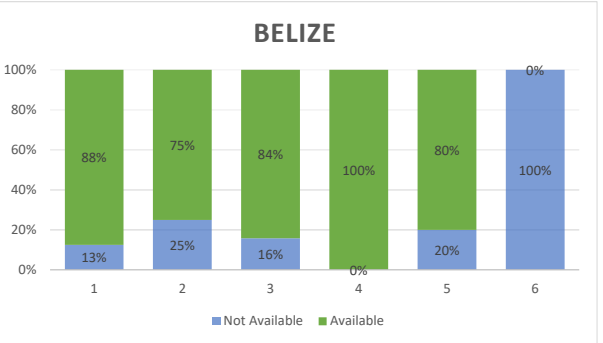


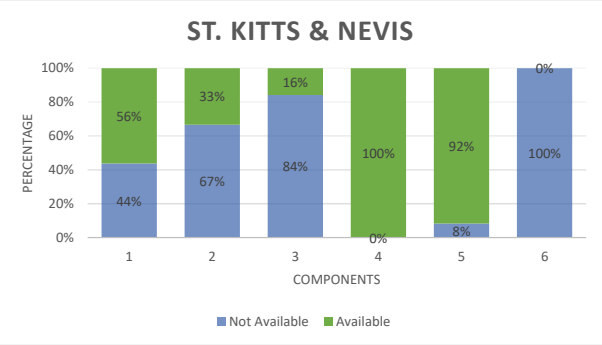
Landscape on environmental statistics

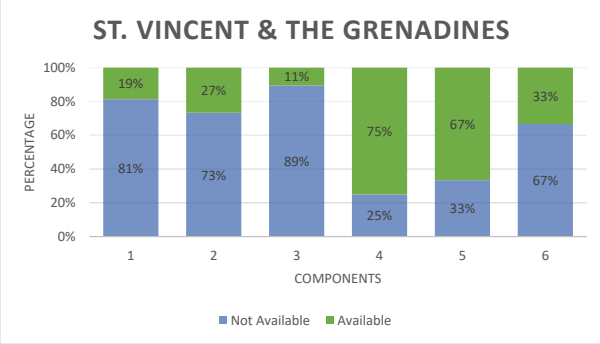


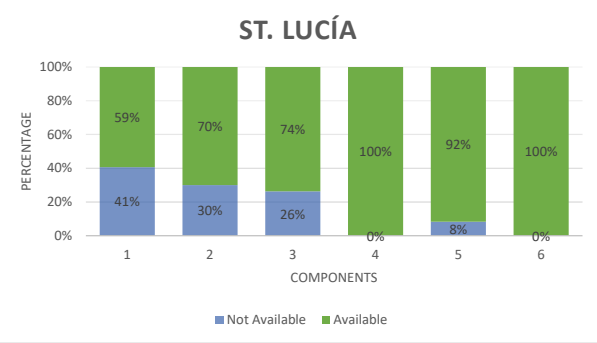


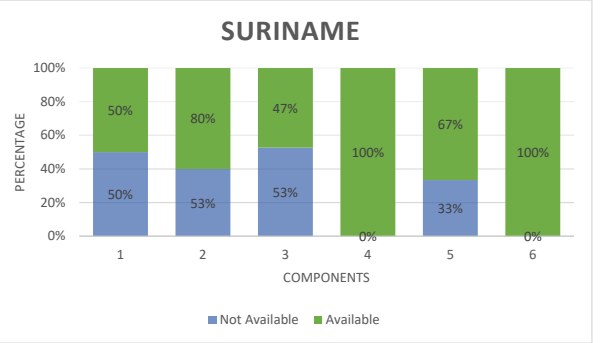








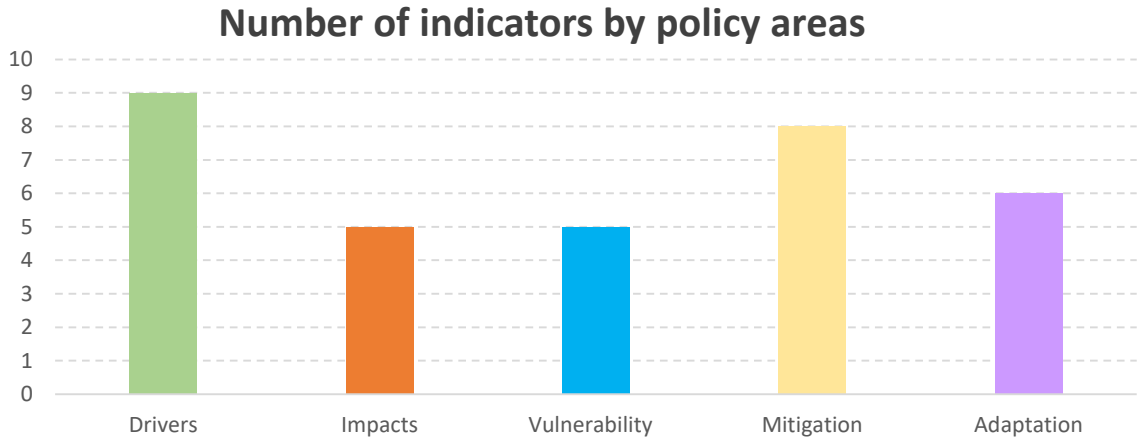


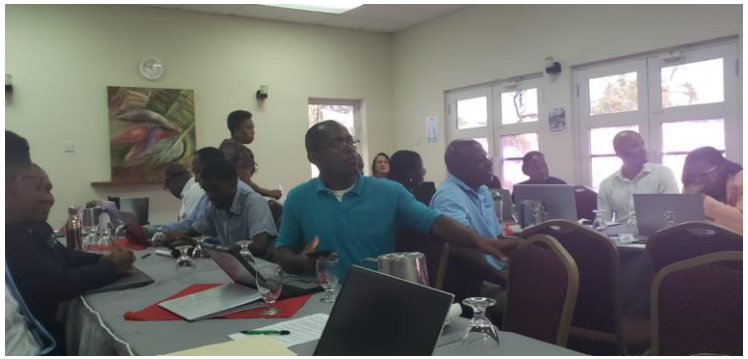


FDES component abbreviations: 6 Environmental protection, management, and engagement; 5 Human Settlements and Environmental Heath; 4 Extreme events and disasters; 3 Residuals; 2 Environmental resources and their use; 1 Environmental conditions and quality

Source: Elaborate by ECLAC, based on project information. This data does not consider the total amount of statistics per component, only the 100 statistics included in the Tier 1.

Climate Change and Disaster Statistics

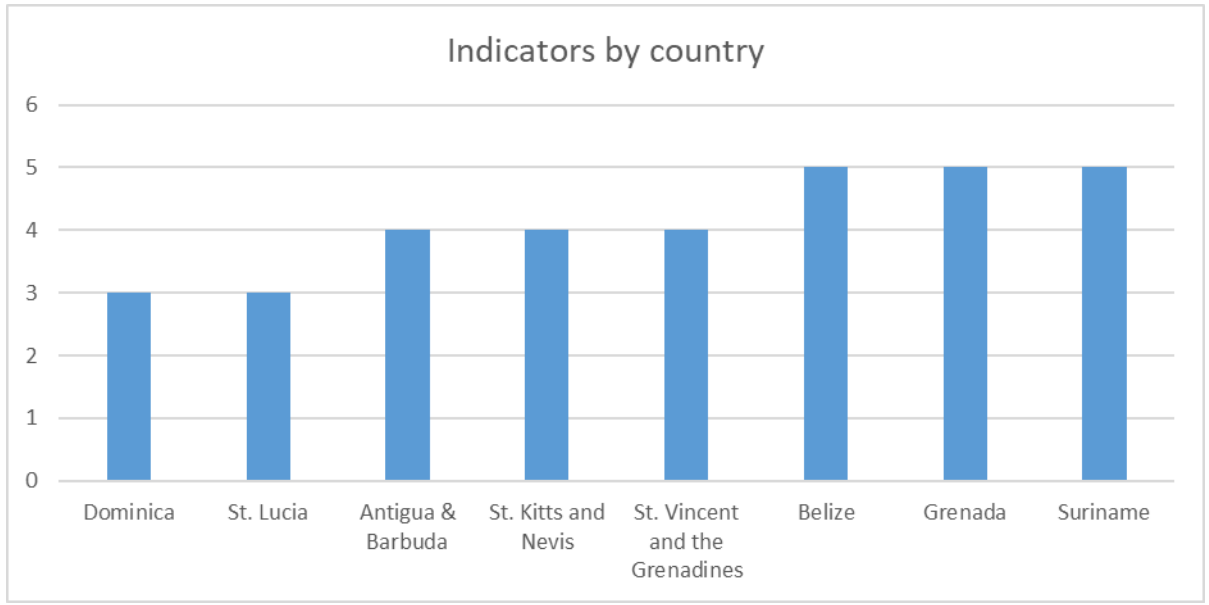


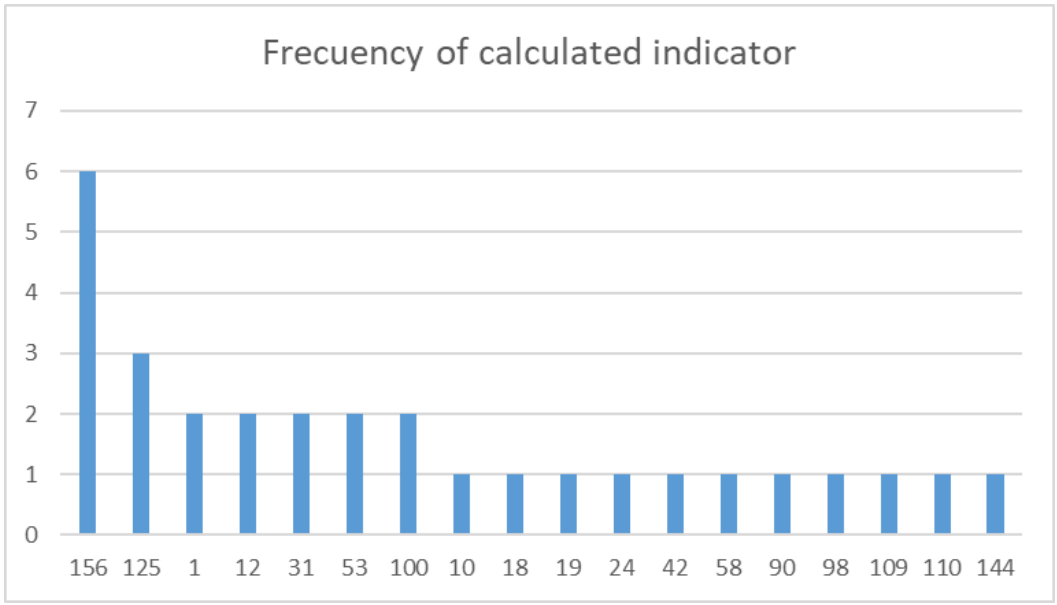


33 indicators in total

Climate change and Disaster Indicators built in the Caribbean Region	
Countries	Built indicators during national workshops
Antigua and Barbuda	Drivers – Ind. 24. Livestock unit per agricultural área
	Vulnerability – Ind. 94. Net energy import as a proportion of total energy supply
	Mitigation – Ind. 110. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
	Adaptation – Ind. 144. Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected áreas, by ecosystem type
Dominica	Drivers – Ind. 12. Share of fossil fuels in total energy supply
	Adaptation – Ind. 156. Municipal waste collected per capita
	Vulnerability – Ind. 100. Proportion of population living in coastal áreas
	Mitigation – Ind.125. Increase in forest área
Saint Lucia	Drivers – Ind. 1. Total green house gas emissions per year
	Impact – Ind. 53. Temperature records
	Adaptation – Ind. 156. Municiapal waste collected per capita
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Drivers – Ind. 12. Share of fossil fuels in total energy supply
	Drivers – Ind. 3. Green house gas emissions from land use, land use change and forestry
	Mitigation – Ind.125. Increase in forest area
	Adaptation – Ind. 156. Municiapal waste collected per capita
Saint Vincent and the Granadines	Drivers – Ind. 12. Share of fossil fuels in total energy supply
	Adaptation – Ind. 156. Municiapal waste collected per capita
	Vulnerability – Ind. 100. Proportion of population living in coastal areas
	Mitigation – Ind.125. Increase in forest area
Suriname	Drivers – Ind. 1. Total green house gas emissions per year
	Impact – Ind. 42. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	Vulnerability – Ind.98. Proportion of population using safety managed drinking water services
	Mitigation – Ind.125. Increase in forest area
	Adaptation – Ind.156. Municiapal waste collected per capita
Grenada	Drivers – Ind.19. Number of fossil fuels driven vehicles per capita
	Impact – Ind. Total rainfall anomaly
	Vulnerability – Ind.90. Ecosystem carbon stocks
	Mitigation – Ind.125. Increase in forest area
	Adaptation – Ind. 156. Municiapal waste collected per capita
Belize	Drivers – Ind.10. Total energy production from fossil fuels
	Drivers – Ind.18. Urban population as a proportion of total population
	Impact – Ind.31. Forest área as a proportion of total land area
	Impact – Ind.53. Temperature records
	Mitigation – Ind. 109. Production of renewable energy as a proportion of total energy production

Climate Change and Disaster Statistics





156 Municipal waste collected per capita
125 Increase in forest area
100 Proportion of population living in coastal areas
53 Temperature records
31 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
12 Share of fossil fuels in total energy supply
1 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

Caribbean SIDS relevant climate change and disasters indicators for evidence-based policies
Conclusions

- Caribbean countries have important gaps of information, and challenges on institutional issues to produce that information.
- They needs improve their human resources, the technical capacities of these resources, and the data infrastructure
- There is an interest to develop the environment, climate change and disaster information areas.
- They are identifying the importance of a System of Environmental Information to strengthen the NSS around these topics
- Insight on effective stakeholder engagement
- Understanding the regional efforts in attaining quality data for policy making
- ESSAT is a helpful tool to visible the data gaps and needs at national priorities
- Developing partnerships at subregional, regional and international levels

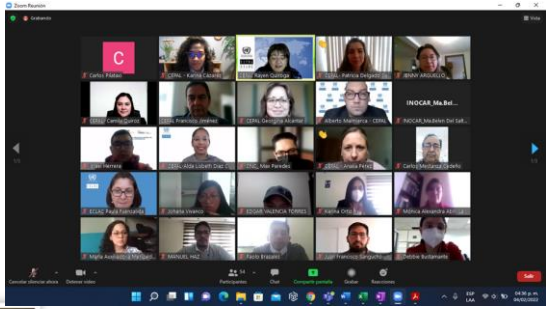
Beyond Caribbean Countries Capacity Building 2022-2023

2022

- Environmental statistics and indicator building:
  - Ecuador – online
  - Dominican Republic – online
- Climate Change:
  - Ecuador – online
  - Mexico City – face-to-face

2023

- Environmental statistics and indicator building:
  - Panamá – online
  - Cuba (*is coming*)



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Thank you

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