Measuring hazardous events and disasters

Conclusions

Geneva, 4 October 2018

Main results of the session

- Transforming **data to statistics** in the production of Sendai and SDG indicators and Climate change indicators is one of the crucial point for NSOs.

- **Integrated approach** from different perspectives and **interlinkages** among environmental, economic, social and geographical data together to produce the statistical information.

- **Cooperation of international institutions** (WMO, UNISDR, …) **by involving the statistical community** is essential to develop clear classifications and definitions that can concretely be used in producing the statistics and indicators in a coherent way to measure and monitor SDGs, Sendai and Paris Agreement.

- **Align all relevant components and bridge different competencies** to promote cooperation among international institutions and National Statistical Systems and to have a **common language** for all actors.

- **Step by step process**: it is necessary to think about **core activities** and **core indicators** to concentrate the efforts of **NSO and of National Statistical Systems** to produce statistical information from **Global to National and Local level**, using not only traditional sources but also geographical data and administrative data and big data.

Main results of the session

- The **CES Recommendations** on measuring hazardous events and disasters are currently being drafted and will be reference for NSO. The draft will be presented to the CES Bureau in February 2019, developing **tailor made national road maps**

- The recently published **UNESCAP Disaster-related Statistical Framework (DRSF)** an the draft **CES Recommendations** are complementary

- The session provided a **platform** for different international organizations and countries to present their related activities. More work still needs to be done to **harmonise** production of statistics and indicators: common hazard classifications for measuring extreme climate and weather events (**WMO** classification) and for monitoring of disasters (**IRDR** classification) still require more attention

- The examples provided by **Brazil** and **Ireland** showcased involvement of NSOs in different roles in disaster-risk management and climate analysis. The case of Brazil showed how traditional statistical data can be improved to be fit fur purpose, the Irish example showcased an additional role that an NSO can have (climate data rescue).

- Participants requested **to continue exchange of knowledge and experience among international organizations and among NSOs.** Therefore, it is recommended to dedicate a full day for this topic at the next Expert Forum. This could be for example in form of a **one-day back-to-back meeting in addition to a 2 days Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Climate Change-related Statistics.**