



Kickoff webinar
Introduction to climate change and disaster
statistics

9-11 March 2021

Introduction to global and regional frameworks of the 2030 Agenda: a statistical perspective

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UNITED NATIONS

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1

Increase in the national demand of environment statistics

Increase in the demand of environment statistics

- Current environmental dynamics, especially climate change and the occurrence and impact of disasters, present a considerable challenge in terms of statistical measurement for countries.
- The statistical community faces a growing demand for statistics to build indicators for primarily:



National policies

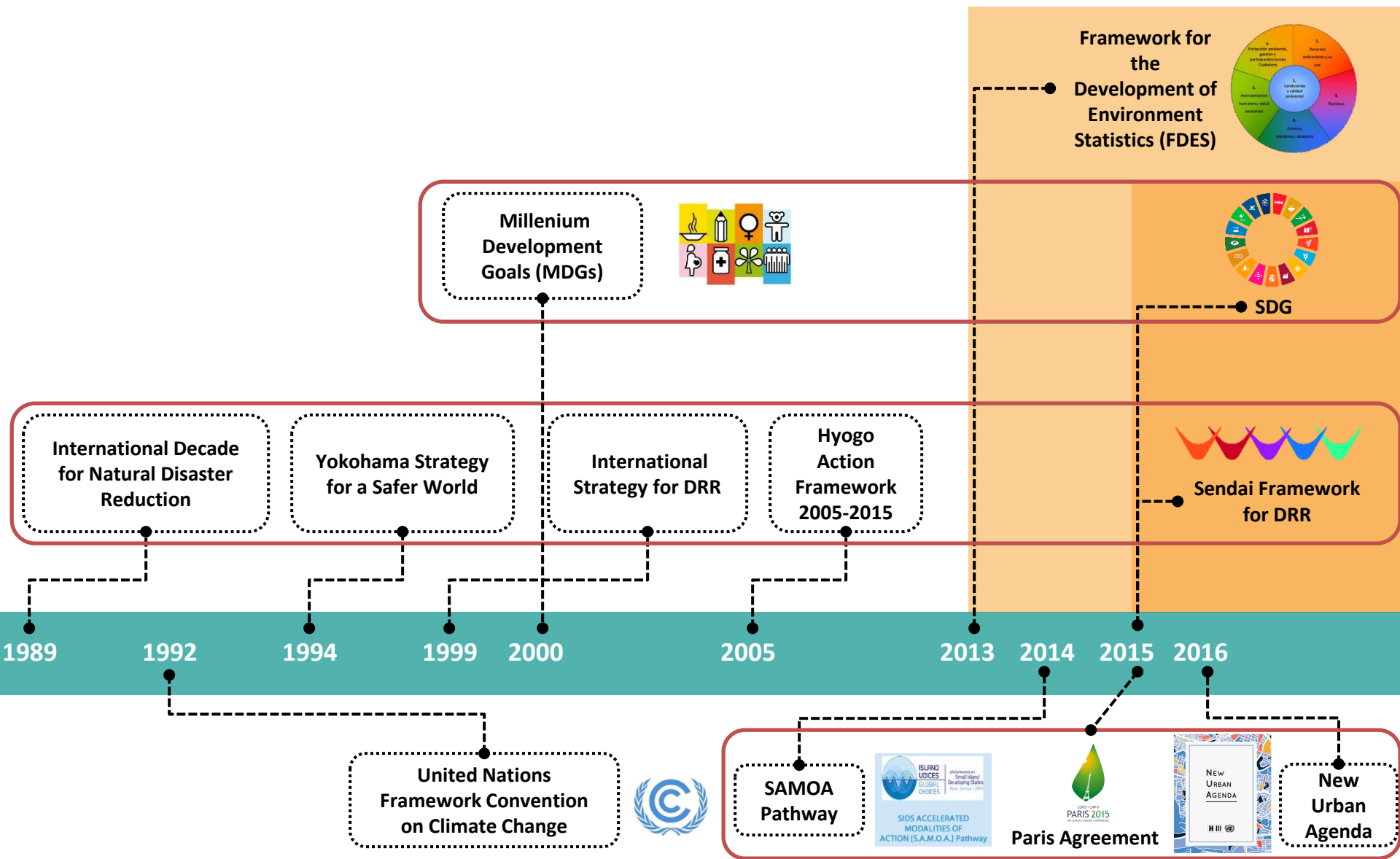
- Climate change: Emissions, Adaptation, Mitigation.
- Biodiversity, water, energy, forest, DRR...
- Capacity building needs to strengthen the statistical production to describe environment phenomena



2

A statistical perspective of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Timeline of main international agreements related to the 2030 Agenda



The 2030 Agenda and its global indicators frameworks



- 231 different indicators
- 7 goals requires one environment variable to measure progress in all its targets

Is there a global monitoring framework based on agreed indicators?



- Towards a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions: limit the increase in temperature below 2 ° C (compared to the pre-Indu era)
- A common indicator: GHG emissions
- There is no global framework of indicators for adaptation to climate change



- Risk identification, preparation, occurrence, recovery and response.
- Need to develop and strengthen the capacities of NSOs to statistically describe extreme events, disasters, disaster risk reduction and resilience



The 2030 Agenda and its global indicators frameworks



SIDS ACCELERATED
MODALITIES OF
ACTION [S.A.M.O.A.] Pathway

2014

- SIDS: Small Island Developing States
- Environment and climate change are priorities of S.A.M.O.A (although there is no global framework of indicators)

Is there a global monitoring framework based on agreed indicators?



2016

- A majority of the population in the region lives in cities
- Strong component of resilient cities: water, energy, urban mobility



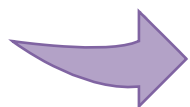
3

Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals and environment statistics





- **17 Goals, 169 targets** and **231 indicators**
- **104 SDG indicators** require at least one environment statistical variable

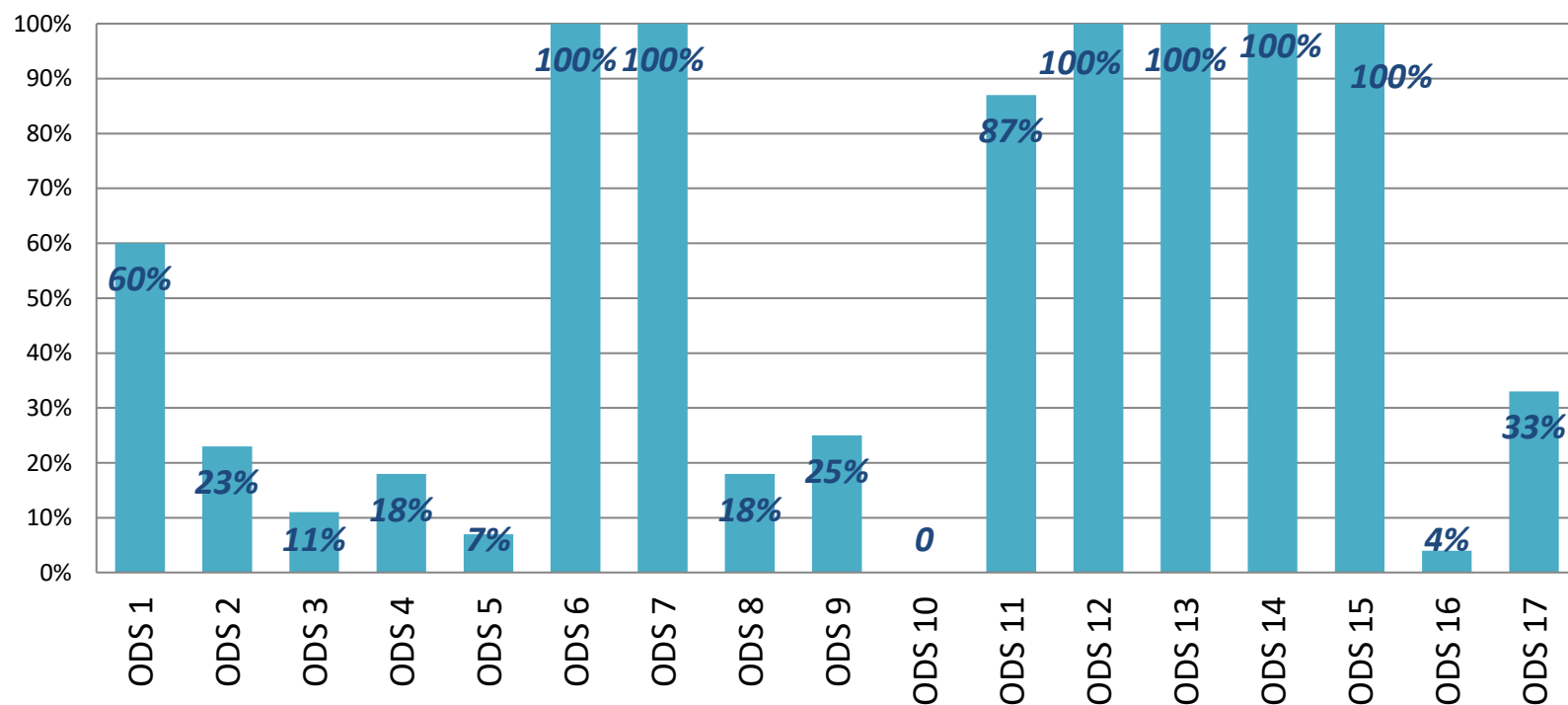


Both a challenge and an opportunity

Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals

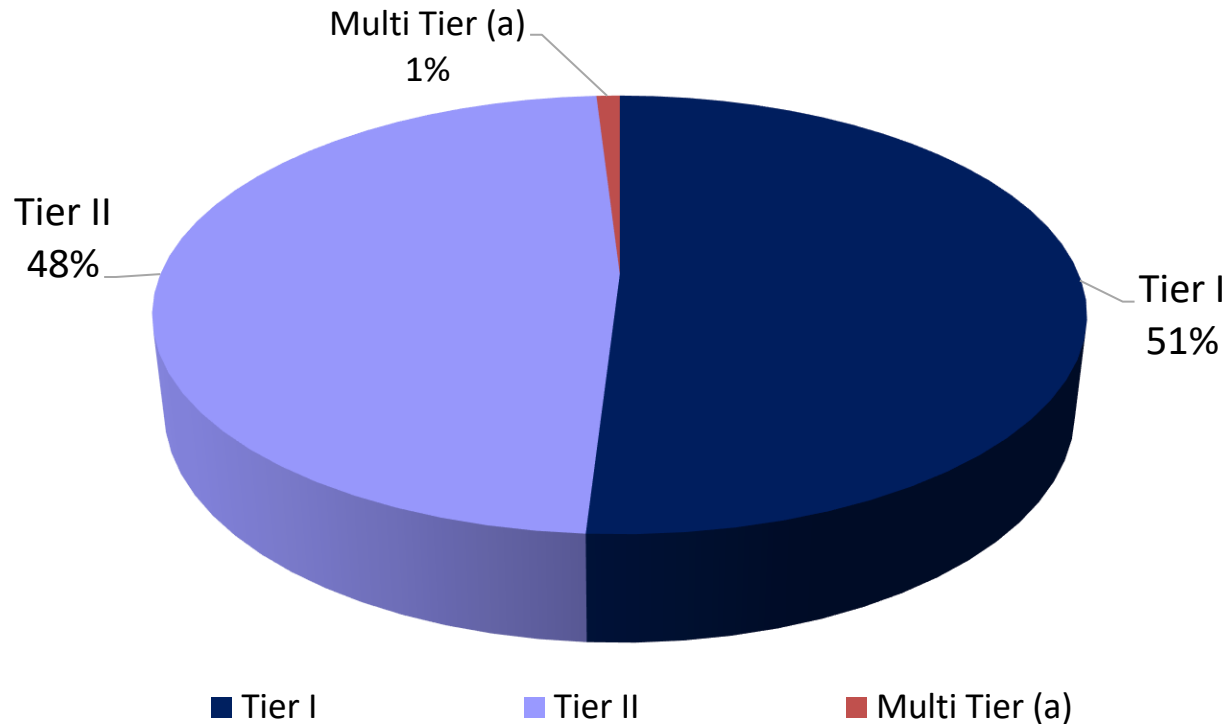
- **12 Goals** require at least one environment statistical variable to measure progress in at least one target (7 for all targets)

Proportion of environment indicators in each SDG Goal



Source: ECLAC based on SDG Indicators list (UNSD)

104 Environment SDG indicators per tiers, 2021



(a) One indicator has multiple tiers (I/II)

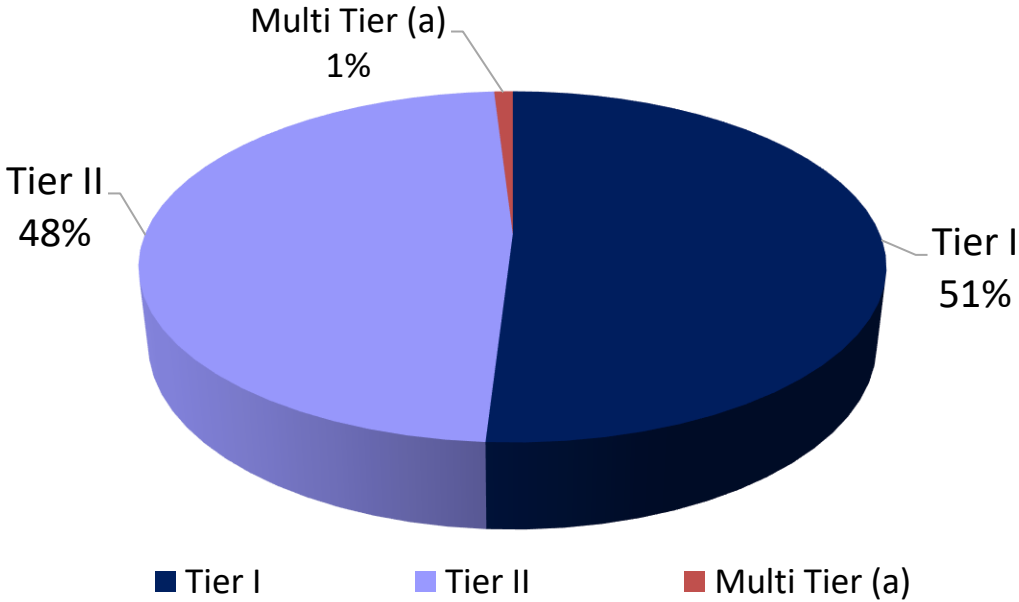
* Indicator 11.c.1 has no defined tier at the moment and its methodology will be reviewed in 2025.



15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area - TIER I

Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

104 Environment SDG indicators per tiers, 2021



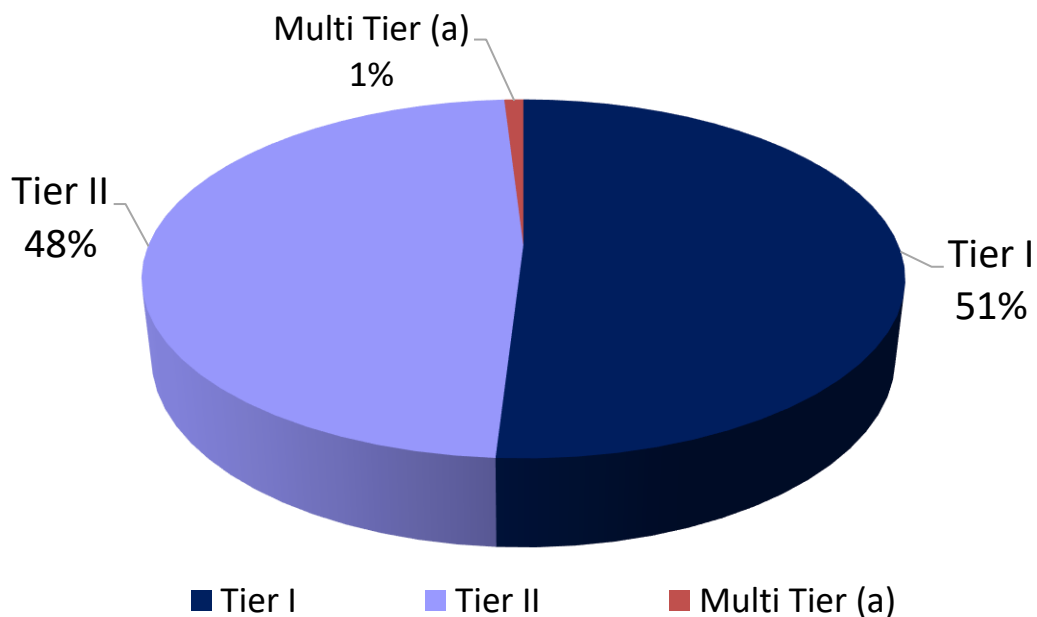
(a) One indicator has multiple tiers (I/II)
* Indicator 11.c.1 has no defined tier at the moment and its methodology will be reviewed in 2025.



15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked - TIER II

Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

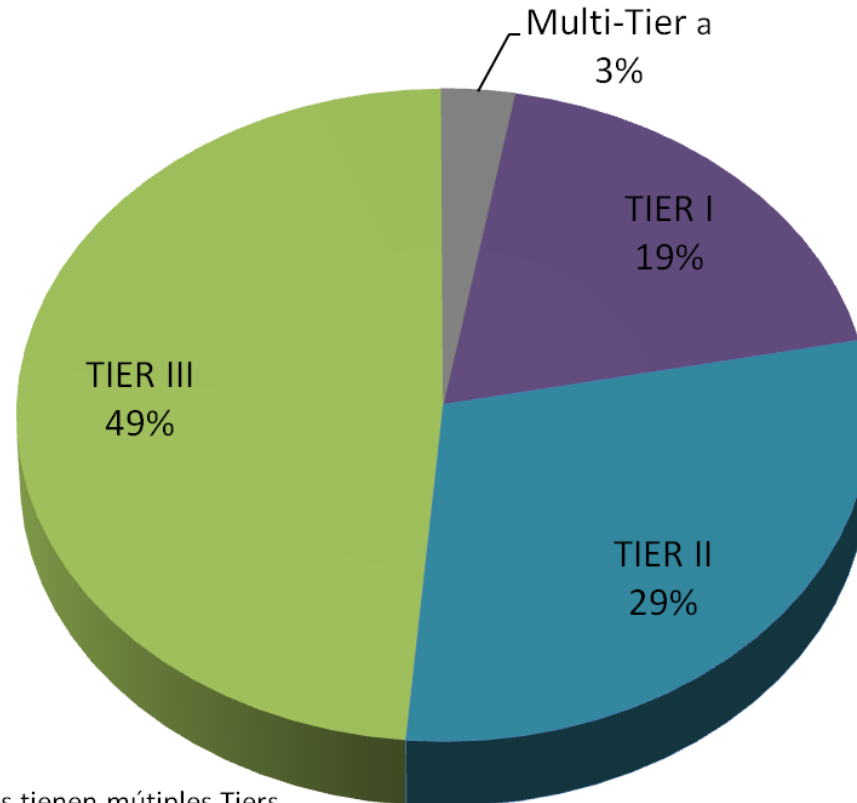
104 Environment SDG indicators per tiers, 2021



(a) One indicator has multiple tiers (I/II)

* Indicator 11.c.1 has no defined tier at the moment and its methodology will be

105 Environment SDG indicators per tiers, 2015



- Historical evolution: in 2015, half of the environment indicators were Tier III (i.e. required the international statistical community to agree on a comparable methodology)

4

Selected regional frameworks requiring environment statistics

Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean

- ▶ Adopted at Escazú, Costa Rica, on 4 March 2018
- ▶ Only binding agreement stemming from the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)
- ▶ First regional environmental agreement of Latin America and the Caribbean
- ▶ First in the world containing specific provisions on environmental human rights defenders
- ▶ Based on Principle 10 from Rio
- ▶ More info: <https://observatoriop10.cepal.org/en>



Caribbean States parties (as of March 2021):



Antigua and Barbuda



Guyana



Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

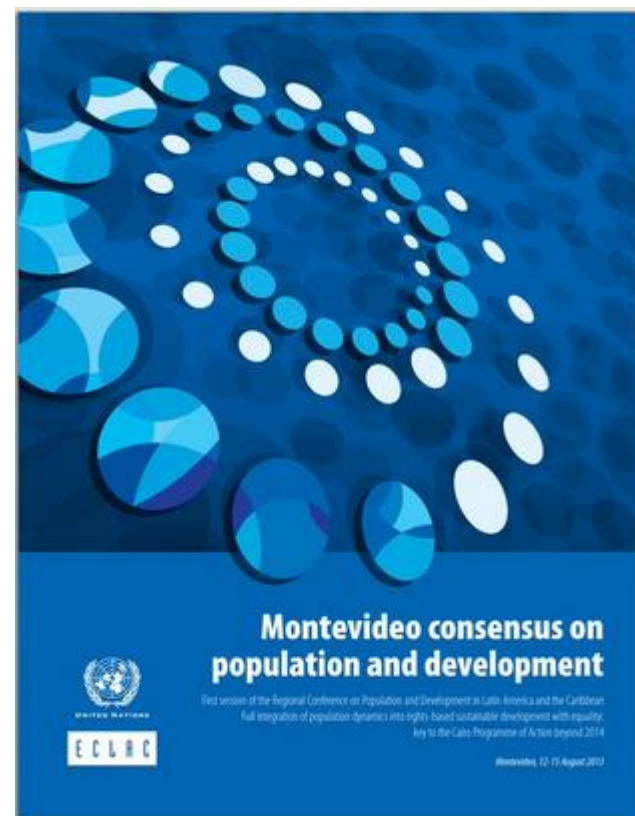


Saint Kitts & Nevis



Saint Lucia

- ▶ First meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- ▶ Pillars that require environmental statistics:
 - ▶ G. Territorial inequality, mobility and vulnerability



- ▶ Not mentioned here Multilateral Environmental Agreements, such as the Convention on Biodiversity (for more information, see the Biblioguide)

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Regional capacities to measure the 2030 Agenda and regional monitoring mechanisms

ECLAC survey on national statistical capacities to produce disaster-related SDG indicators

Inventory of national capacities to produce SDG indicators

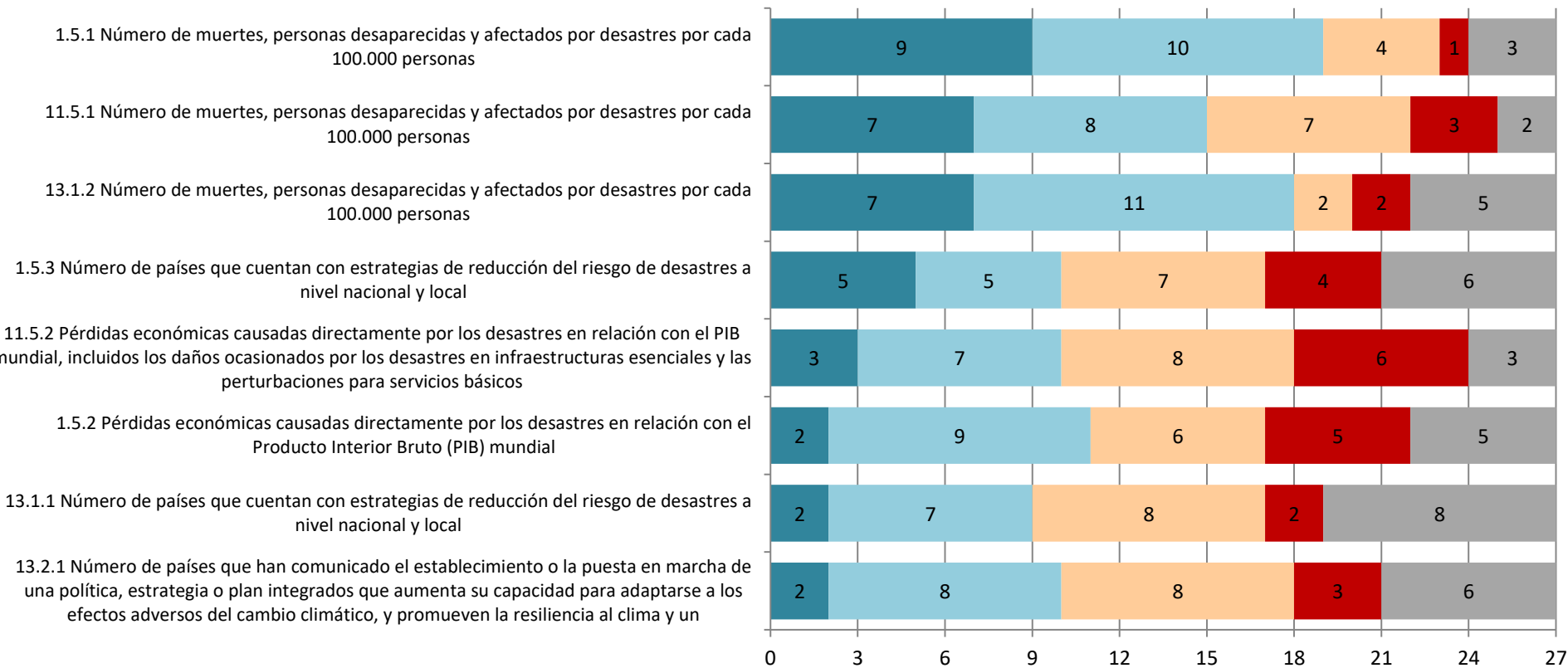


- 26 countries have completed the questionnaire
- Regional diagnosis presented to the Forum of the LAC countries on Sustainable Development, Mexico City, April 2017
- Online platform to access and process the information available for all the responding countries and to the statistical instances of UN-Agencies and the international organizations in LAC to define capacity building strategies



ECLAC survey on national statistical capacities to produce disaster-related SDG indicators

Results: disaster-related SDG indicator statistical production, by indicator

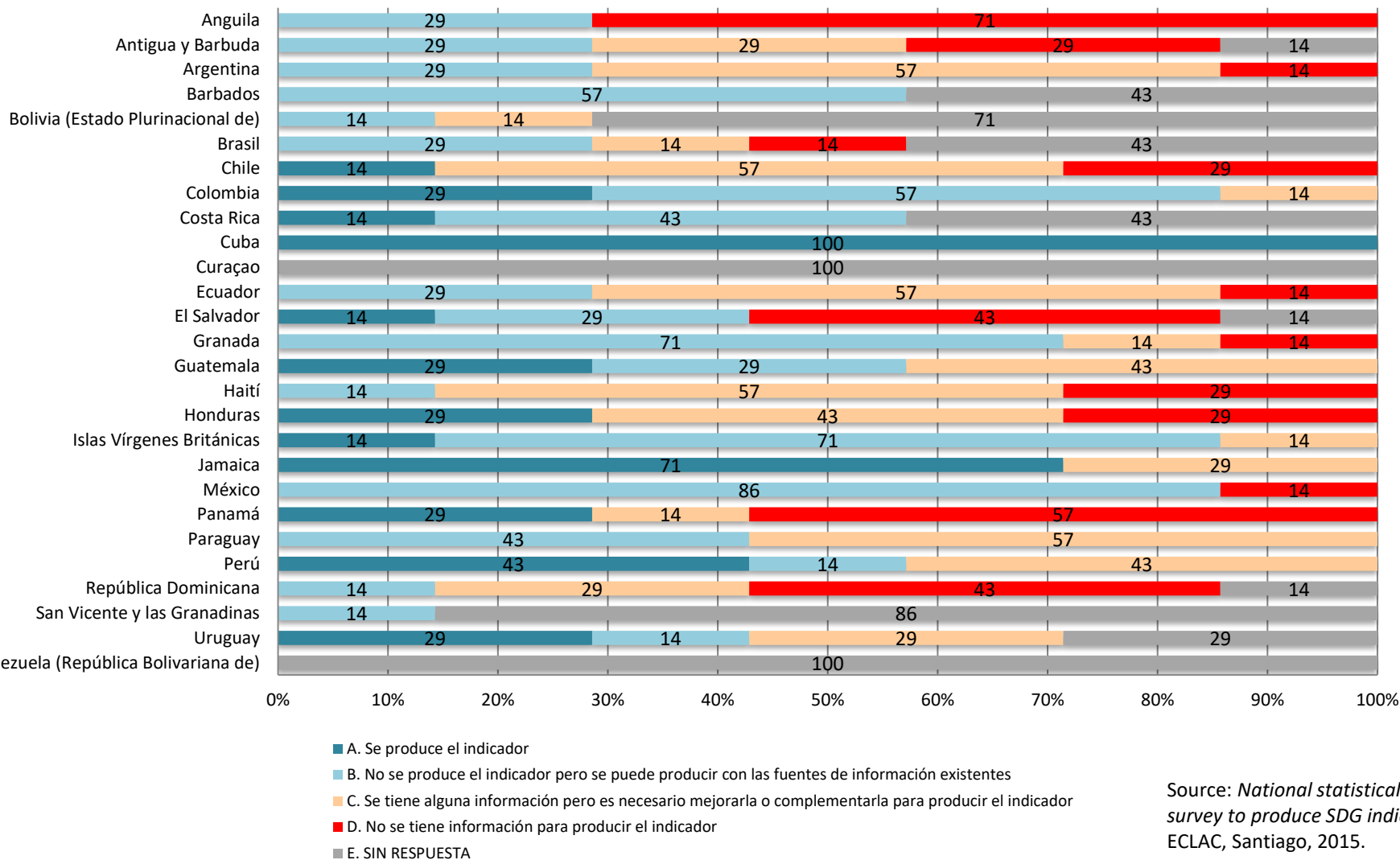


- A: Se produce el indicador
- B: No se produce el indicador pero se puede producir con las fuentes de información existentes
- C: Se tiene alguna información pero es necesario mejorarla o complementarla para producir el indicador
- D: No se tiene información para producir el indicador
- F: Sin respuesta

Source: National statistical capacities survey to produce SDG indicators, ECLAC, Santiago, 2015.

ECLAC survey on national statistical capacities to produce disaster-related SDG indicators

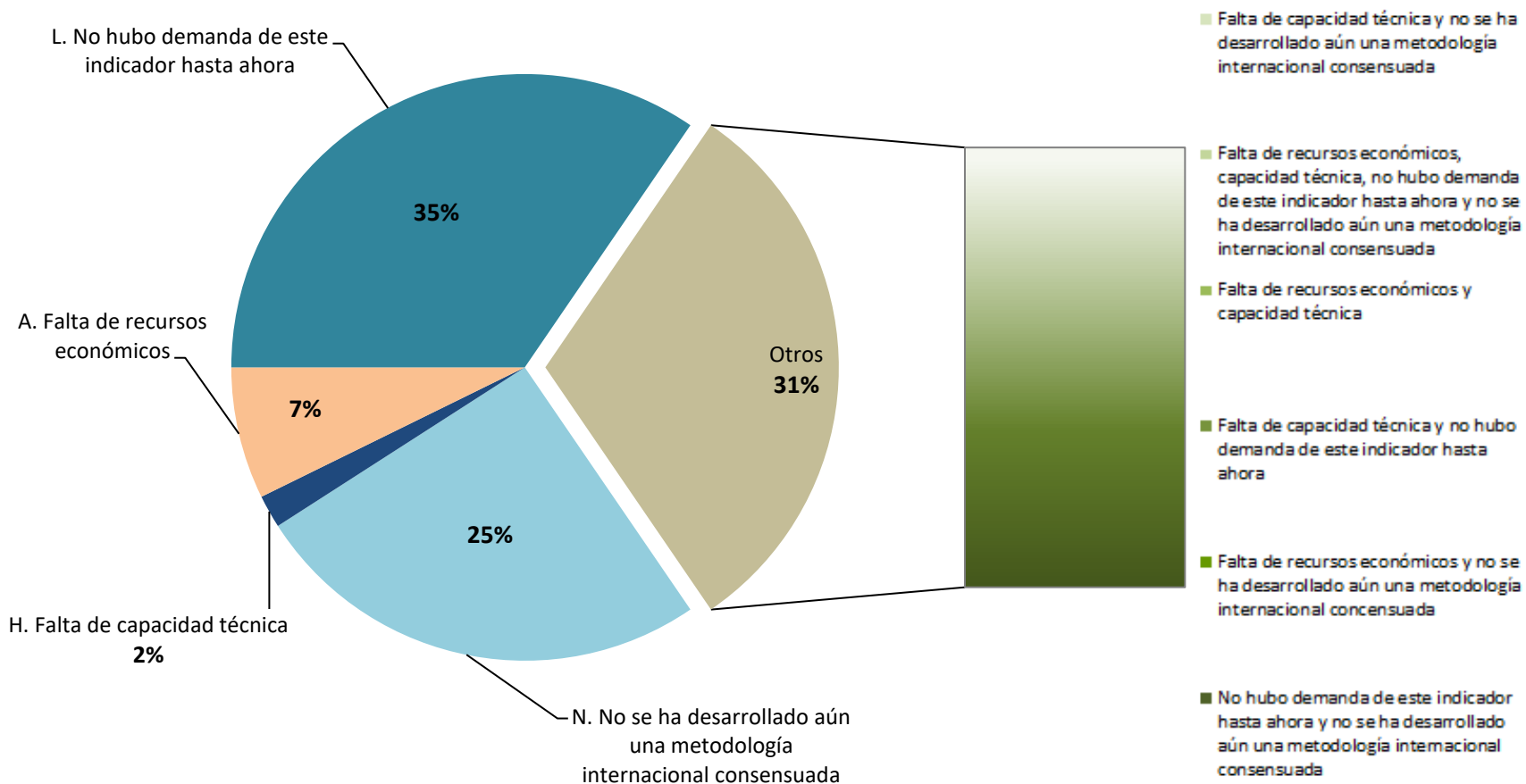
Results: disaster-related SDG indicator statistical production, by country



Source: *National statistical capacities survey to produce SDG indicators*, ECLAC, Santiago, 2015.

ECLAC survey on national statistical capacities to produce disaster-related SDG indicators

Why are the indicators not produced?



Source: *National statistical capacities survey to produce SDG indicators*, ECLAC, Santiago, 2015.

The regional statistical offer for SDG indicators

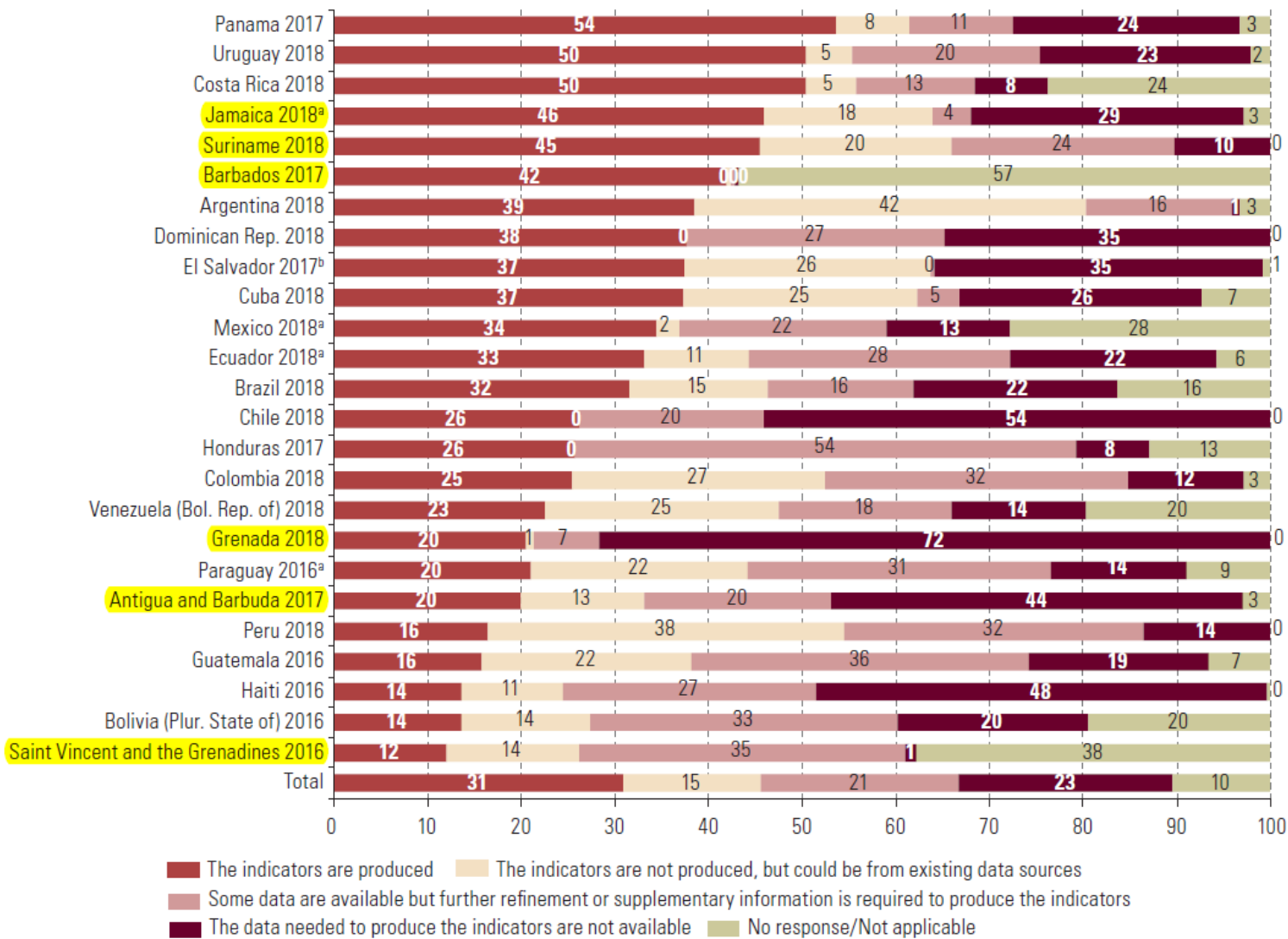
Latin America and the Caribbean (25 countries):^a Sustainable Development Goal indicators by level of production, 2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Quadrennial report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/FDS.3/3), Santiago, 2019

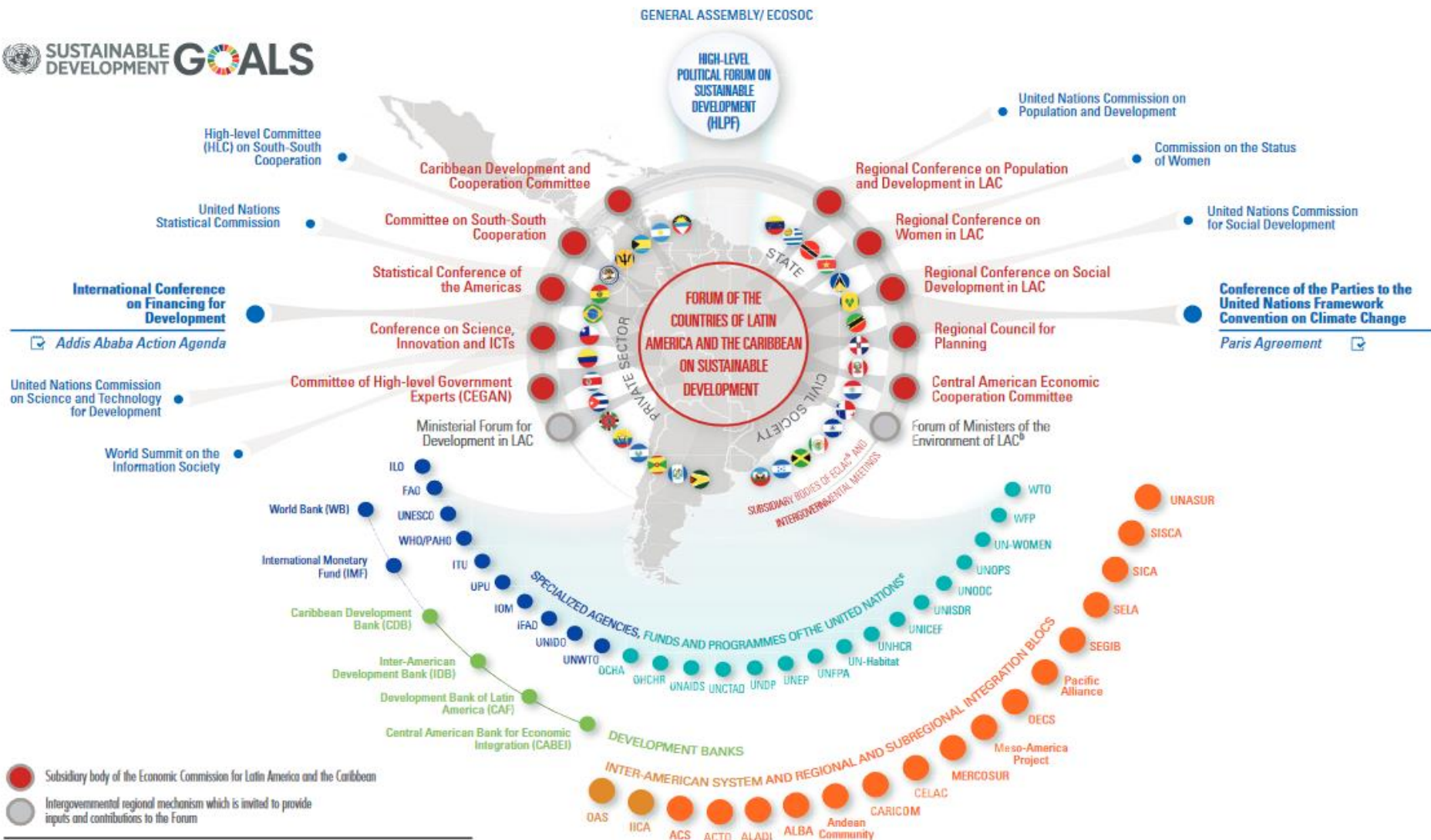
The regional statistical offer for SDG indicators

Latin America and the Caribbean (25 countries): production of Sustainable Development Goal indicators by country, 2018
(Percentages)



REGIONAL AND GLOBAL DIMENSIONS OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development



● Subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
 ● Intergovernmental regional mechanism which is invited to provide inputs and contributions to the Forum

^a Due to space considerations some names have been abbreviated. For a full list of subsidiary bodies of ECLAC visit <http://www.cepal.org/en/organos-subsidiarios>.
^b UNEP/PROLAC acts as secretariat to the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean. The Forum has also an Interagency Technical Committee composed of UNEP, UNOP, ECLAC, IDB and the World Bank.
^c This is a non-exhaustive list. For a complete list of specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations visit <http://www.unsceb.org/content/ansystemchart-dpt-2015>.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), "Establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development", resolution adopted at the thirty-sixth session of ECLAC, 27 May 2016.



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Thank you!



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