



Statistical Offices Role in measuring extreme Events and Disasters

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Expert Forum for producers and users of climate change-related statistics (5-7 October 2016, Geneva)



Task Force on measuring extreme events and disasters (started 2015)

Conference of European Statisticians (CES) decided to launch this work based on the in-depth review.

Members:

Italy (Chair)	Eurostat
Armenia	Joint Research Centre of the European Union (JRC)
Kazakhstan	UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
Mexico	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP)
Moldova	World Health Organization (WHO)
New Zealand	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
Nigeria	
South Africa	
Turkey	



Terms of Reference

http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/ece/ces/bur/2015/February/05-ToR_TF_on_Measuring_Extreme_Events_and_Disasters.pdf

Objectives:

- Clarify the role of official statistics.
- Identify practical steps how NSOs can support disaster management and risk reduction.
- Identify main data needs and data sources. Take into account SDGs.
- Identify needs for harmonisation of classifications, terms and definitions
- Cooperate with the UN agencies and other international organisations working in this area.
- Draft recommendations

Important related process: OEIWG on Indicators and Terminology - which develops the indicators and the related terminology to measure progress in the achievement of the Sendai Framework Targets



STATISTICS RELATED TO EXTREME EVENTS AND DISASTERS (EED) SURVEY FOR NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICES (APRIL 2016)

39 countries replied to the survey:

Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Armenia, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine.

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The survey consisted of 5 parts:

- Part A - General questions: institutions /agencies responsible for producing EED statistics ; role of NSOs**
- Part B - Occurrence of EED**
- Part C - Impact indicators of EED**
- Part D - Geospatial information related to EED and confidentiality**
- Part E - Challenges, outlook**

MAIN RESULTS from parts A, E

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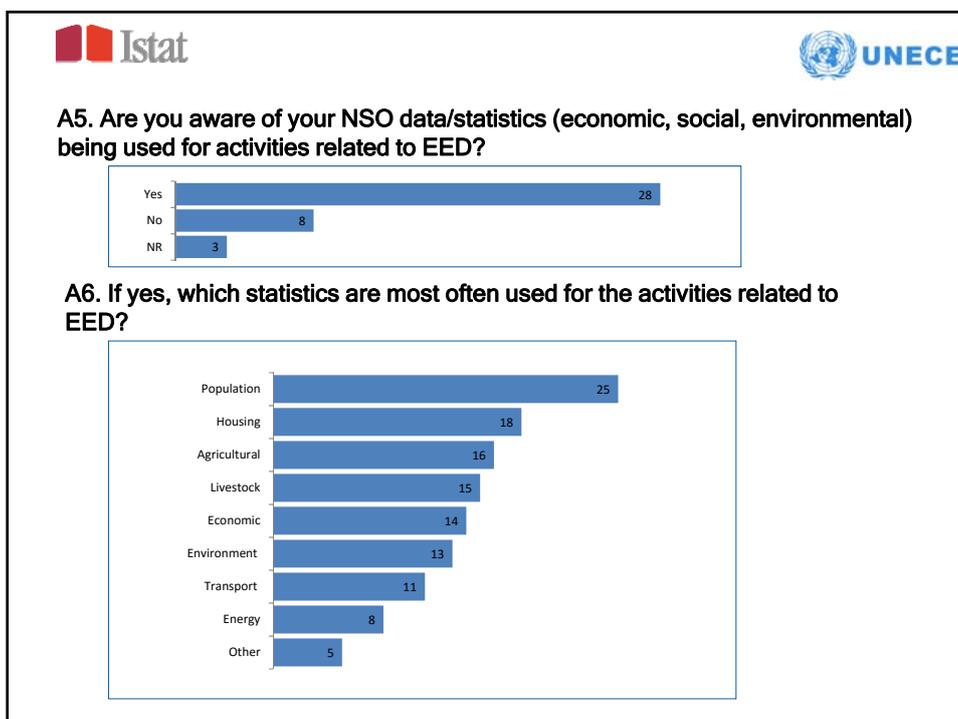
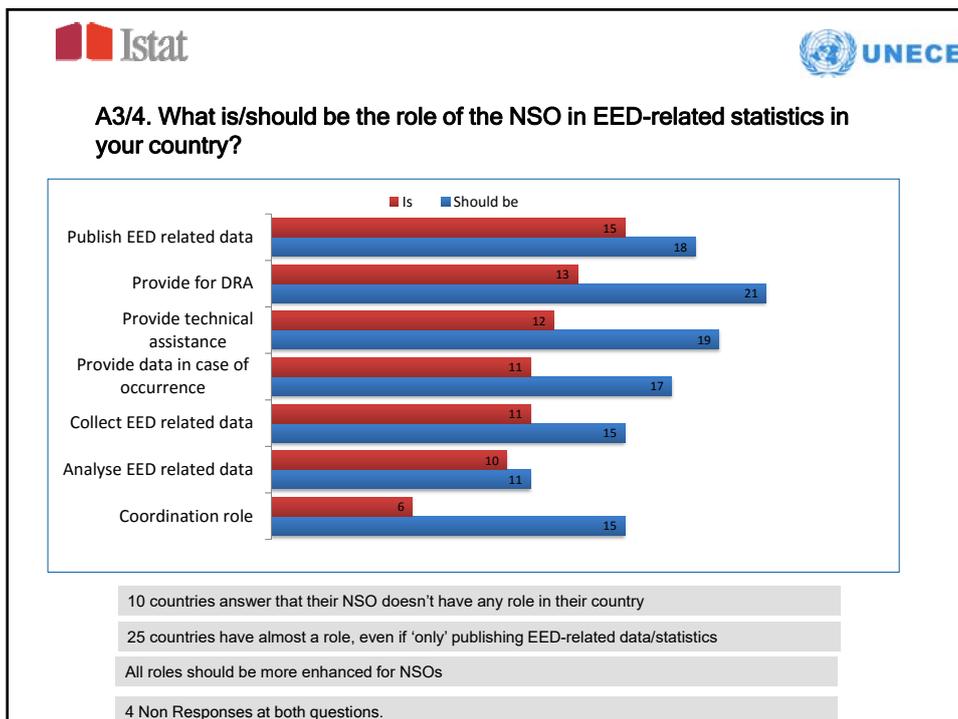
A1. Which institutions/agencies are responsible for producing EED-related statistics in your country?

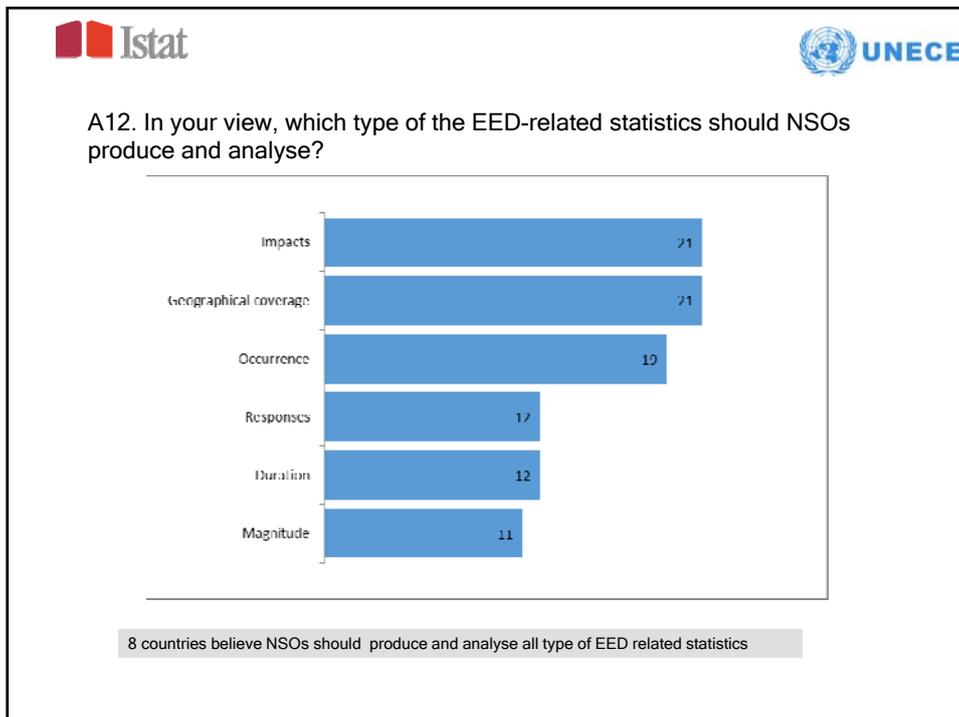
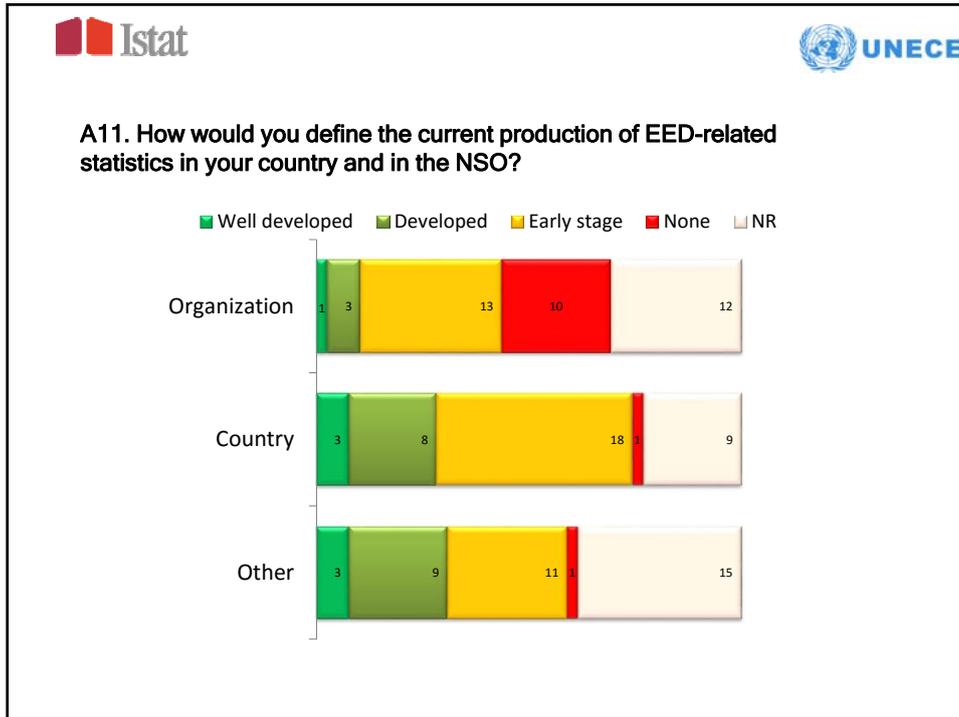
Institution	Number of Countries
Ministry	21
Nat Meteorolog Service	18
NDMA	17
Other	15
National Statistical Office	13
National Environm Agency	11
No production	5
University	5

Of the 31 countries (of 39) replying they have production of EED statistics:

N. of institutes producing EED:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
Frequency	10	4	5	6	2	3	1	31

- in 10 cases data are produced by 1 institute;
 - more than one institute is involved in the production in the other countries, up to 7 different institutes in Mexico.



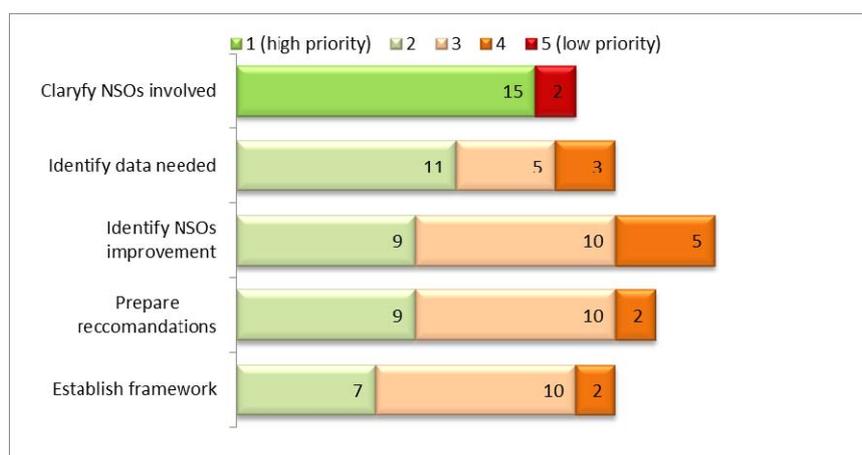




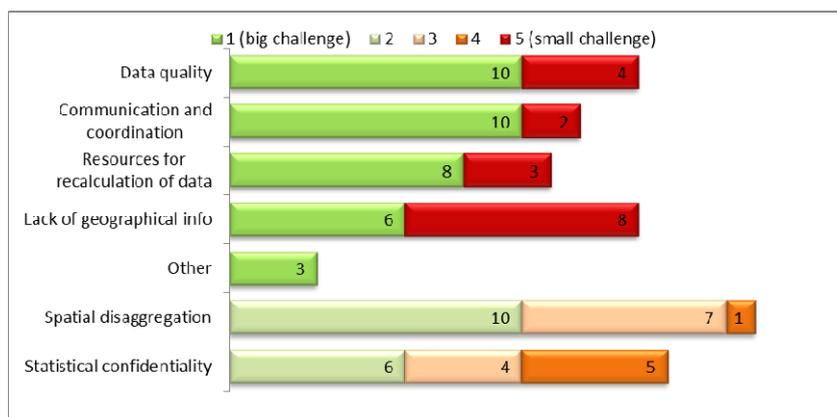
E4. In your view, which are the priority areas in EED related statistics for which guidelines, recommendations, best practices, international standards, etc., would be needed?



E6. In your view, would it be helpful to:



E8. What are the main challenges in providing the needed statistics and geospatial data quickly for emergency response purposes?



Conclusions

- In most countries NSOs are not responsible for EED-related statistics
- Most NSOs consider themselves as being at an early development stage or do not yet produce EED-related statistics.
- There is a wide range of national institutions producing these kind of statistics (1-7)
- Most NSOs believe they should play a bigger role in producing EED-related statistics, including taking up the coordination role.
- In most countries official statistics are used for EED-related activities (population statistics, housing statistics, agriculture statistics, etc.) by other agencies
- Data needs for quick emergency response cannot always be served by NSOs, due to problems with spatial disaggregation, data quality and lack of communication and coordination.
- Statistical confidentiality is a constraint in sharing important data for EED policies and analysis
- Guidelines, recommendations, best practices, international standards etc. would be needed primarily for methodology, definitions and the integration of geospatial information.



Conclusions:

It is still a long way to improve EED-related statistics. Countries are at different stages on this road.

International Organisations play an important role:

- A **conceptual framework** is needed, which allows official statistics to serve different policy frameworks in a coherent and consistent way, including SDG indicators, Sendai Framework indicators, Paris Agreement on Climate Change, etc.
- **International comparability** is essential - methodological standards, classifications, recommendations and guidance are needed
- Providing **platforms for sharing experiences and good practices**

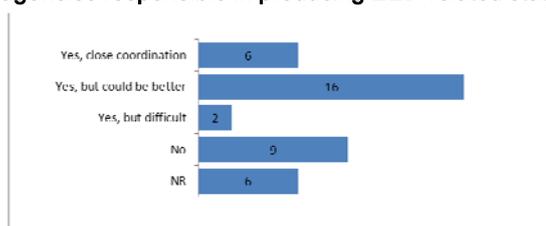


Thank you very much for your attention!

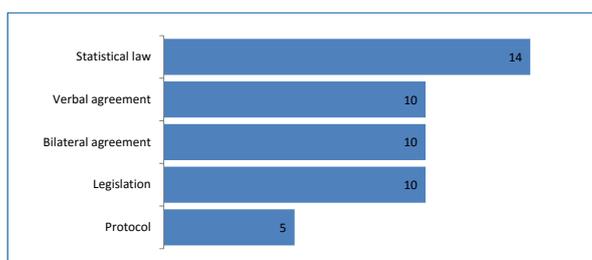
See following slides for more information on survey results

ANNEX – Other results of the survey

A7. Is there institutional coordination between your organization and the other institutions/ agencies responsible in producing EED-related statistics?

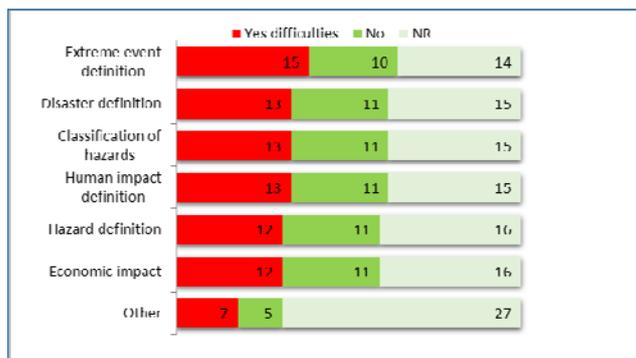


A8. If yes, what is the basis for this coordination?

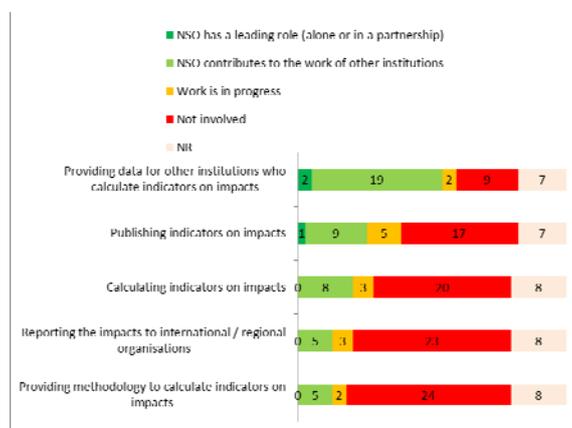




A10. Does the NSO have difficulties in the classification/definition/terminology of EED-related statistics?



C1. Is the NSO involved in activities related to measuring the impacts of extreme events and disasters (EED)?

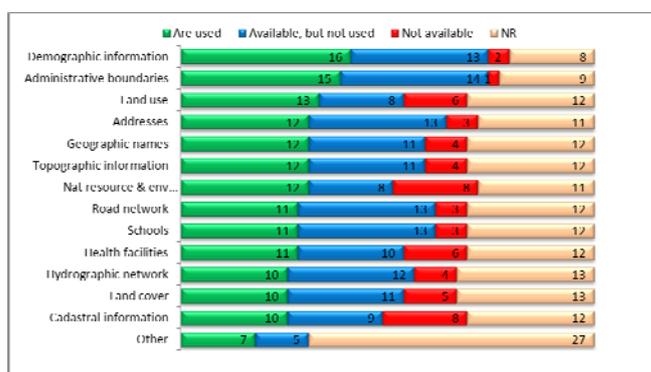




D1. Are statistical and geographical data integrated for producing EED-related statistic...

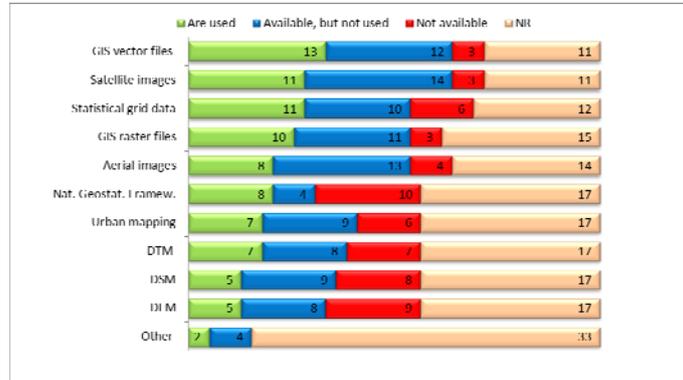


D2. What kind of geo-referenced data are used or could be used in producing EED-related statistics in the NSO?

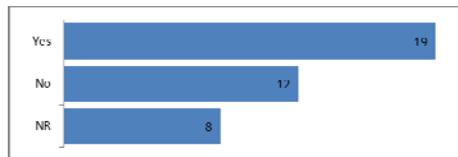




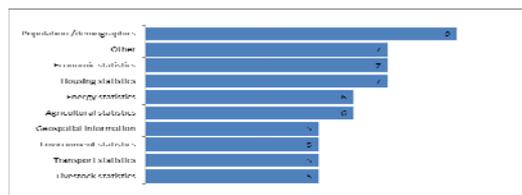
D3. In which formats geo-referenced data are used or could be used in producing EED-related statistics in the NSO?



E1. Does confidentiality limit sharing of important data for EED policies and analysis?



E2. What kind of data is not available due to confidentiality?



E3. What are the main problems the NSO is facing when compiling or contributing to the compilation of EED-related statistics?

