Measuring hazardous events and disasters

Introduction to the session

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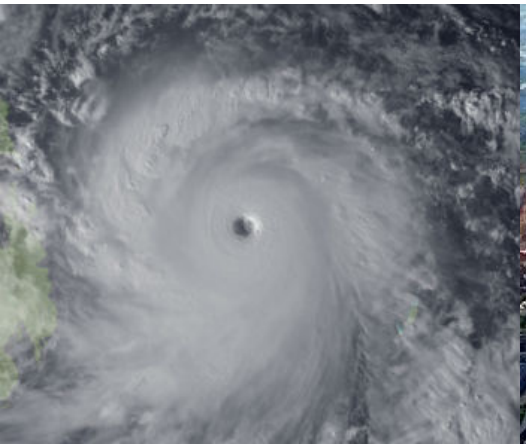
Geneva, 3 October 2018



Main objectives of the session

- Informing about most recent developments relevant for measuring hazardous events and disasters (UNESCAP, UNECE, UNISDR, WMO)
- Learning from country examples (Brazil, Ireland)
- Developing ideas about future activities
- Discussion:
  - What are the main obstacles for NSOs to produce statistics on hazardous events and disasters?
  - What is needed to further strengthen capacity and knowledge, and what could the roles of International Organisations be?

Important international documents (drafted and/or recently published)

Report of the OIEWG on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction: Approved by GA in February 2017

- Suggests Sendai Framework Indicators
- Clarifies key terms and definitions
- Calls for involvement of National Statistical Offices

Technical guidance for monitoring and reporting on progress in achieving the global targets of the Sendai Framework (UNISDR, 2018)

- Defines SF indicator methodologies
- Clarifies hazard classification to be used
- Provides guidance for data compilers

Important international documents (drafted and/or recently published)

Disaster Related Statistical Framework (UNESCAP 2018)

- Statistical framework
- Basic range of disaster-related statistics

SDGs Indicators

- Statistical frameworks
- Metadata

Recommendations on measuring hazardous events and disasters (UNECE, draft)

- Clarifying the role of NSOs
- Recommendations for implementation

Other important developments

- First cycle of monitoring progress on implementing the SF is currently ongoing

- United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) at its 49th session (March 2018) welcomed a greater focus on disaster-related statistics given the importance of the Sendai Framework for Disaster-risk Reduction and requested a separate agenda item on this topic building on existing work in UNESCAP, UNECE and UNISDR

Country examples

- Country examples have already been presented at previous Expert Fora, and they provided important input for the work of the CES Task Force on "Measuring extreme events and disasters".
- Country examples presented and discussed in 2016 and 2017:
  - Armenia: Official statistics on hazardous events and disasters and emergency protocol
  - Italy: Mandate and role of the NSO, data availability
  - Turkey: Role of NSO, underlying legislation, disaster database and information products
  - Mexico: Role of NSO, use of geospatial information
- Country examples presented today:
  - Brazil: Establishing policies and formalising information production after a disaster in 2011
  - Ireland: NSO Climate data rescue project

Programme of this session

14:30 - 17:30	**Session 4: Measurement of extreme events and disasters** **Session Chair: Angela Ferruzza, National Institute of Statistics of Italy, UNECE Task Force Chair**
14:30 - 14:40	Introduction to the session (Session Chair and UNECE)
14:40 - 15:00	Disaster-related Statistical Framework: A new international guideline for NSOs (Rikke Munk-Hansen, UN-ESCAP)
15:00 - 15:20	The roles of NSOs in measuring extreme events and disasters: Draft report of the UNECE Task Force (Giovanna Tagliacozzo, National Institute of Statistics of Italy)
15:20 - 15:40	Technical guidance for monitoring and reporting on progress in achieving the global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Experiences from the first cycle of monitoring (Rahul Sengupta, UNISDR)
15:40 - 16:00	**Coffee/tea break**
16:00 - 16:20	WMO initiative to standardize data collection of weather, water, climate and space weather extreme events (James Douris, WMO)
16:20 - 16:40	Country example Brazil (Denise Kronemberger, Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE)
16:40 - 17:00	Country example Ireland: Identifying Extreme Weather Events through an NSO Climate Data Rescue Project (Paul McElvaney and Dimitri Cernize, Central Statistical Office of Ireland)
17:00 - 17:30	Discussion: What are the main obstacles for NSOs to produce statistics on hazardouse events and disasters, and how could they be overcome?