Disaster related statistics work at UNDRR and Climate Change Statistics

Eleventh Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics
14-17 October 2024

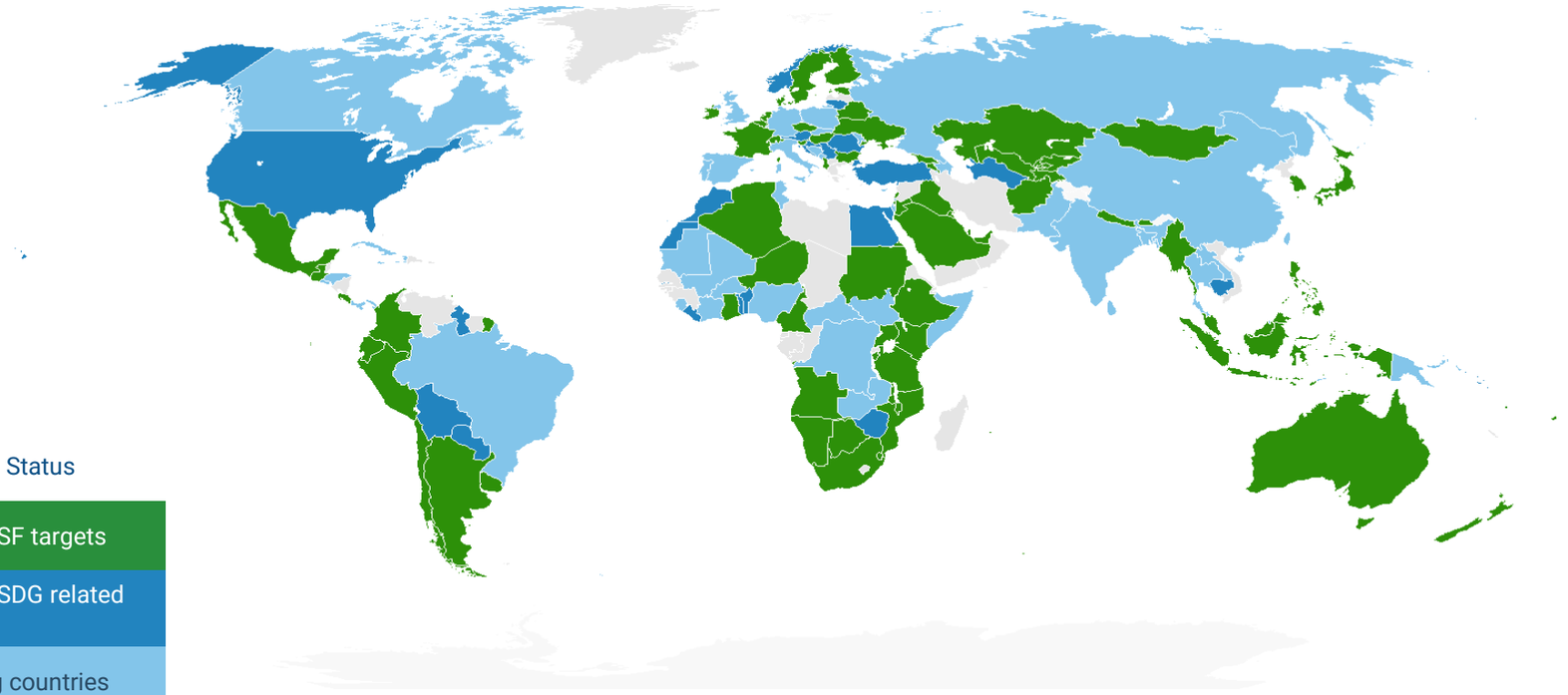
UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

Sendai Framework Monitor

As of March 2024

160 countries reporting, **2,000+** active users.



SFM Reporting Status

- Report to all 7 SF targets
- Report to all 5 SDG related targets (A-E)
- Other reporting countries
- Did not use SFM

Success lessons:

- Adequate international support
- Peer-to-peer learnings
- National capacity build-up

What still needed to be done:

- NSO and NDMA collaboration
- Technical support
- Improve capacity in all

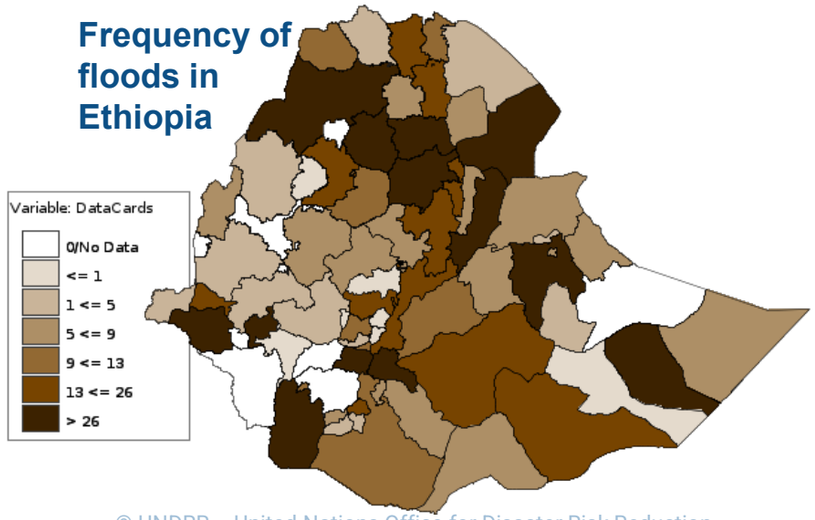
DesInventar and Loss and Damages Tracking: Understanding loss

DesInventar

Support generation of official statistics in **113+ countries**
With **subnational** disaggregated disaster **losses and damages databases**.

www.desinventar.net

Frequency of floods in Ethiopia

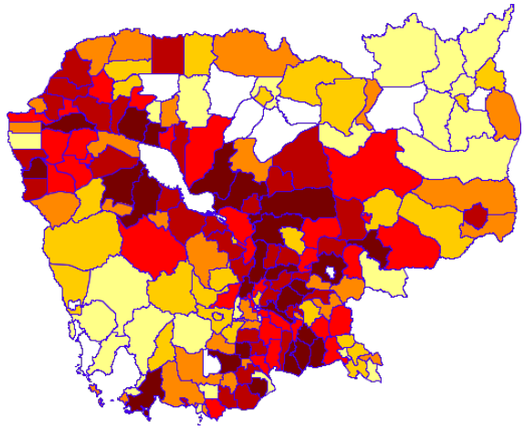


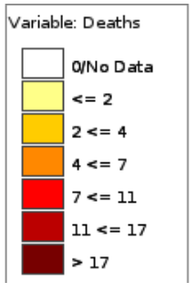
A brand-new Hazardous Event and **Losses and Damages Tracking System** is under development!

- Enable data quality enhancement (further geographic sectoral disaggregation levels, data coordination, sharing and analysis;
- Country ownership, customization;
- Innovation on connecting hazardous event – impact data following WMO cataloguing standards (CHE) and globally-agreed hazard classification and definitions (HIPs);
- Promoting statistics standardization.

MCR 2030 Making Cities Resilient

- Risk information applicable in the Paris Agreement Global Stocktake, Global Goal for Adaptation, other UNFCCC processes, Early Warnings for All.



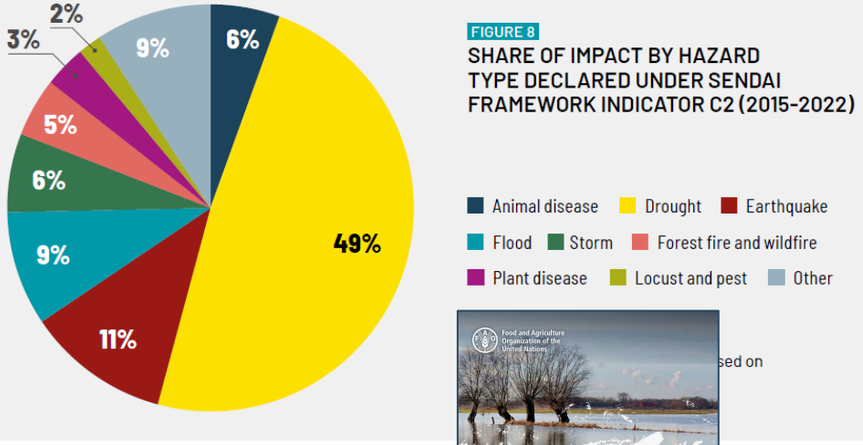


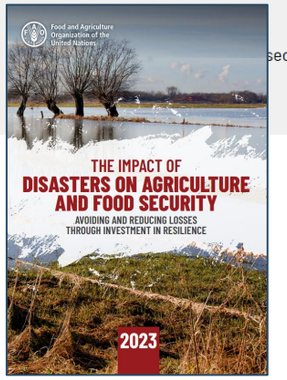
Disaster-related mortality in Cambodia

Disaster data provide insight into climate impacts

- In the last decade, disaster-related mortality is **decreasing**, while affected population is **increasing**.
- Economic loss remains **stubbornly high**.
- The are persistent headwinds in hazards impact data disaggregation:
  - About 45% of total mortality, and 33% affected population, are disaggregated by hazard types.
  - However, data for climate-related events are sparse, even with evidence of far-reaching impacts. Drought: reported by 35 countries; Heatwaves and extreme temperatures: by 7 countries.
- Inter-Agency Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics (IAEG-DRS) advances the **Global Common Framework for DRS**, to be consulted by Member States.

Top 10 leading hazard types for mortality in SFM
1. COVID-19
2. Cyclone
3. Pandemics
4. Epidemics
5. Earthquake
6. Road accident
7. Epidemia / Pandemia (Salud Pública)
8. حوادث مرورية (traffic accidents)
9. Flood
10. Thunder and Lightening





Hazard specific agricultural economic loss due to disasters

Disaster data benefit Intergovernmental Processes

VIENNA PROGRAMME OF ACTION
FOR LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
FOR THE DECADE 2014–2024

IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

5th United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5) - Doha, 23-27 January 2022

{Shared indicators}

{Potential to benefit from Sendai metrics}

Linkages between Global Goal on Adaptation and DRR

Commonalities

- Both address climate change hazards and risks.
- Both share concerns about the increasing magnitude of the climate change impacts.
- Both focus on reducing the impacts in society, economy, and the environment.

Differences

- DRR includes disasters that are unrelated to climate (e.g., Technological, Extraterrestrial).
- Traditional DRR approaches focuses primarily on rapid onset, extreme events.
- Climate change adaptation includes slow onset events that may not transpire into disasters.

Challenges

- Conceptual: lack of agreement on what counts as climate change adaptation.
- Methodological: Difficulty of designing a system that can aggregate results across scales and contexts, and attributing results to interventions.
- Data: Difficult to develop indicator and collect data to measure the extend of climate change adaptation.

Areas of contribution from the DRR community to Climate Change

- Long-standing experience and insight of hazardous events of the DRR community.
- DRR's focus on ground-level interventions (last-mile).
- Experience with indicators and data (e.g. Sendai Framework, DesInventar) provides valuable inputs to the GGA work programme on indicator development.

At the **UAE–Belém Work Programme** on indicators for **Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)**, UNDRR submitted information on SFM indicators for measuring progress towards the 11 GGA targets.

Recommendations and Way Forward

- **Enhance data availability and access:** New generation tracking system for hazardous events and losses and damages
- **Continue strengthening data standards and methods:** Inter-Agency Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics
- **Closer linkage between disaster, climate change and the GIS community:** 4th Global Expert Forum on DRS later this month in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- **Implement recommendations of the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework:** Greater data disaggregation on gender, hazard types, custom indicators, and quality and capacity enhancement.

Target A: Substantially reduce global mortality by 2030

Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally

Target C: Reduce direct disaster economic losses in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

Target D: Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and basic services disruptions

Target E: Increase national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

Target F: Enhance international cooperation for disaster reduction

Target G: Increase availability and access to early warning systems and risk information

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Thank you!

www.undrr.org/bonn

www.sendaimonitor.undrr.org
www.desinventar.net

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