



DA12 project national online workshop:

Generating climate change and
disasters indicators for policy decision-
making in Suriname

13 - 15 July 2021

A teal-colored map of Suriname is shown in the background. Overlaid on the map are several circular icons with dashed borders, each containing a different environmental symbol: a water drop, a palm tree, a fish, a cloud with a lightning bolt, a recycling symbol, and a gender equality symbol. The main title is centered over a light blue horizontal band.

Data, statistics and indicators: Concepts and production of environment, climate change and disasters statistics

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Starting Questions: What and how to measure?

What do we want to measure?

➤ Situation and changes

Status and environmental trends, CC and occurrence and impact of disasters

- Temporary changes in key variables from
- Changes in the spatial distribution



Monitoring and evaluation of environmental dynamics, climate change and disasters

➤ What is happening? What has changed?

Occurrence, impacts, mitigation, adaptation

➤ Processes - programs, incentives, regulations, enforcement action

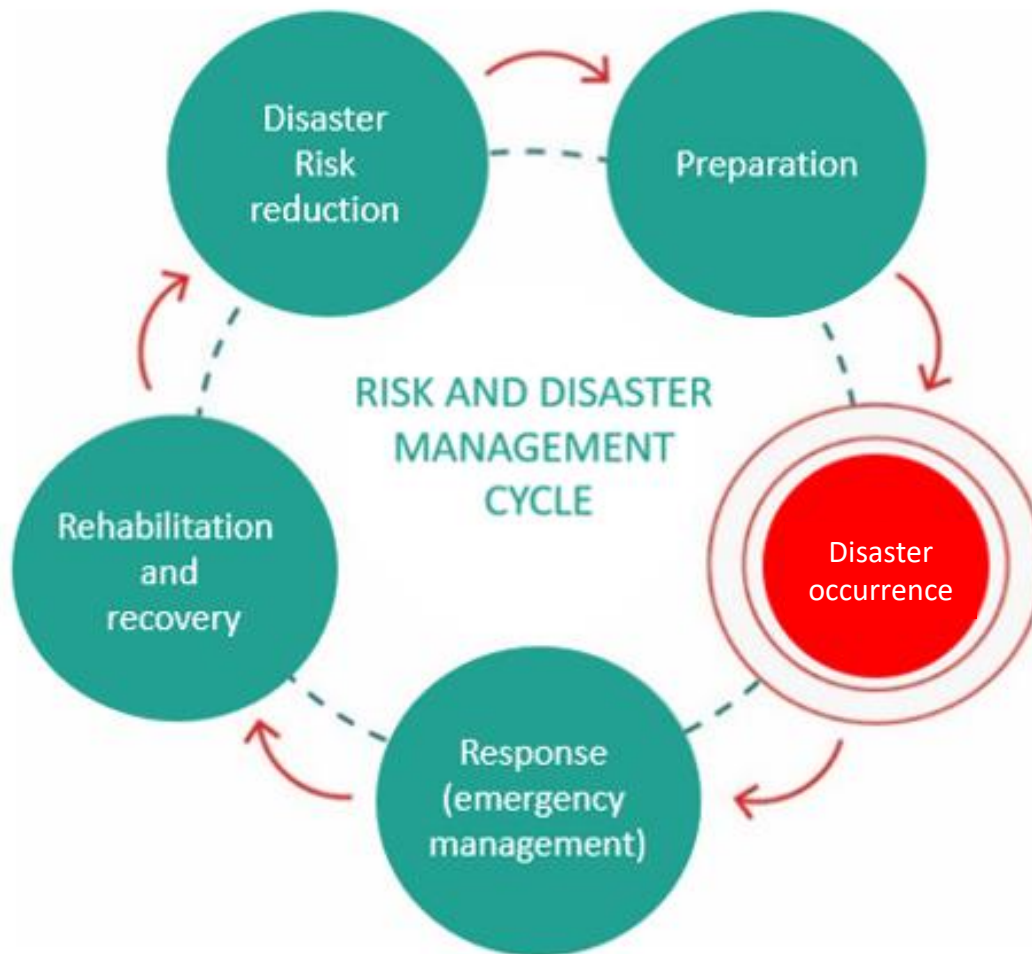
Results
Impacts



What proportion is attributed to the intervention?



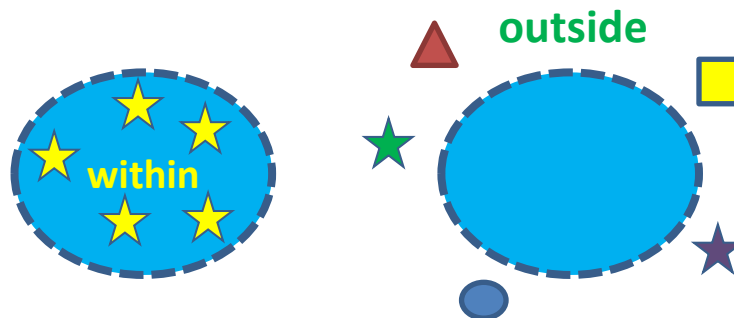
Questions: What and how to measure?



We need

1. Define detailed **demand** for indicators by policies and targets (for example, Disaster Risk Reduction-DRR)

2. **Definition of variables and Statistical unit** = boundaries (what stays within and outside)



3. **Articulate with a statistical classification** (hierarchy, disaggregation)

4. **Identify / Select / Develop** data sources

5. Make the data collection and calculation **methodology explicit**

Use international statistical standards and recommendations for spatial and temporal comparability (Statistical Commission UN)

6. **Comprehensive description:** metadata and methodology sheets

7. **Inter and intra-institutional cooperation**



The production of spatial-temporal comparable statistical series and indicators requires:

1. **Technical capacities:** inter-institutional training, technical assistance to support countries
2. **Produce and update** on regular basis
3. **Disseminate** (e.g., sets of indicators)
4. **Institutional Development - political will and resources**
 - a) Inter-institutional cooperation
 - b) Intra-institutional cooperation
 - c) Strong organization of specialized units in environmental / disaster / resilience statistics

With: Adequate resources / high hierarchical level ES unit (such as economic and social statistics area) in the organization chart



Quantitative environmental information includes data, statistics and indicators

- To turn data into statistics and indicators, it is required to apply **statistical processing** operations
- Operations based on statistical **methodologies, rules and standards** together with **specific procedures** in the domain of environmental statistics
- Certain types of environmental **data sources** involve specific collection and compilation processes
- Description of statistics and indicators in the form of **metadata** allows comparison over time and records possible differences with definitions, recommendations and international standards
- The use of relevant statistical **classifications** in the domain of environmental statistics guarantees temporal and spatial comparability

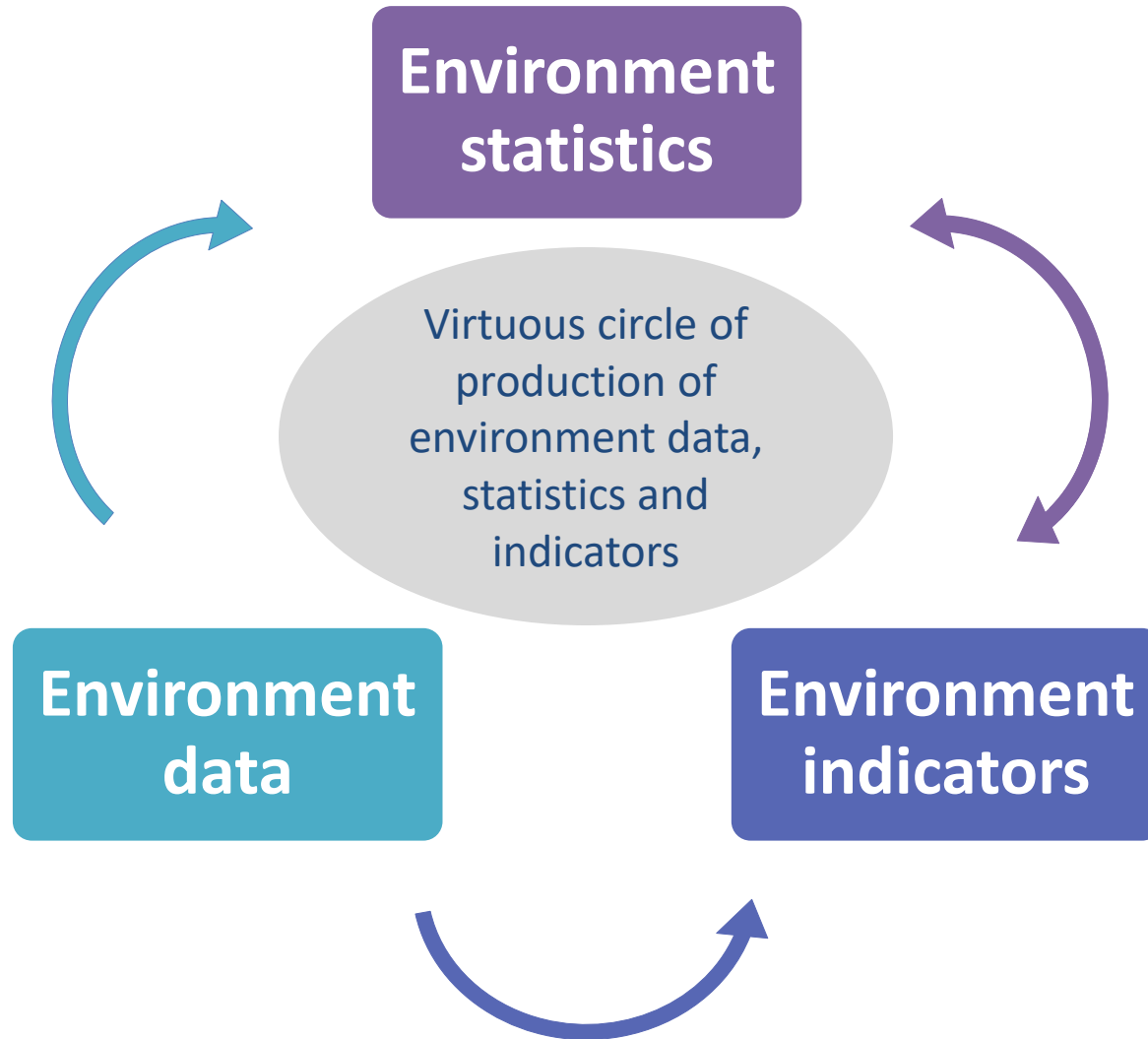


Environment Statistics System

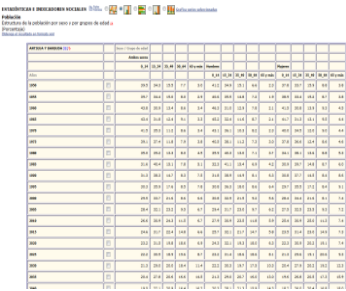
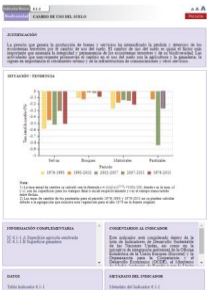


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Production, dissemination and use of environmental statistics and indicators

Production	Characteristics	Dissemination	Characteristics/ <i>Uses</i>
<p>Environment statistics</p>	<p>They describe the situation and trend of the environment and the main processes that affect it</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tables and charts • Statistical compendiums • Databases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy • Multipurpose • Experts and Analysts • Build environment declarations • Report on multilateral environmental policies and agreements • To compile environmental accounts • SDG indicators required
<p>Environment indicators</p>	<p>They describe and show the situations and the main environmental dynamics in synthesis form</p>	<p>File that presents indicators explained and contextualized</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report for specific purposes (policies, programs) • Limited number • Citizenship • Decision makers • Authorities • Respond to SDG



Stages of statistical processing

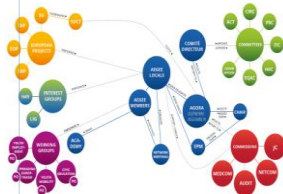


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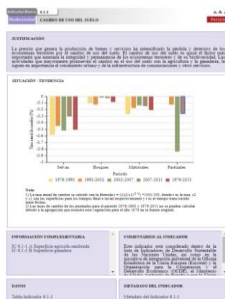
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Data

Validation



Structuration

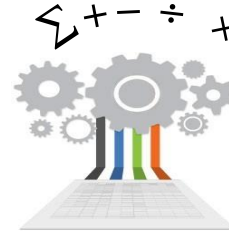


Description (metadata)

Statistics series
(compendia, yearbooks and databases)

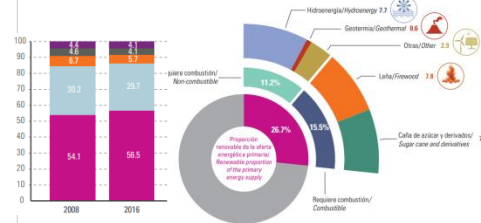
Sex	Method	Mean	95% CL	Mean	Std Dev	95% CL
F		60.5889	56.7315	64.4463	5.0183	3.3897
M		63.9100	60.3776	67.4424	4.9379	3.3965
DIH (1-2)	Pooled	-3.3211	-8.1447	1.5025	4.9759	3.7339
DIH (1-2)	Satterthwaite	-3.3211	-8.1551	1.5129		

Method	Variances	DF	t-Value	Pr > t
Pooled				0.1645
Satterthwaite				0.1652



Selection and processing of statistics, aggregation and combination with economic and social statistics

Environment indicators



Users and uses of the indicators

- A2030 environment indicators
- Public policies and programs
- State of the environment
- Environment performance reports
- Environment accounts





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Thank you for your attention!

<https://www.cepal.org/en/topics/environmental-statistics>



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