

Updates on the Global Disaster-Related Statistics Framework (G-DRSF) and its linkage to climate processes

12th Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS)

23 September 2025
London, United Kingdom



Outline

- 1. Mandate and timeline of the development for Disaster-related Statistics (DRS)**
- 2. The Need for a Global Disaster-related Framework (G-DRSF)**
- 3. G-DRSF Conceptual framework and structure**
- 4. DRS Interlinkage to climate change processes, GGA, and the Global Set**
- 5. The way forward**

Mandates for Disaster-related Statistics

■ UN General Assembly

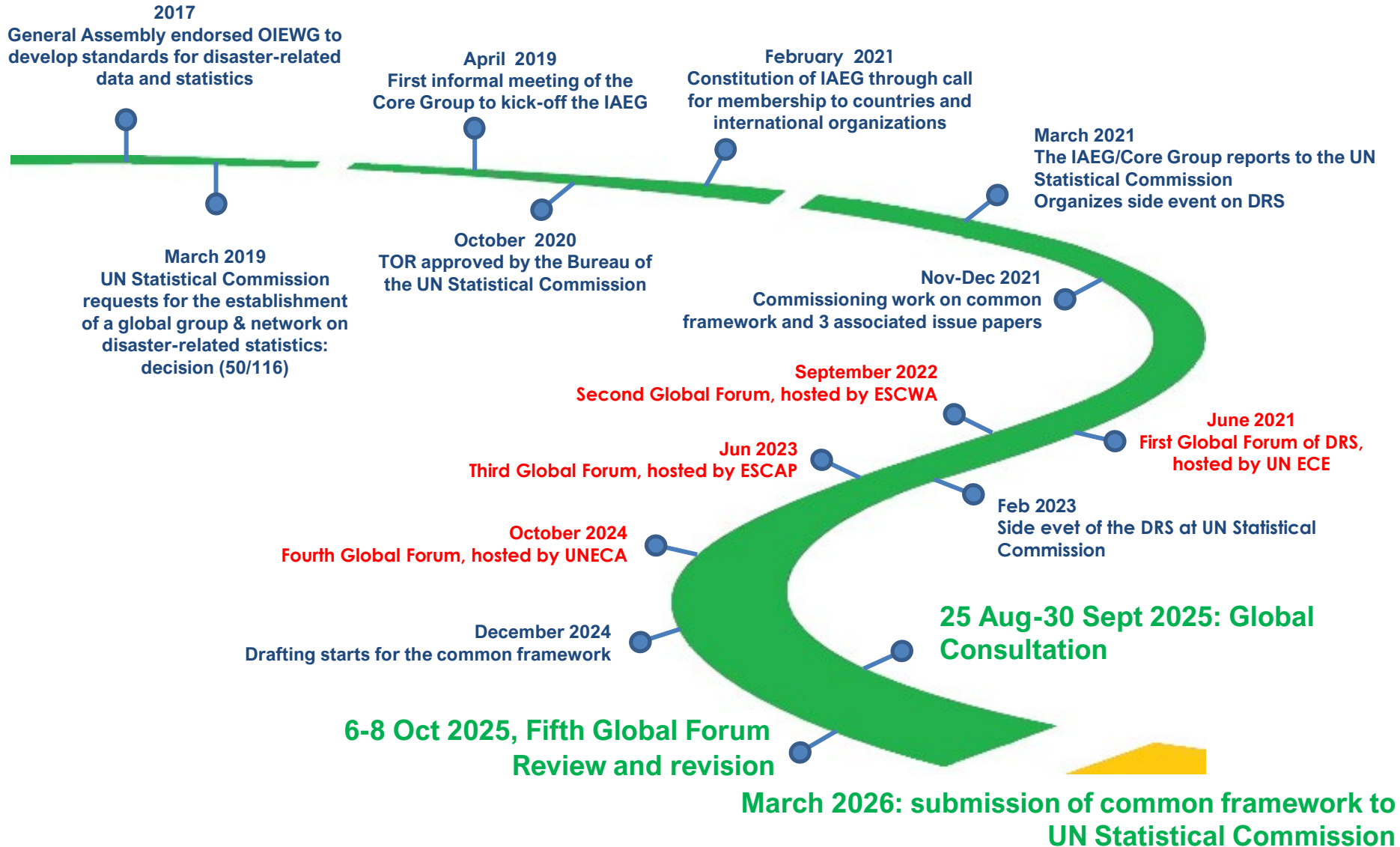
- *2017*: Endorsed Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology (OIEWG) recommendation to develop standards for disaster-related data and statistics including with engagement of national disaster risk reduction offices and national statistical offices (UNGA A/71/276).

■ UN Statistical Commission

- *2018*: Welcomed a greater focus on disaster-related statistics (49th Session, Decision 49/113).
- *2019*: Requested for the establishment of a mechanism to develop a common framework on disaster-related statistics (50th Session, Decision 50/116).
- *2020*: An inter-agency and expert group (IAEG-DRS) was established; Terms of Reference of which was approved by the Bureau of the UN Statistical Commission.
- *2021 and 2023*: Notes by the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission for information.




IAEG-DRS Activities and Roadmap




The Need for the G-DRSF

- Disaster-related statistics (DRS) enable countries to understand their multi-hazard risks, occurrences, impacts, to help guide investment and policies, and is crucial in monitoring losses and damages, informing climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Although many key data producers collect and compile DRS, there is not always a consistency in key terminologies, methodology, and data collection guidelines. Capacity remains limited, and in many cases, data are fragmented.
- The global DRS community need a common statistical framework to produce and utilize consistent, compatible, timely and cross-sectoral high-quality DRS.
- IAEG-DRS is tasked to create a statistical framework, known as the G-DRSF, to overcome these challenges, and to countries increase their statistical capacity in producing statistics for existing frameworks, such as Sendai Framework, SDG, and the Global Set.
- G-DRSF therefore focuses on three key measurement areas of DRS: risk, occurrences/impacts, expenditure accounts, and is consist of six main chapters.


Frameworks and guidelines related to *collecting* and *compiling* disaster data, statistics and indicators



Technical Guidance for Reporting SFDRR ([UNDRR](#))




A Set of Core Disaster-risk-related Indicators ([ECE/CES](#))




The Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators and the Implementation Guidelines ([UNSD](#))


Many other relevant guidelines on coordination, classifications, governance, etc.




SNA – System of National Accounts 2008 ([UNSD](#)) – *upcoming 2025 update*



SEEA – System of Environmental-Economic Accounting ([UNSD](#))




DRSF – Disaster-related Statistics Framework ([ESCAP](#))




Recommendations on the Role of Official Statistics in Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters ([ECE/CES](#))




FDES – Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics ([UNSD](#))




Handbook for Disaster Assessment ([ECLAC](#))




PDNA – Post-disaster Need Assessment Vol. A & B (EC-UNDP-World Bank)



Hazard Information Profiles ([UNDRR-ISC](#))




DaLA – Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment ([World Bank](#))



WHO Technical Guidance Notes on Sendai Framework Reporting for Ministries of Health ([WHO](#))



Methodology for Damage and Loss Assessment in Agriculture ([FAO](#))



Other governance frameworks and classifications related to disaster risk and impacts

● ● ● Others...

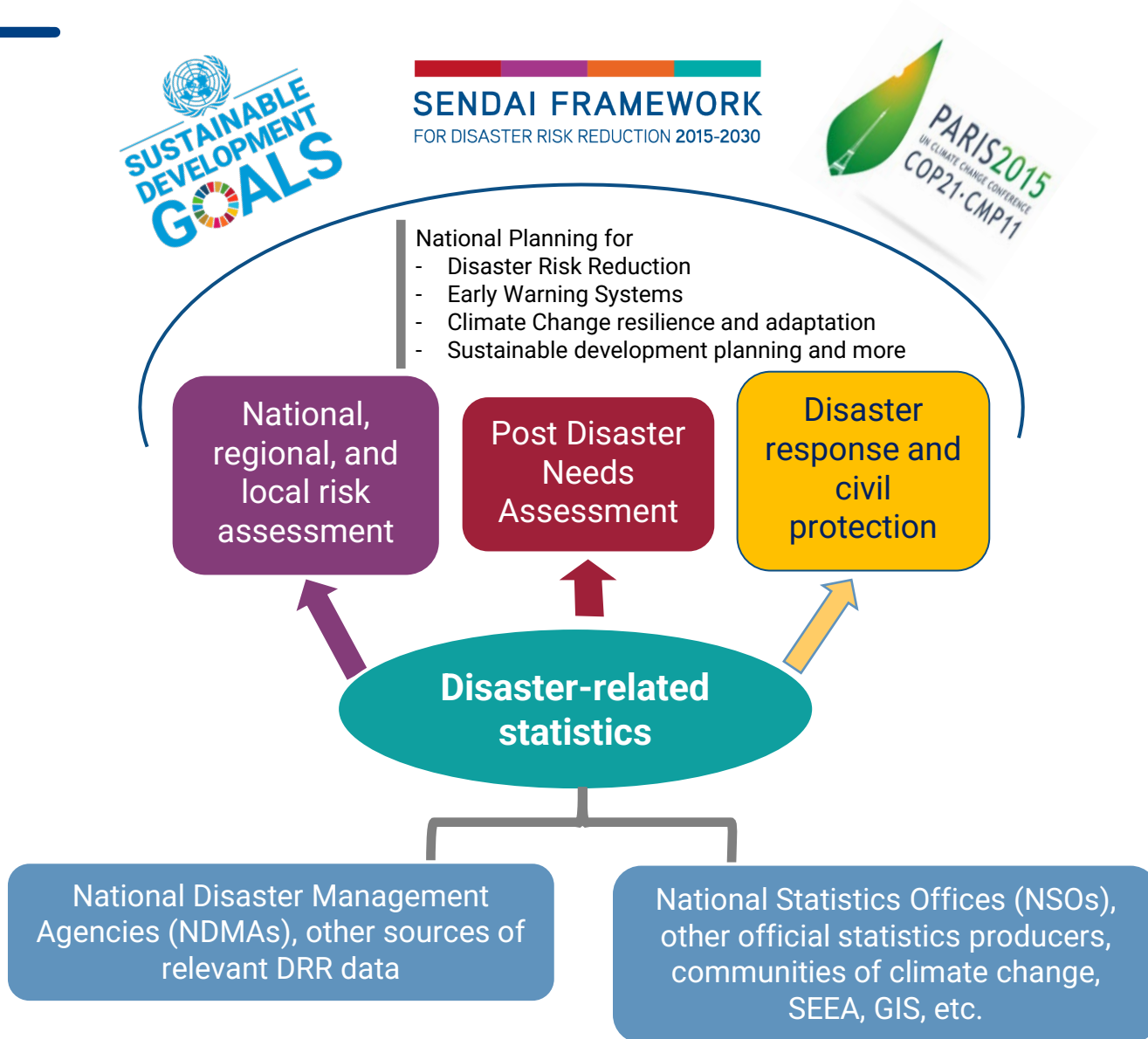
Indicators

Accounts

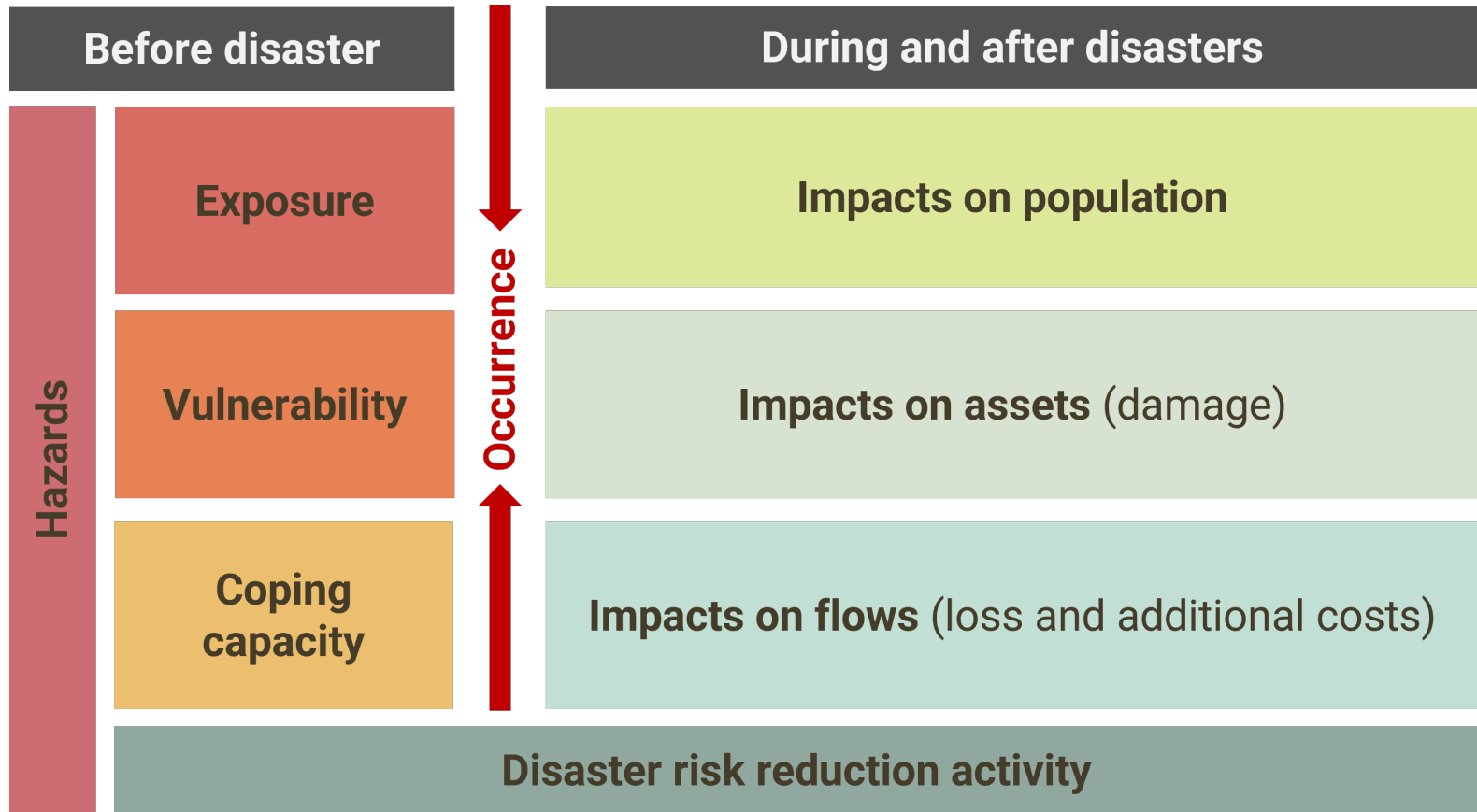
Statistics

Data

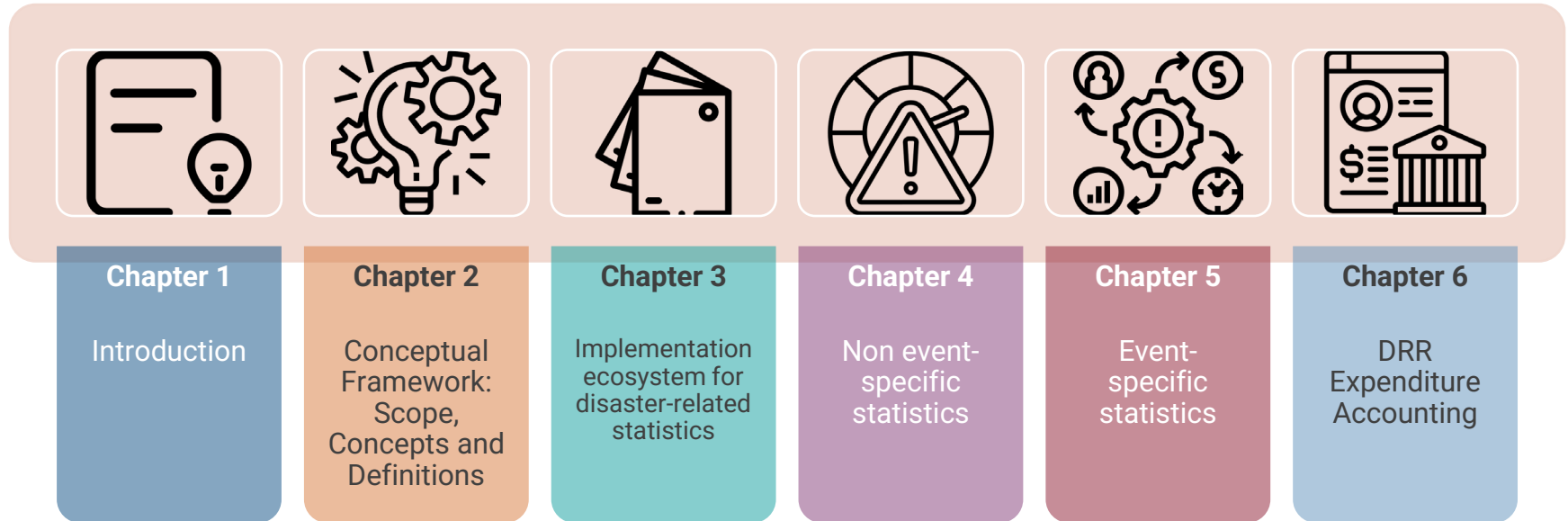
Producers and Users of Disaster-related Statistics



G-DRSF Conceptual framework



The G-DRSF Structure

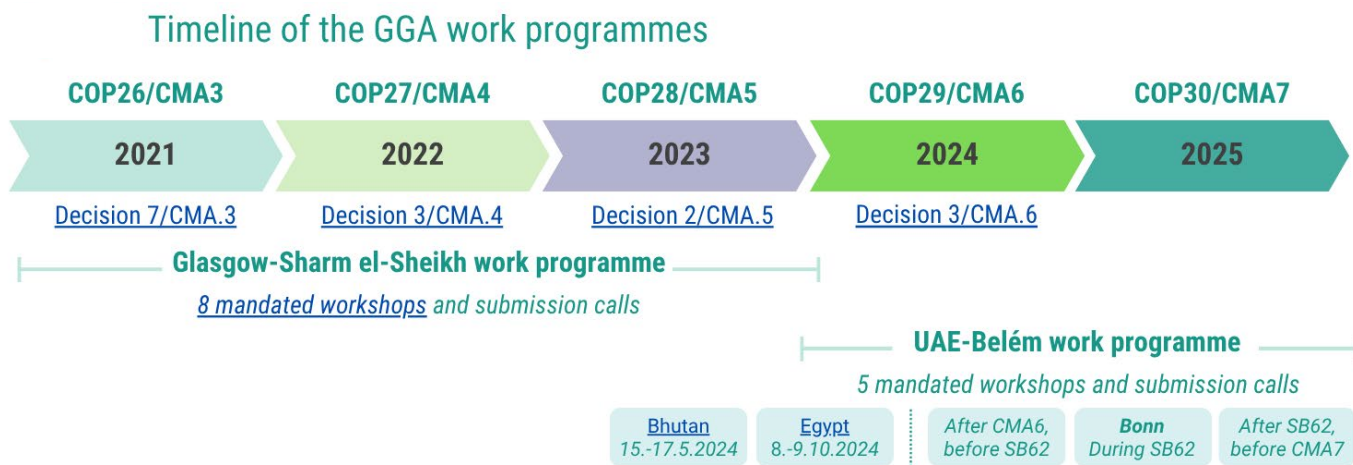


Key measurement areas:

- Non event-specific Statistics: exposure, vulnerability, coping capacity.
- Event-specific Statistics: occurrences, impacts on population, assets (damages), and flows (losses and additional costs).
- DRR activities and expenditure accounts.

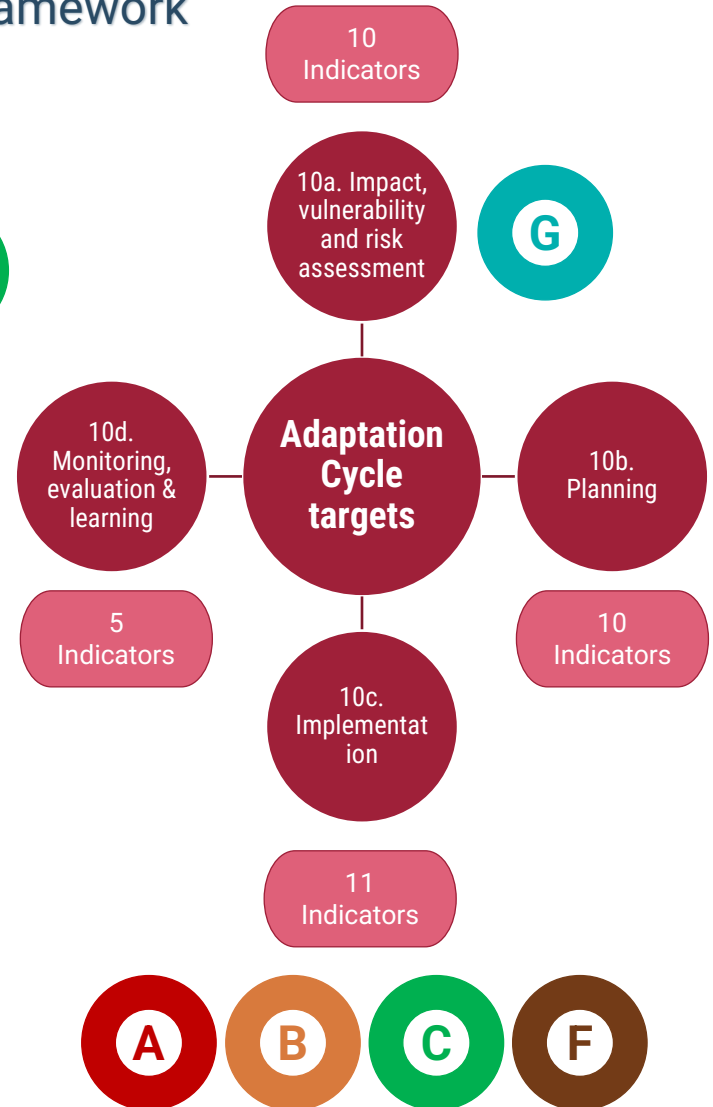
G-DRSF Helps to Inform Climate Change Processes

- The G-DRSF enables the global, regional, national and local climate communities to design targeted, accountable, and equitable **adaptation measures**, track **impacts**, and respond to **loss and damage**.
- Strengthened disaster-related statistics supports the ongoing implementation of the UAE–Belém work programme on **Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)** indicators, established under Paris Agreement Article 7 to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability.
- 78 experts convened under the SB Chairs, compiled from approx. 10,000 indicators to the final submitted list of 100 proposed indicators to COP30 at Belém.
- Several proposed indicators are based on or modified from the Sendai Framework.



Global Goal on Adaptation: 11 Targets

Related Sendai Framework Targets



Understanding disaster-related statistics is important to the Climate Process and the Global Set

The Global Set contains 16 indicators and 7 statistics that address disasters. They include indicators in the areas of:

- **Impacts:** focus on disasters and hazardous events occurrences, mortality, morbidity, economic, and infrastructure losses.
- **Vulnerability:** population living in hazard-prone areas.
- **Adaptation:** focus on expenditures, insurance costs, disaster strategies, disaster shelters, early warning, awareness and education.

Toolkits and guidelines support the production and utilization of climate change and disaster-related statistics, promotes institutional collaboration:

- Global Set Implementation Guidelines; and the Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT),
- Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) guidelines; Damage, Loss, and Needs Assessment (DaLA) guidance notes,
- Technical Guidance of the Sendai Framework,
- And more!

G-DRSF helps countries to improve capacity for producing the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

Impacts

- 39. Frequency of hazardous events and disasters
- 27. Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters
- 40. Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters
- 41. Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters
- 42. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
- 43. Number of climate refugees, climate migrants and persons displaced by climate change
- 75. Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters
- 76. Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters
- 80. Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters

Chapter 5: Event specific statistics

Occurrences

Impacts

Sendai Framework
Targets A, B, C, D

G-DRSF helps countries to improve capacity for producing the Global Set Indicators and Statistics

Vulnerability

- 102: Proportion of population living in non-coastal hazard-prone areas

Adaptation

- 133. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
- 134. Coverage of disaster shelters per capita
- 136. Coverage of early warning systems

- Chapter 4: Non-event specific statistics: exposure, vulnerability and coping capacity**

- Chapter 6: Disaster risk reduction expenditure accounting**

Sendai Framework
Targets E, F, G

The Global Consultation of the G-DRSF

The Global Consultation Period

- 25 August – 30 September 2025

Audience

- NSOs
- NDMAs
- Regional Economic Commissions
- Experts from GIS, SEEA, Climate Change communities, academia.

Response

- Coordinated response among NSOs, NDMAs, and relevant agencies.

Feedback

- General comments for the G-DRSF.
- Specific technical comments and suggestions for each chapter.

The Way Forward

- Global Consultation: 25 Aug – 30 September 2025.
- Webinar series: first webinar on 16 September, and more to come.
- Feedback analyses and edit the G-DRSF: from October 2025.
- 5th Global Expert Forum on Producers and Users of Disaster-related Statistics: 6-8 Oct 2025, 9:00-12:00 (UTC-3, Chile time), virtual event.
- Report to the Statistical Commission: late November 2025.
- Background document to the 57th Statistical Commission.
- For consideration at the 57th Statistical Commission: March 2026.