

NATIONAL STATISTICS INSTITUTE OF CHILE

EGM on Environmental Economic Accounting for the ESCWA Region

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The Statistics of the Environment like Support for
the Environmental Indicators and Accounts

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MAP OF THE PRESENTATION

Chile. Main Characteristics

Environmental Accounts

The Environmental Statistic like System

Some images of Chile



Chile. Main Characteristics



Continental surface in South America

756,096,km2

Without considering Antarctic Chilean Territory nor Rapa Nui (Easter Island).

Continental length in South America: 4,329 Km..

Political-Administrative division

- 15 Regions, including the Metropolitan Region.
- 51 provinces and 346 communes.

Source: INE.



Chile. Main Physical Characteristics



Relief: Uneven and mountainous. 20% plane.

Climate: Great climatic variety.

Desert climate, the esteparic mediterranean, rainy warm tempering, marine tempering rainy, temperate rainy cold, esteparic cold, tundra, of Ice by height, Polar, and subtropical in Rapa Nui.

Precipitations.

Arica (norte) 1 mm.

Santiago (centro) 360 mm.

Valdivia: 2,500 (sur) mm.

Bahía San Félix Strait of Magallanes (extremo sur): 4,866 mm.

Source: INE.



Chile. Main Demographics Characteristics



Projections 30 June 2009

- **Population country** 16,928,873 inhabitants
 - **Men:** 8,379,571
 - **Women:** 8,549,302
- **Density country:** 22.4 inhab/Km²
- **Population Metropolitan region:** 6,814,630
 - Density Metropolitana Region: 442.4
 - Density Aysen region: 1.0
 - Density Magallanes Region : 1.2

Projections for period 2005-2010

- Life expectancy: 78,5 years.
- Rate of natality: 15,1 por 1.000 inhab.
- Rate of mortality: 5,5 por 1.000 inhab.
- Rate of vegetative growth: 9,6 por 1.000 inhab.



Chile. Main Economics Characteristics



Chile has one of the most open economies in the world.

With a Free Market system introduced over 4,000 products in more than 200 markets. It has Free Trade Agreements with, European Community, Canada, United States, México, South Korea, New Zealand among others.

The main driving forces are

Copper mining, fisheries, Salmon farming, Cellulose, Wine industry, fruit, and Tourism.



Environmental statistics

The National Statistics Institute (INE in spanish), is the agency responsible for the official statistics of the country.

Compile and prepares this information for the purpose of diffusing it officially.

El INE comenzó la compilación de las estadísticas ambientales en 1980.

Dissemination through its publication specialized “**Yearbook of Statistics of the Environment**” **since 2005 called Environment. Annual Report.**

The last version of the corresponds to period 2003 - 2007.
2008 in preparation.

The first version dates from 1986 and covers the period 1981 – 1985.



Statistics, Indicators and Environmental Accountings in Chile

The forest accounts were initiated by the Central Bank in the middle of the years 90s. The project finished, but they were left of side.

In 1998, the National Commission of the Environment (CONAMA) generated studies of indicators of sustainable., but they did not continue its development

In 1998, CONAMA ordered the study on " Development of Accounts Environmental for the Resource Water in Chile".

In 2000 the CONAMA and INE collaborated to select indicators of sustainable development on scale regional nacional.

The initiatives probably did not prosper for problems of budget.

The INE, nevertheless continued with his program of Environmental Statistics until to day.



The last events

Chile asked for in 2005 its entrance the OECD and is being evaluated. While it is publishing in the Factbook of the OECD.

The Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC; Cepal in Spanish) has organized several workshops and courses to the countries of the Region, in which Chile has collaborated actively.

Recently, United Nations through Statistics Division of New York, ECLAC through Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the collaboration of United Nations Environmental Program, (UNEP), they organized the Technical Workshop on of Water Accounts in Latin America. Santiago, Chile. 1-4 June 2009.



Technical Workshop on the Preparation of Water Accounts in Latin America Santiago, Chile 1–4 June 2009

It had participants of several organizations of Latin American, countries among them, Egypt, Amhed Kamal Abd the Aziz (Central for Agency Public Mobilization and Statistics Cairo).

Mainly

ECLAC Responsible organizers

- Kristina Tabolchanas and Salvador Marconi Environmental Statistics

UNSD

- Jeremy Webb
- Michael Vardon

UNESCWA

- Wafa Aboul Hosn from

This event, has been a serious effort to foment the development of the environmental accounts in South America according to the international recommendations.



Requirements of information for

- National environmental policies.
- Planning and management of the environment.
- International demands and recommendations.
- Environmental indicators Environmental accounts.
- Others like:
 - Users in general
 - Education
 - Investigation



Essential requirements

- Systematic registries
- Consistent
- With data quality
- Opportune
- Internationally comparable
- Diffusion of results

But:

- The information is diverse
- Also the obtention methodology
- Data comes from different sources of information
- Information it has varied covers on time and space
- Different units of measurement



The generation and the collection of data

Example

- ❖ En several cases, the information is generated in diverse agencies of the State or private sector. In Chile in the case of the drinking water, private enterprises are the responsible for their production, processing and distribution.
- ❖ The agencies involved in the different aspects of the water they are consulted periodically by the INE for the purpose of developing the Yearbook of Environmental Statistics. and also for give response to national and international consultation on environmental statistics.



Main and general problems

❖ **As problems of easily surmountable:**

The dispersion of the sources of information, the diverse methodologies of generation of the data, as also the analysis and evaluation of the same, the different units of measures, the different periodicities of collection and different geographical covers.

❖ **A problem of greater importance:**

To know the processing of the national information, in some cases, according to the national norms and in other, according to the international norms.

❖ **The specific problems**

The diversity of necessary variables, gap information. Also problems due to the differences between the international definitions and those utilized in the country.



Other importants problems



In the administrative aspect

The lack of personnel, (is that of greater weight), the time that demands the elaboration of the answers for diferent questionnaire, as also the not opportune reception of the data.



An underlying problem, but not less important

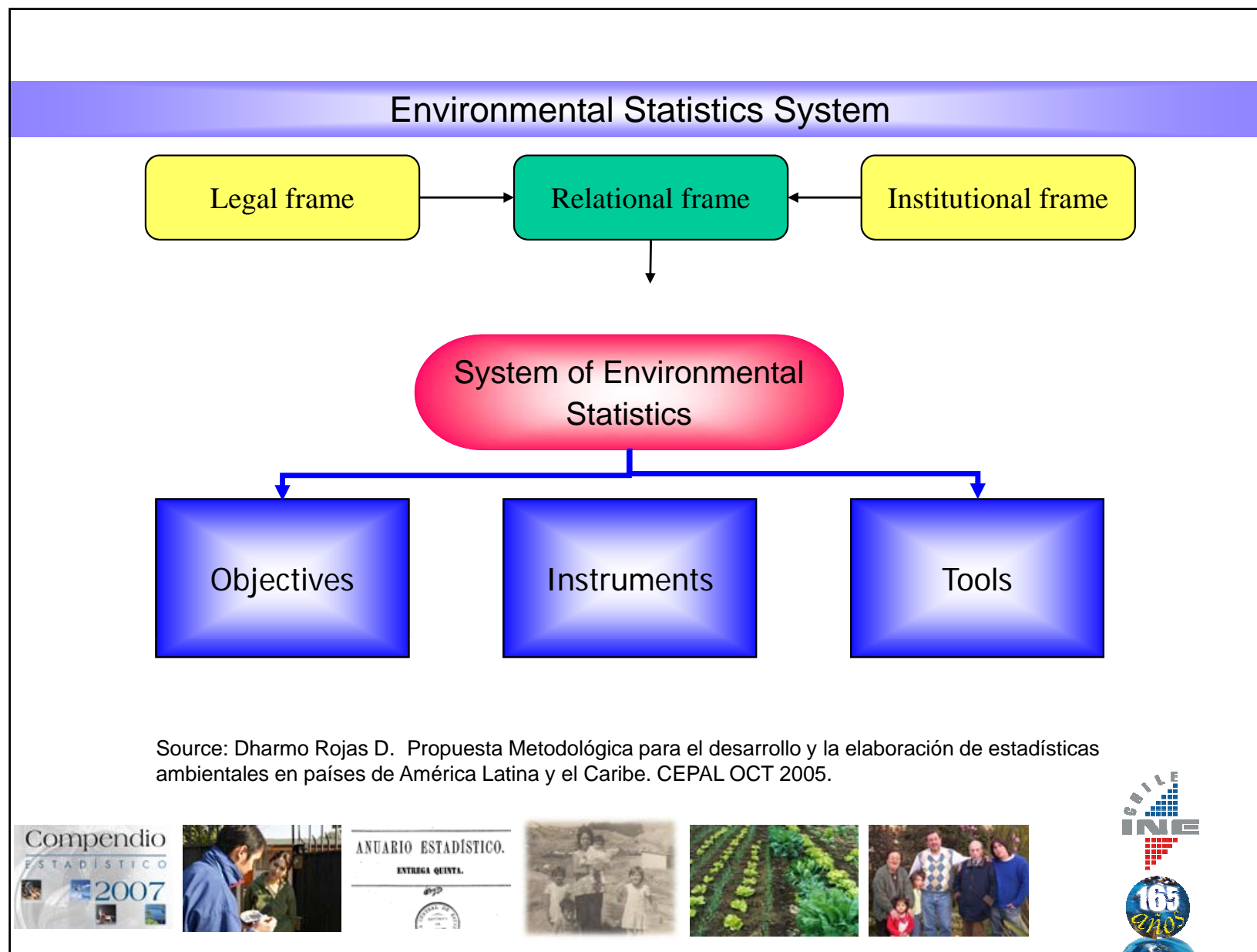
The lack of statistical culture, especially referred to take care of the information, the quality control and opportunity by part of the generators of information.

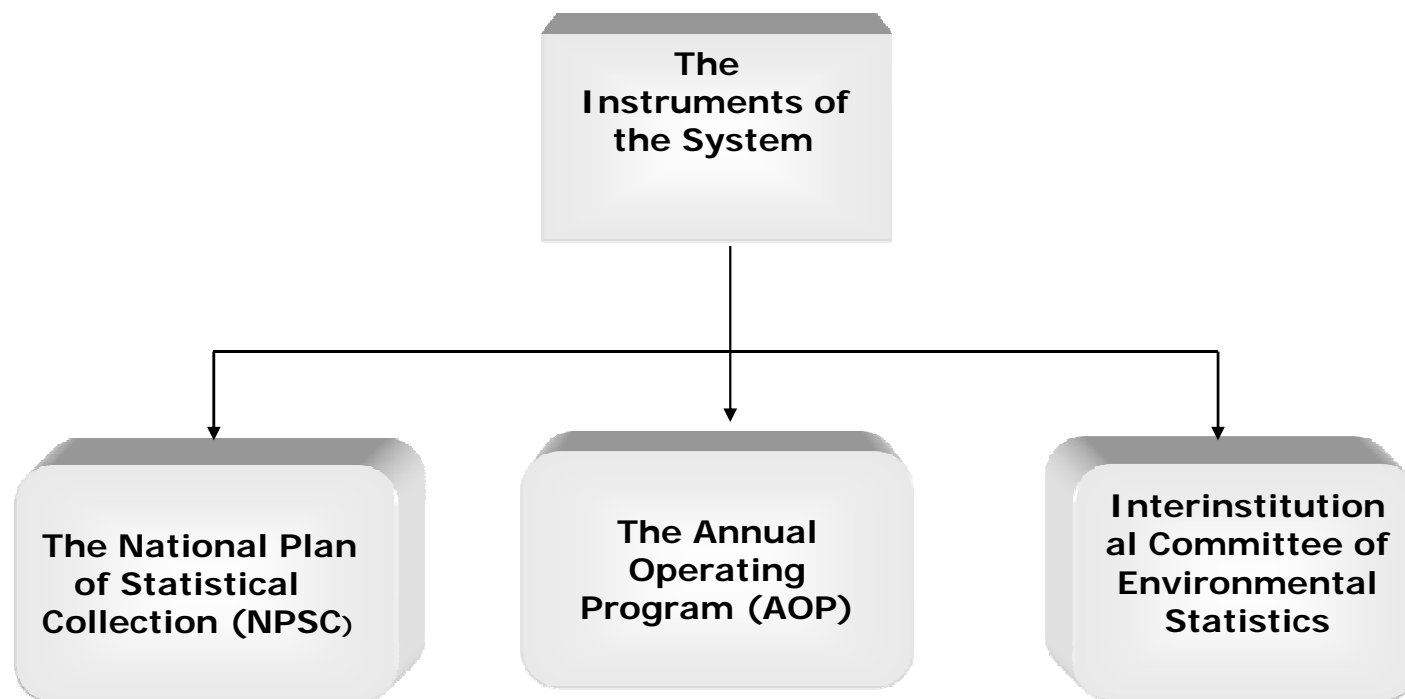


Possible solutions

- ❖ To generate a system of environmental statistic
- ❖ To harmonize the environmental statistics

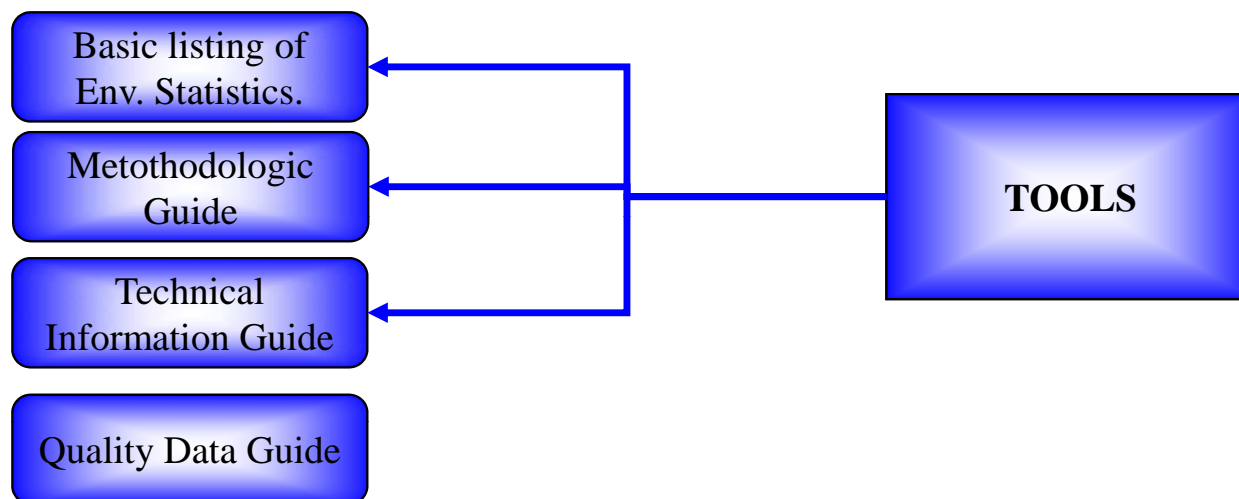






Source: Dharmo Rojas D. Propuesta Metodológica para el desarrollo y la elaboración de estadísticas ambientales en países de América Latina y el Caribe. CEPAL OCT 2005.





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The main objectives of the system

- ❖ Management of environmental information capturing data of different origins, processing and diffusing the series opportunely and with quality.
- ❖ To obtain information of systematic registration, of quality and opportune.
- ❖ To Generate in the measure of the possible, new information through surveys.
- ❖ To generate mechanism for to do environmental indicators.
- ❖ Give support to environmental accounts
- ❖ To prepare a Board with Institutions and National Experts on the matter.



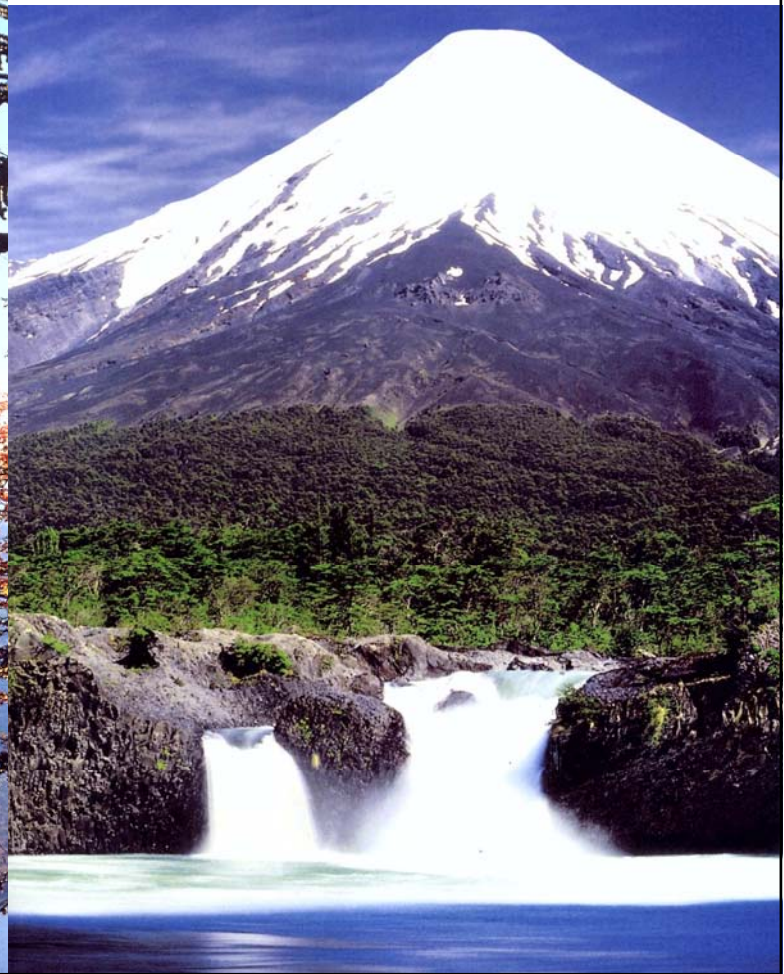
Some Suggestions

- ❖ It is precise to design congruent strategies and actions, with the existing resources.
 - ❖ To foment the Institutional Development.
 - ❖ To improve the interinstitutional coordination.
 - ❖ To develop technical capabilities.
- To apply and to foment the construction of good statistical practices.
- ❖ To lean on the experience and vision of the regional experts.
 - ❖ To incorporate the subject of Climatic Change.



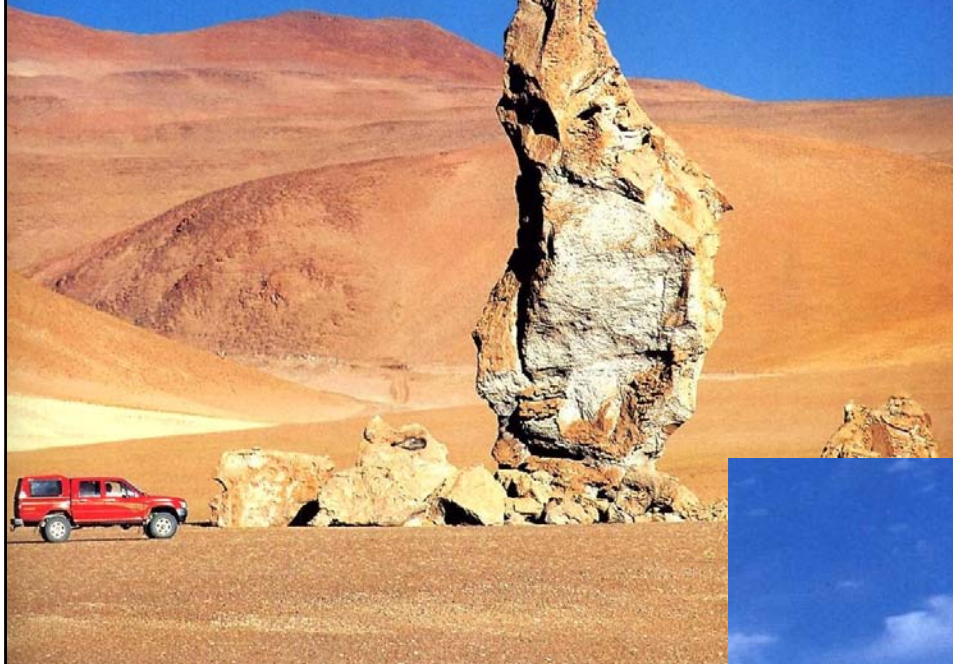


Araucaria tree.
Conguillío National Park
Source: Chile Ed. Cactus



Petrohue Falls and Osorno
Volcano.
Source: Chile Ed. Cactus

National Flamingo Reserve
Source: Chile Ed. Cactus



Atacama Desert
Source: Chile Ed. Cactus



Atacama, Miniques Lagoon

Source: Chile Ed. Cactus





Drawings geoglyphs
of Pintados, south Iquique.

Source: Chile Ed. Cactus



Rupestrian painting.
Paposo.

Source: Chile Ed. Cactus



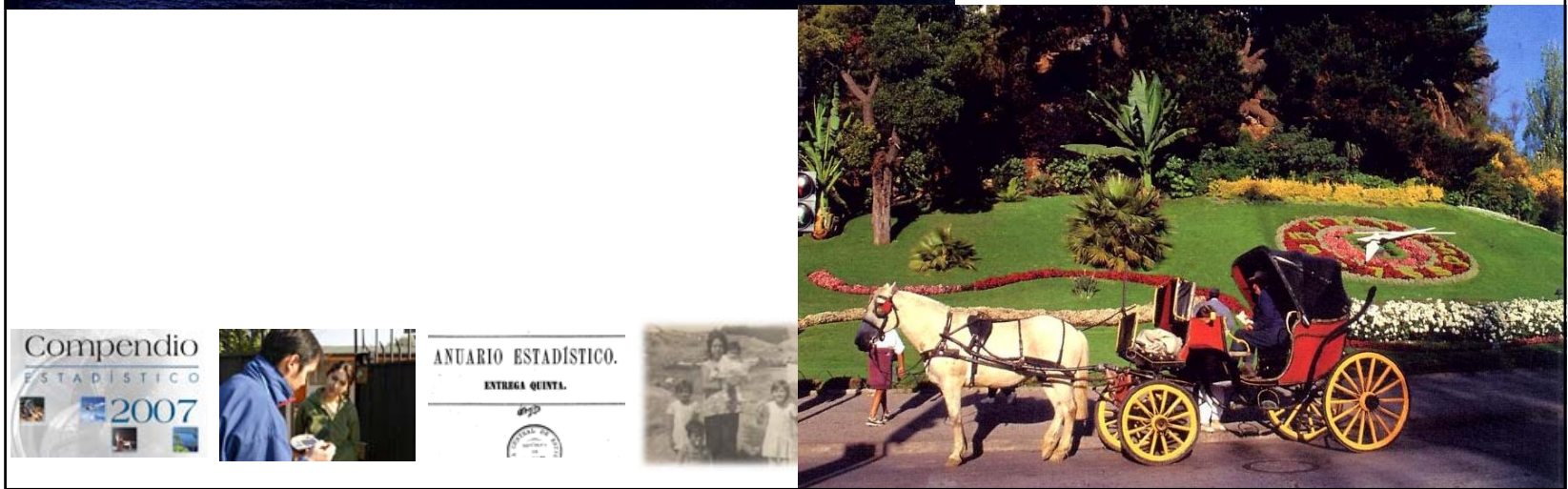


The Capital: Santiago

Source: Chile Ed. Cactus



Viña del Mar city.
Source: Chile Ed. Cactus

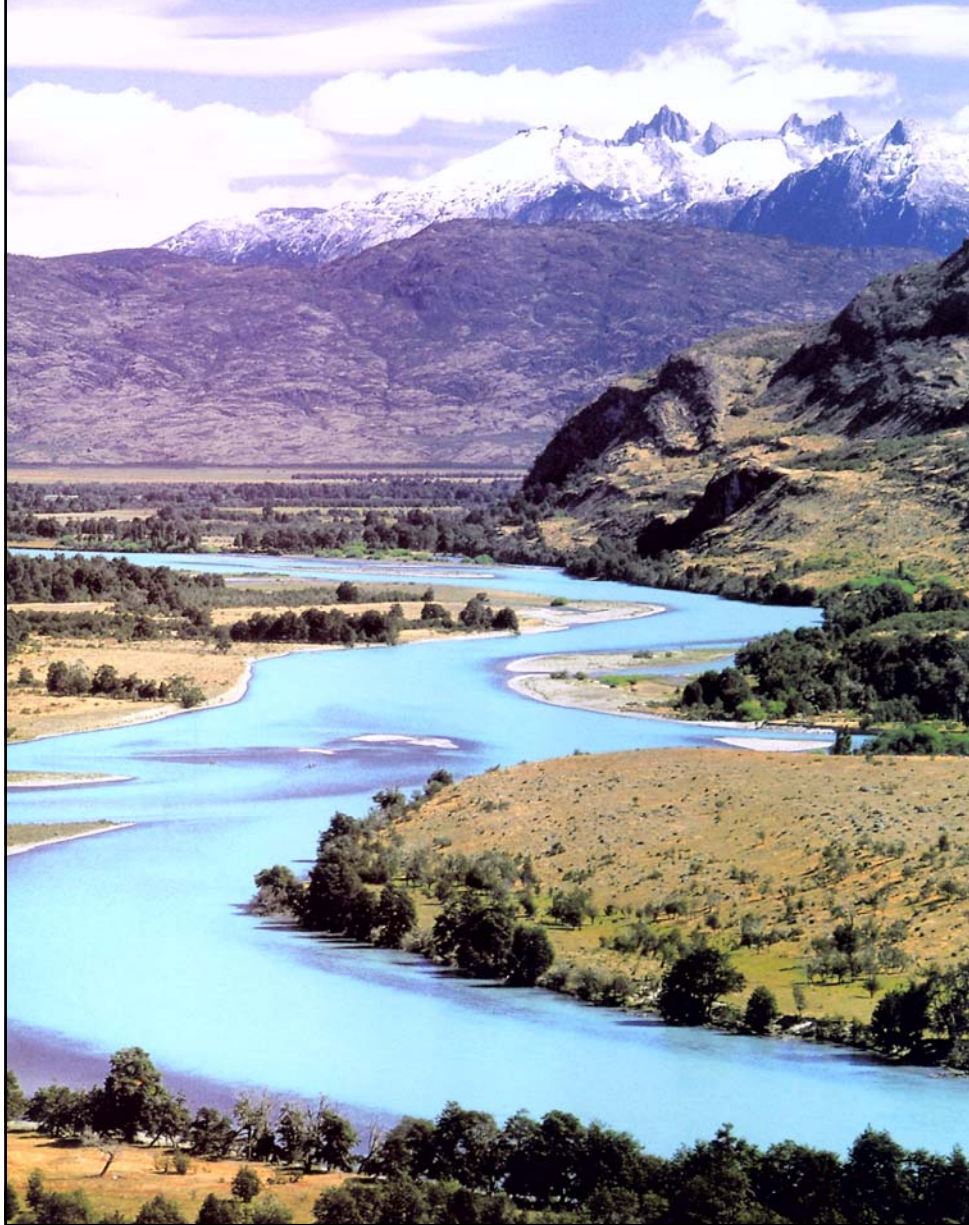




Puerto Montt city and
Osorno, Puntagudo and
Calbuco volcanoes.

Source: Chile Ed. Cactus





The Baker River and its
esmerald- coloured waters.

Source: Chile Ed. Cactus





Hanging glacier, Queulat National Park_

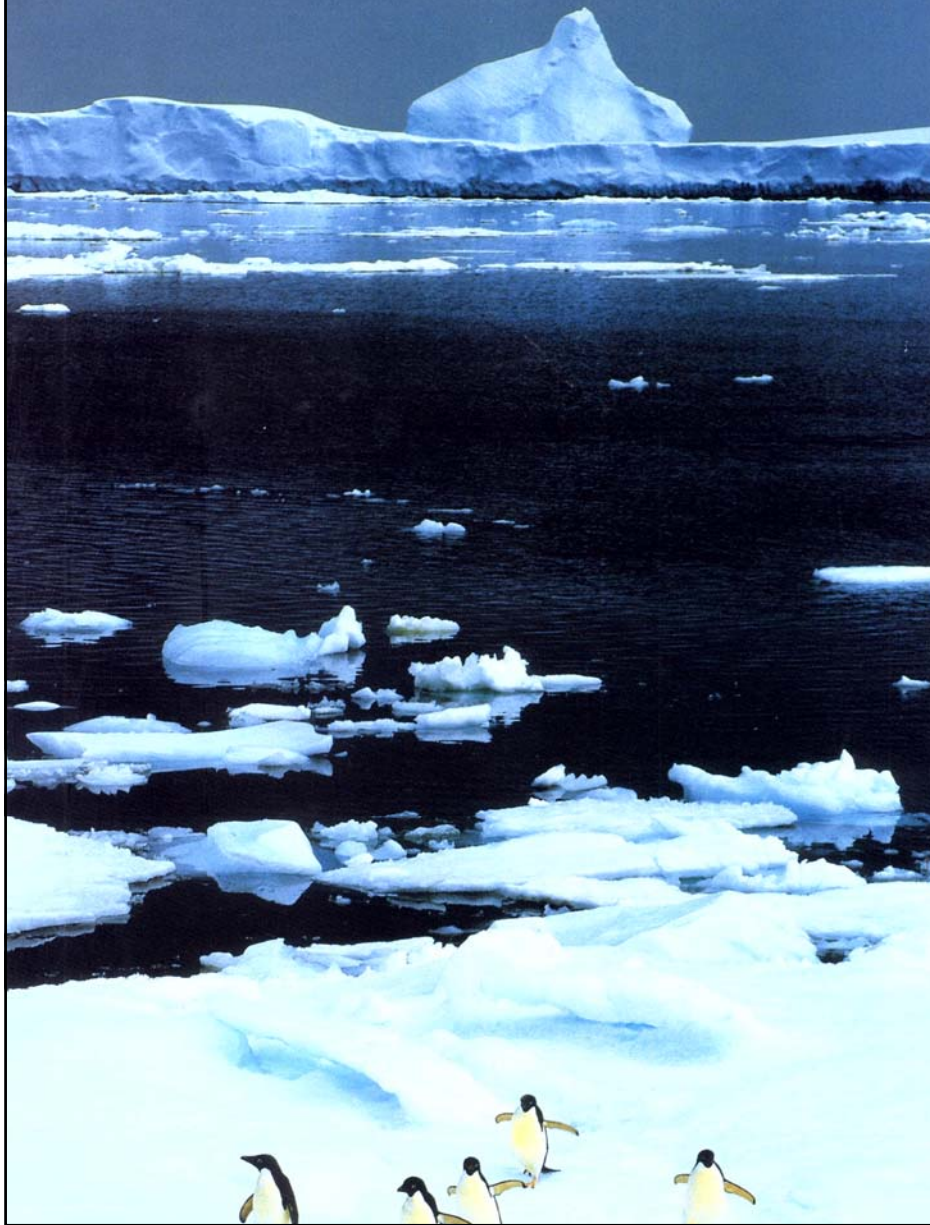
Source: Chile Ed. Cactus

San Rafael National Park



San Valentín Mountain

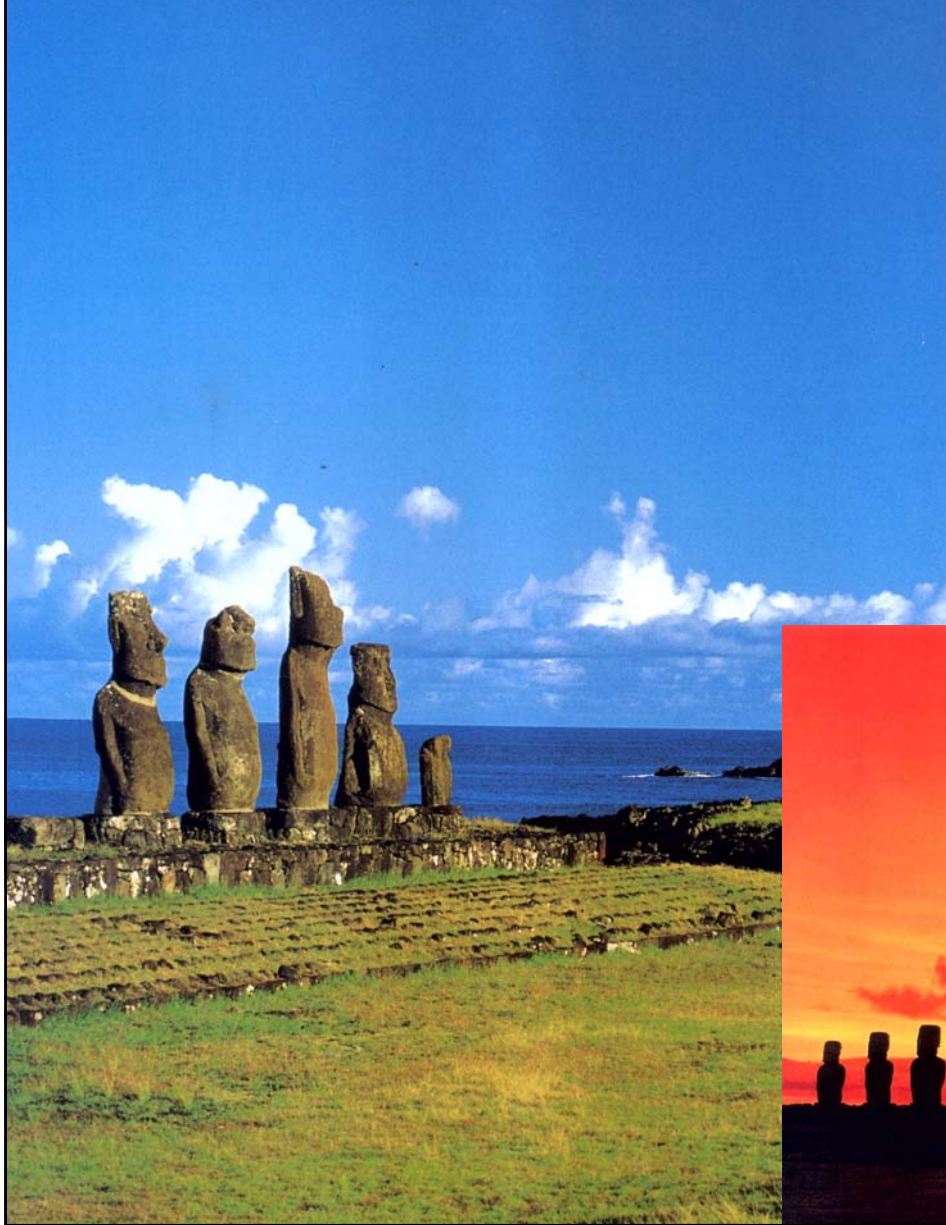




Chile extends to Antarctic,
supports international scientific work.
And contributing to the protection
and preservation.

Source: Chile Ed. Cactus





Rapa Nui, o Easter Island

The 15 Moai of the Tongariki altar

Source: Chile Ed. Cactus



Thaks very much for your attention

