## Towards a common statistical framework on disaster-related statistics







Why a common statistical framework on disaster-related statistics?

#### Two main demands

- Guidance on the production, dissemination and use of disasterrelated statistics to inform risk informed development
- Facilitation on reporting to internationally agreed development agendas as they relate to DRR

Key milestones of disaster-related statistics under the purview of UN Statistical Commission

UN Statistical Commission at its 50th session (decision 50/116) requested for establishment of a formal mechanism and network of experts on disaster-related statistics to progress a common statistical framework on disaster-related statistics. In response:

- a) an Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) was established by UNSD/DESA, UNESCAP, UNECE, UNECLAC, UNESCWA, UNECA and UNDRR. About 90 countries and relevant international partners have joined the IEAG as members with nominees from National Statistical Organizations (NSOs) and focal institutions for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
- b) The CES Task Force on Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters supported by UNECE and the IAEG have organized the first Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Disaster-related Statistics in June 2021.

Building on foundational work undertaken at the regional level

Review of existing guidance in disaster-related statistics for building a research agenda

- Disaster-related statistics Framework (DRSF) (UNESCAP): UN Statistical Commission expressed appreciation for the leading role of UNESCAP in advancing the initial methodological development of this work through DRSF.
- Role of Official Statistics in Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters Conference of European Statisticians (UNECE)
- Harmonized Methodological Framework for Measuring Disaster-Related Indicators Pertaining to SDGs and the Sendai Framework (UNECLAC)
- Hazard Definition & Classification Review and Hazard Information Profiles
  (UNDRR/ISC) (link to Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators –
  e.g. Frequency of hazardous events and disasters)

## Relation to climate change related statistics

- Disaster—related statistics framework not a monitoring framework
- Does not create new indicators but supports the reporting against agreed indicators
- Such indicators may be as agreed within National Statistical Systems or through multi-lateral agreements
- Sendai Framework indicators approved by OIEWG as per GA Resolution
  A/71/644 and also contribute to SDG indicators related to disaster risk reduction
  (DRR) as approved by the IAEG-SDG
- Hence alignment of climate change indicators related to DRR with Sendai Framework indicators reduces reporting fatigue for Member States (link to the Global Set – e.g. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (SDG 11.5.1))
- On the same lines, common statistical framework on disaster—related could provide a common methodological foundation for reporting

## Indicative scope of a common statistical framework

#### Key areas of current focus:

- a) Economic losses attributed to disasters, (link to the Global Set e.g. Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) (SDG 11.5.2))
- b) Disaster Risk Reduction Expenditure (DRRE) satellite accounting;
- c) Environmental and ecosystem-related disaster losses.

Few cross-cutting topics for further research

- Gender perspective on disaster-related statistics
- Geo-spatial information

#### Key upcoming steps

- Development of structure of the common statistical framework by end of 2021
- Draft of Issue papers on identified research topics by end 2021
- Global consultation on draft common statistical framework around Second Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Disaster-related Statistics by June 2022
- Proposed common statistical framework submitted for consideration by the UN Statistical Commission at its 54th session in Mar 2023

# Thank you



