

CLIMATE CHANGE REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS



**The CARICOM Sub-regional experience on regional frameworks relevant to
climate change–CARICOM Secretariat –June 2022**

BACKGROUND

- For a government to plan and monitor the impact of its policies, it must be able to benchmark data and see year on year progress.
- The compilation of environmental statistics and indicators was initiated with the commencement of a collaborative project between the UNSD and the CARICOM Secretariat in 1999-2004 entitled: ***“Strengthening Capacity in the compilation of statistics and indicators for conference follow-up in the CARICOM region”***.
- This project was executed with the participation of the CARICOM Member States.

BACKGROUND

Objectives of UNSD/CARICOM Project:

- Follow-up of major international conferences through making available relevant statistics and indicators for monitoring
- To strengthen the capacity of national and regional statistical offices to collect and analyze statistical information
- Establish a network of experts to improve intra-regional cooperation.
- Provide preliminary review and assessment of the availability of statistics with respect to issues that were the focus of these conferences.
- Agree on a list of environment issues and corresponding statistics and indicators to be collected jointly by UNSD and CARICOM

BACKGROUND

Key Results from the UNSD/CARICOM project included:

- Needs assessment conducted in countries in 1999
- Commencement workshop in 2000 in Belize where staff in Member States were trained in the compilation of Environment Statistics;
- A report was produced and disseminated “*The CARICOM Environment in Figures, 2002*” focusing on areas such as coastal zones, tourism, natural disasters, air and climate, and biodiversity;
- Production of Environment Compendia by some countries
- A first advisory group on statistics (AGS) was established to sustain the compilation of statistics in this area post the project.

BACKGROUND

SELECTED CAPACITY BUILDING UNDERTAKEN:

- Documentation of metadata/Adoption of the FDES;
- Training workshops- in collaboration with international partners;
- In-country Technical Assistance focusing on Interagency collaboration;
- Establishment of Technical Working Groups.
- Assessment of Data availability by country and indicators

KEY REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS

- **Regional frameworks in the Caribbean disasters and climate change context**

- Regional frameworks stems from the overarching agreements on the priorities areas and actions for addressing challenges emanating from the major international conferences on Sustainable Development since 1990.

- These include

- Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;
- The Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA) for the Sustainable Development of Small Island States (1994); World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002;
- The "**Nassau Declaration**" and "**Strategy Paper**"(January 2004) (in preparation for the Mauritius Conference);
- Mauritius Strategy of Implementation (MSI) (2005);
- The SAMOA Pathway (2014);
- Hyogo Framework (2005-2015) and Sendai Framework (2015-2030)

KEY REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS

- **Regional frameworks in the Caribbean disasters and climate change context**
- At the regional level the following are the major frameworks:
 - **The “Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change” (the Regional Framework)** that articulates the strategy of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) on climate change.
 - **The Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) Enhanced Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Frameworks for 2007–2012 and 2014-2024.**
 - Strategic Plan for the Caribbean Community 2015-2019 highlighting the priority area of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management and the linkages to the SDGs.
 - Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Caribbean Specific Indicators for the MDGs (CSMDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicator framework

FRAMEWORKS AND EFFECTIVE INDICATORS

- Frameworks help to ensure that indicators are **relevant** and meets the needs of users.
- **Relevance** – characteristic of effective indicators
- CARICOM core indicators development process ensure relevance of indicators:
 - Experts identified key issues and selected indicators and statistics relevant to these issues;
 - Key issues were outlined in the key regional frameworks;
 - Indicators were reviewed with regard to their **relevance** for the CARICOM Member States;
 - Policy makers were invited to comment on indicators and publication.

CARICOM SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF FRAMEWORKS

Work put in place on the SDGs in CARICOM

- The CARICOM Region led by the Secretariat, placed the **post-2015 development process** on the Agenda of SCCS/AGS meetings since 2013;
- **Contributed to discussions at the UNSC meetings;**
- **Held joint regional meetings** with other organisations at which a cross-section of agencies such as FAO, PAHO and the CDB attended;
- **Convened several meetings/e-meetings to engage/train personnel from MS/AMS** in reviewing the preliminary SDG indicators in the context of regional and national priorities and identification of a draft core set of indicators for the Region.
- Formed a **Technical Working Group (TWG) on the SDGs** as endorsed by the SCCS, to refine/develop the core SDG indicators
- The Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) approved a list of **125 CARICOM Core Indicators** which includes **21 environmentally related indicators**.
- The CARICOM Regional Statistics Programme (RSP) disseminated a report on **"CARICOM Core Indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Assessment of Data Availability in Member States and Associate Members"**.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Organise specifically the metadata, mapping of methodology, definitions, data sources and quality checks, on **Environment Statistics** and connecting these to the **SDGs, Climate Change and Hazardous Events**;
- Strengthening the **knowledge on SDGs'** definitions and metadata and the **linkages** between environmental indicators, climate change indicators, Sendai indicators and SDGs metadata, data and indicators;
- Stronger MOUs between NSOs and agencies;
- Better use of data already available from the existing administrative sources;
- Encourage countries to produce the minimum set of core environmental indicators.
- Continue to strengthen capacity in Member States as Tracking progress on new goals/frameworks will increase the demands on often hard-pressed NSOs;
- Inter-agency collaboration;
- Provide support for filling of the data gaps and the compilation of metadata in countries;
- Collaborate with international and regional organisations to strengthen these areas of Environment Statistics perhaps looking at specific themes
- Dedicated Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Statistics personnel in NSOs



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Thank you!