

Disaster-related Statistics Framework (DRSF)

Regional Expert Group Meeting on Advancing Disaster Resilience:
Harnessing Data, Technology, and Policy for a Safer Tomorrow

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DISASTER-RELATED STATISTICS FRAMEWORK (DRSF)

Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics in Asia and the Pacific

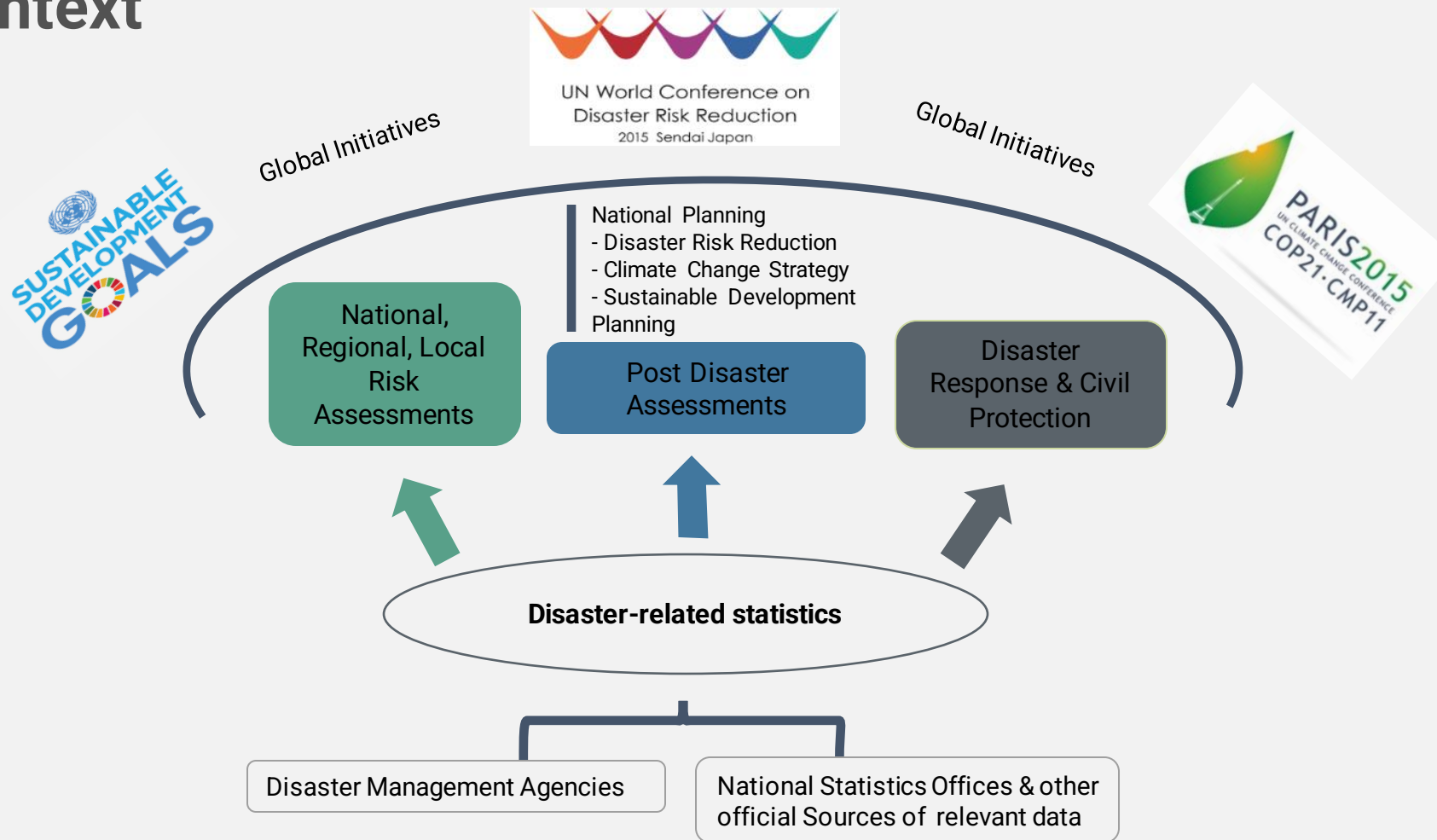


Outline

- I. Why do we need improved disaster information?
- II. What are disaster-related statistics?
- III. What constitutes the DRSF?
- IV. Support of ESCAP on Disaster-related Statistics
- V. Institutional dimension

Why do we need improved disaster information?

Policy Context



National and international applications for harmonized national disaster-related statistics

The Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Recommendations for action

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

- *“The production of high-quality data on disaster risk is a priority for disaster risk reduction practitioners. Member States must improve the standard of official risk data and broaden the application of risk assessments.”*
- *“[A] priority for Member States is the circulation and interoperability of data and risk information across domains and data systems...”*

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

- *“To identify gaps in public spending, Member States should tag and track disaster risk reduction-related expenditures based on a taxonomy of qualifying end uses and improve understanding and communication of cost-benefit of investing in risk prevention and reduction...”*

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

- *“[T]he creation of governance arrangements that support integrated understanding and management of risks across all sectors, scales and domains... is key to accelerating Sendai Framework implementation.”*

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

- *“Member States should develop governance arrangements and methodologies that enable: the integration of vulnerability data into multi-hazard early warning systems, data sharing; and the coherent use of existing data at the national level.”*

Rationale of the DRSF

Challenges

Call for improved statistics to strengthen evidence base for DRR

Countries differ in practices for compiling data and statistics related to disasters

Numerous institutions in countries collect disaster-related data, partly uncoordinated

Demand for statistical framework

Improvements to national databases on disaster risk and disaster impacts

Harmonization, comparability and consistency of methods across countries

Bridge between disaster and risk management information with socio-economic statistics

Uses of disaster-related statistics

Disaster risk mgt. planning; post-disaster assessment

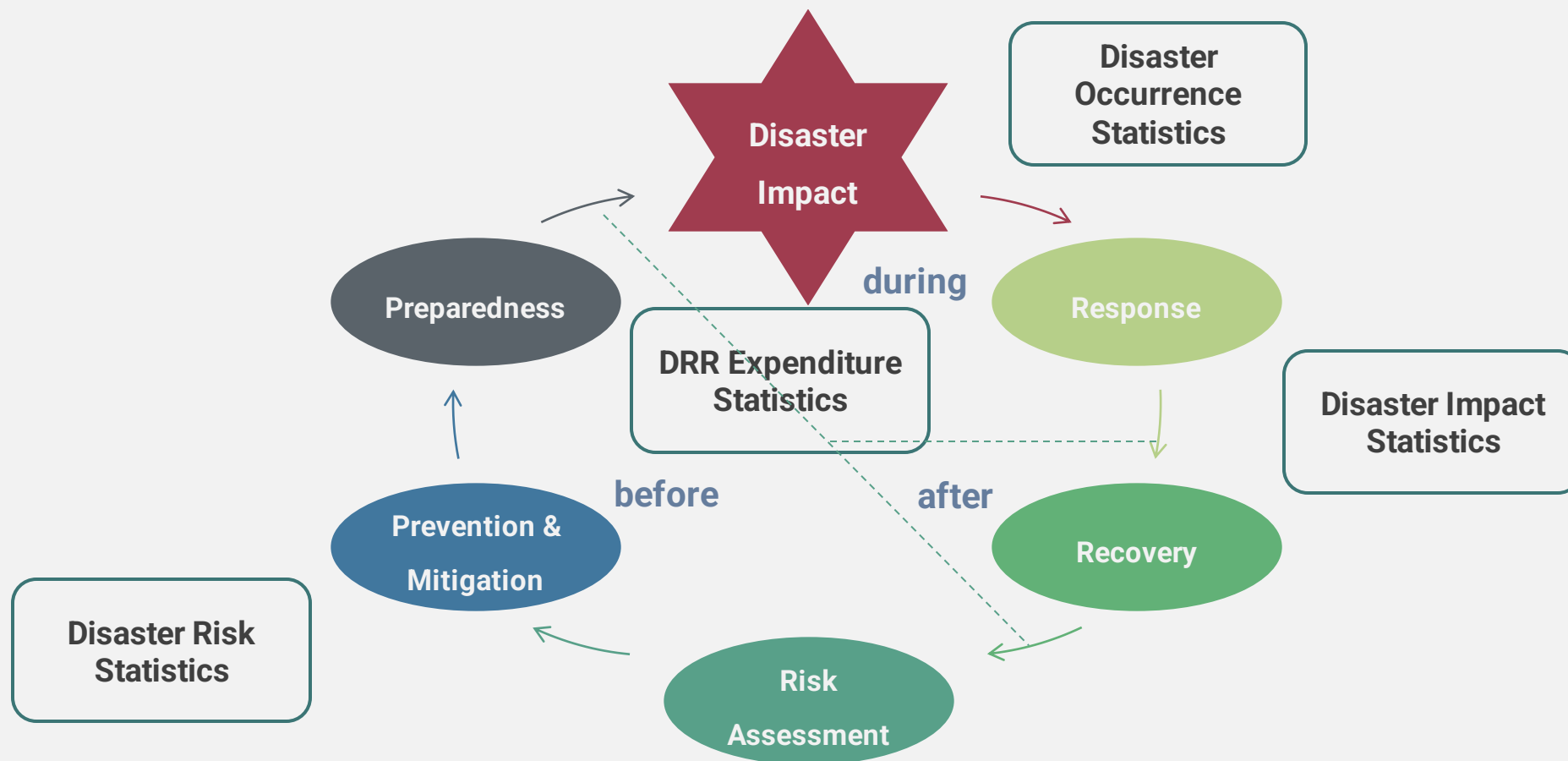
Compilation of indicators for monitoring; empirical research

Form part of the integrated sustainable development policy of the country

What are disaster-related statistics?



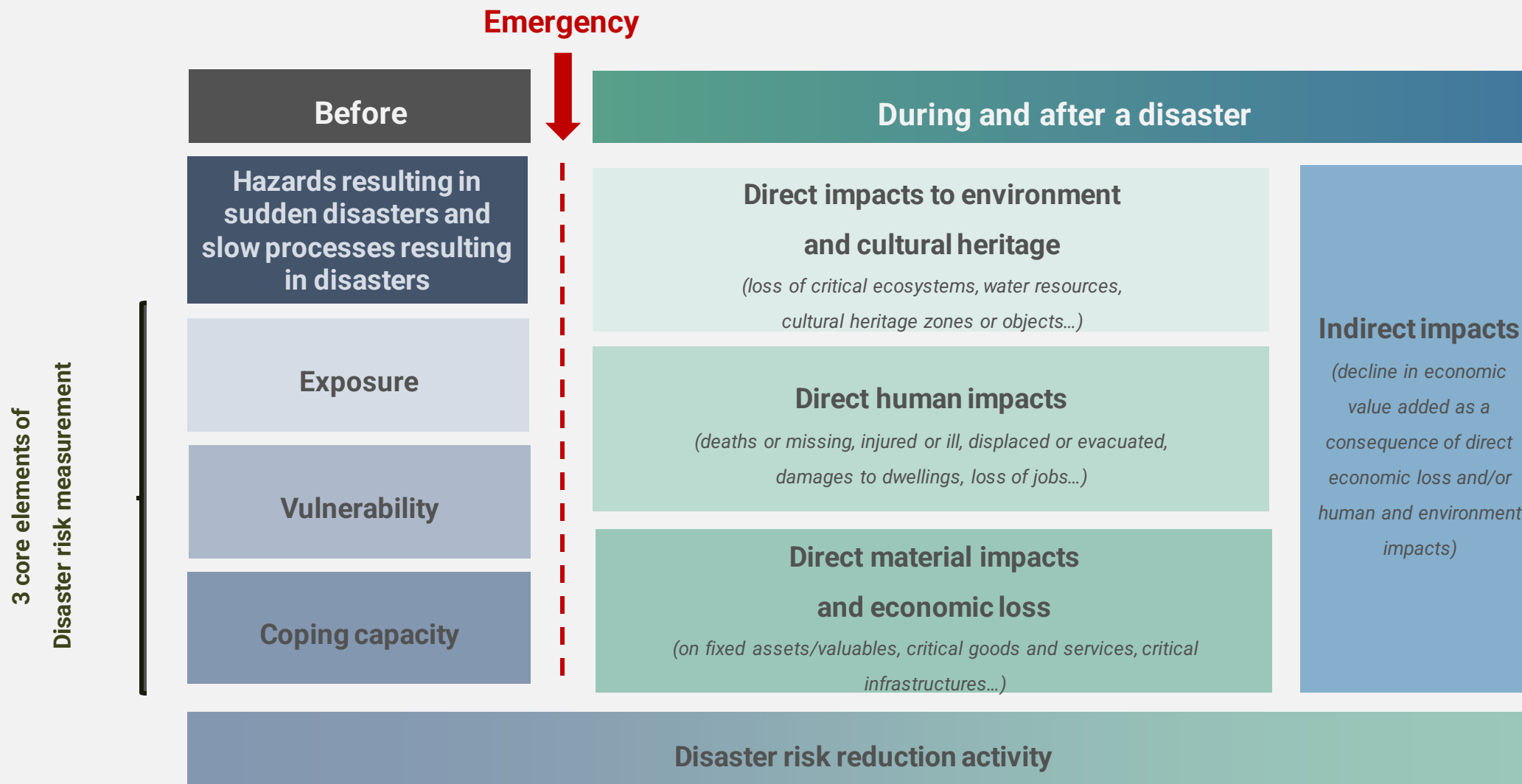
DRS and cycle of disaster risk management



Source: Diagram adapted from Thailand Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM)

What constitutes the DRSF?

Components of the DRSF



Support of ESCAP on Disaster-related Statistics

Support of ESCAP on Disaster-related Statistics

DRSF developed



Implement DRSF through Technical Working Group

- Platform for sharing of country experiences
- Maintain & expand a pool of expertise for technical support
- Develop materials for technical training
- Exchange advancements with related global and regional initiatives
- Technical assistance to countries upon request

To the TWG

- Community of Practice using **Confluence platform**, ([link](#))
- Regional Situational Analysis Report
- Five-year Strategic Plan
- Country Case Study

To the rest of the world

- **Co-chair of the Inter Agency Expert Group (IAEG) DRS**
- Development of a common statistical framework on DRS through the IAEG-DRS using the DRSF as starting point
- **Disaster-Related Statistics Practical Guides** (Disaster occurrence statistics, Economic loss)
- With SIAP: [E-learning course](#) on DRS: **national workshop**

Projects

- **Navigating Policy in Asia-Pacific with Data to Leave No One Behind**
 - NEPAL
- **Resilient and Agile NSS: WS 2.1 - Climate Change and Disaster Related Statistics**
 - Supporting beneficiary countries

Institutional dimension



Needs for coordination between NSO, NDMA and beyond

- To assure quality of statistics, these dimensions should be considered:
 - ✓ Relevance
 - ✓ Accuracy
 - ✓ Reliability
 - ✓ Timeliness
 - ✓ Punctuality
 - ✓ Accessibility
 - ✓ Clarity
 - ✓ Coherence
 - ✓ Comparability
- Conceptual harmonisation will facilitate production of impact and risk statistics.
- Classifications, definitions and methodologies should be coherent and aligned with national and international reporting frameworks

Coordination beyond NSO and NDMA

- Other stakeholder in line ministries and local governments should also be consulted and included in stakeholder meetings where relevant and possible.

For risk data governance, there is a need for

- institutional arrangements and mechanisms
- lead agency for risk data standards and quality
- data sharing protocols and mechanisms
- a comprehensive database and clearly identified role of existing data portals



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