

Introduction to the Disaster-related Statistics Framework (DRSF)

Global Webinar on Strengthening Climate Change and Disaster-
Related Statistics: Needs, Priorities, and Action

Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Western Asia

3-4 May 2023

Outline

- I. Why do we need improved disaster information?
- II. What are disaster-related statistics?
- III. What constitutes the DRSF?
- IV. Use of disaster-related statistics

I. WHY DO WE NEED IMPROVED DISASTER INFORMATION?

Rationale of the DRSF

Challenges

Call for improved statistics to **strengthen evidence base** for DRR

Countries **differ** in practices for **compiling data and statistics** related to disasters

Numerous **institutions** in countries collect disaster-related data, partly **uncoordinated**

Demand for statistical framework

Improvements to national **databases** on disaster **risk** and disaster **impacts**

Harmonization, comparability and consistency of methods across countries

Bridge between **disaster and risk management information** with **socio-economic statistics**

Uses of disaster-related statistics

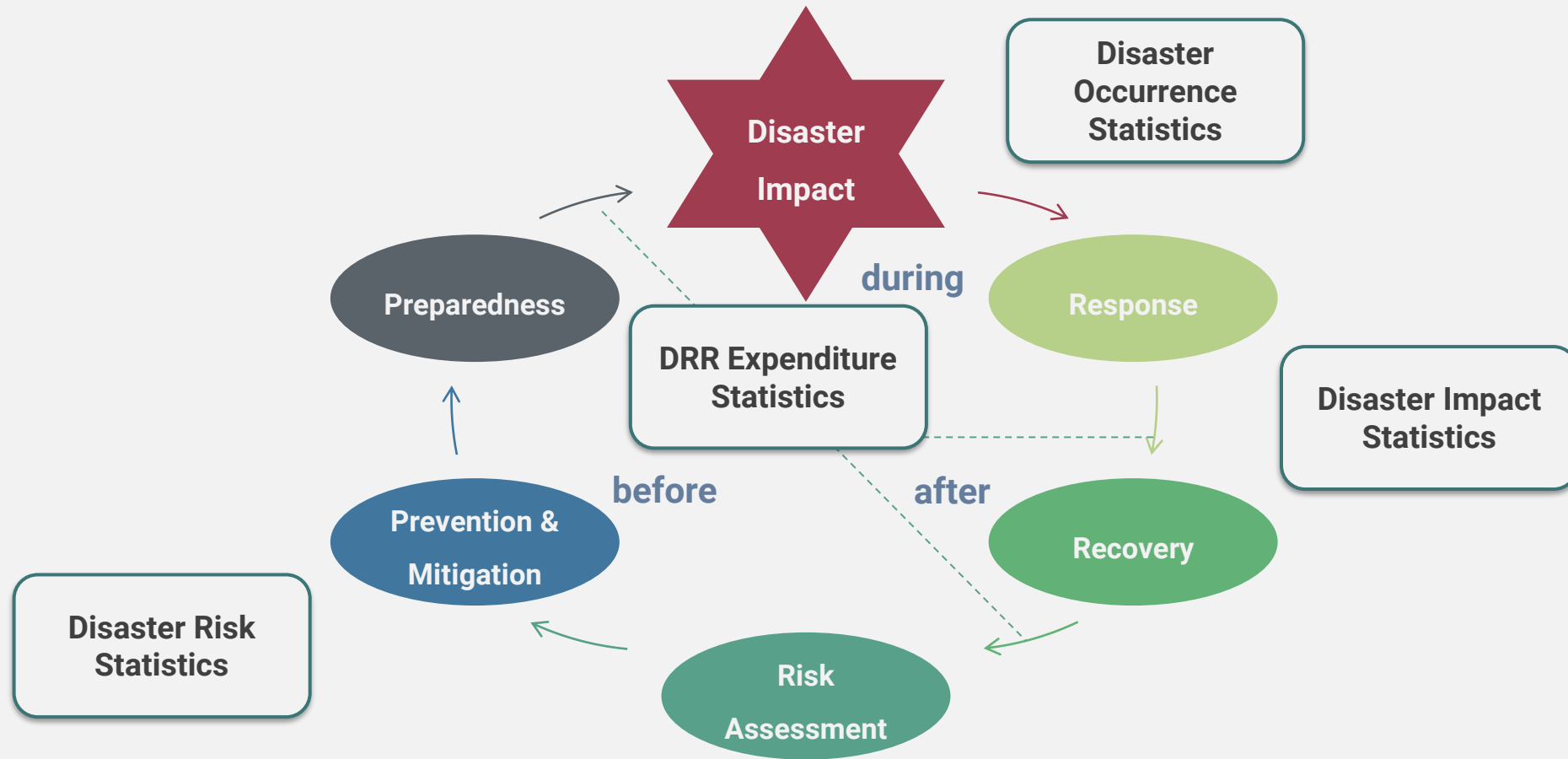
Disaster risk mgt. planning; post-disaster assessment

Compilation of **indicators** for monitoring; empirical research

Form part of the **integrated sustainable development policy** of the country

II. WHAT ARE DISASTER-RELATED STATISTICS?

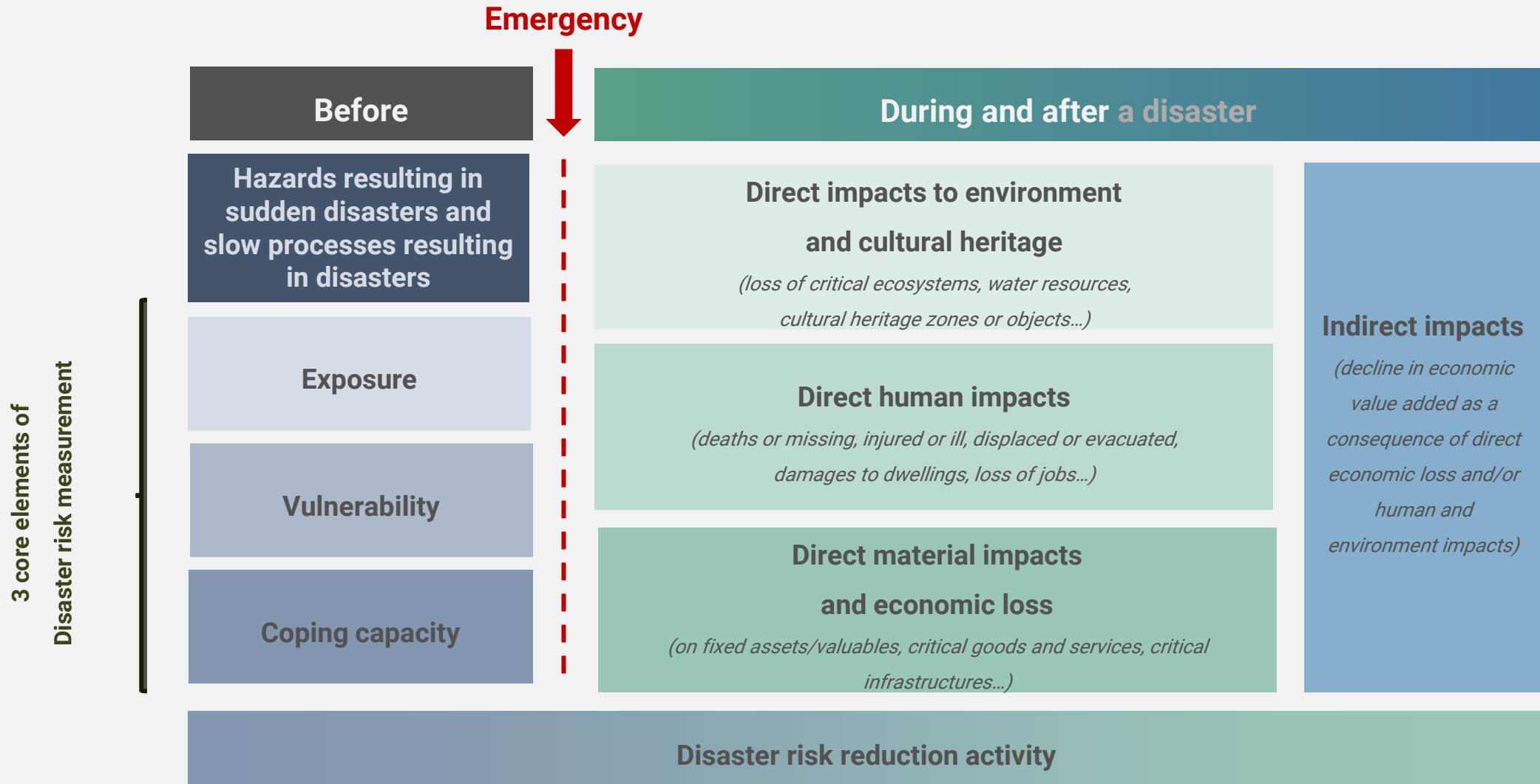
DRS and cycle of disaster risk management



Source: Diagram adapted from Thailand Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM)

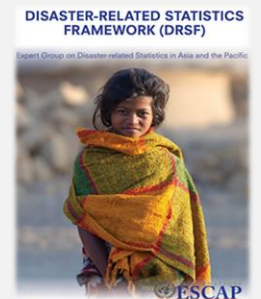
III. WHAT CONSTITUTES DRSF?

Components of the DRSF



Overview of the DRSF

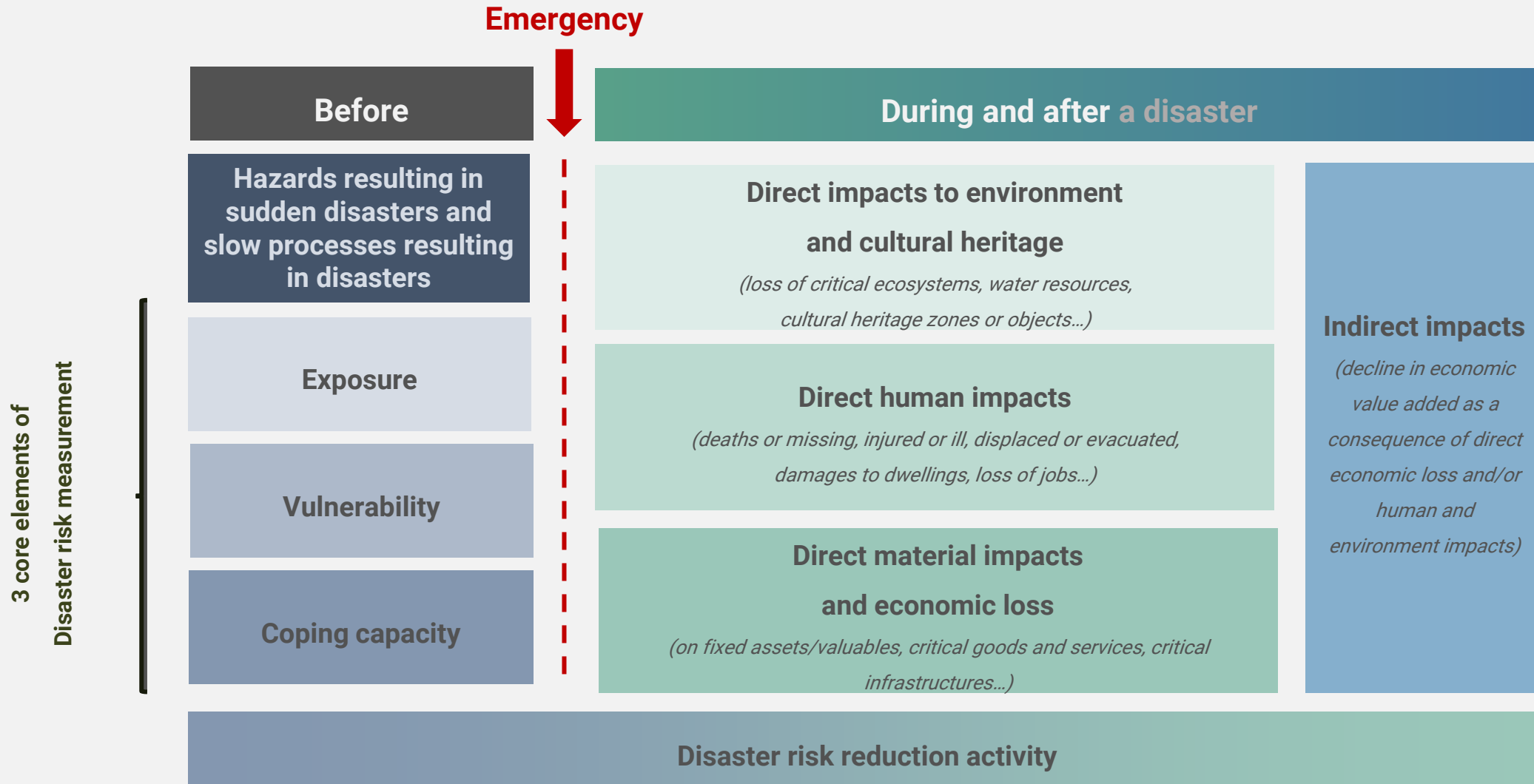
- A set of **internally consistent and internationally consistent guidelines** on how to develop a **common and standardized basic range of disaster-related statistics**
- **Integrates data and metadata** that are usually dispersed across different government agencies **to produce relevant information to all phases of disaster risk management:**
 - disaster preparedness
 - risk identification
 - response and recovery
 - prevention and mitigation
- Accompanied by **implementation tools and resources:**
 - **a set of core tables (reporting templates)** covering: the scope of the **basic range of statistics**
 - descriptions of **good practices** (case studies)
 - contains **basic training materials** for applying official statistics to production of key components of disaster related statistics using **Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and other technologies**



[Learn more about the DRSF](#)

IV. USE OF DISASTER-RELATED STATISTICS

Components of the DRSF



Statistics in disaster risk reduction decision making:

Sample uses of background statistics & hazard exposure

Issue:

- Use of best available knowledge so that development does not exacerbate existing (and or create new) disaster risks

Decision & plan:

- Guide policies for reducing exposure and for vulnerable groups (including, potentially, via relocation outside of hazard areas)

Statistics:

- Vulnerability and baseline of exposure: (demographic and socioeconomic statistics)
e.g. baseline of exposure in areas prone to hazards and identifying vulnerable groups

Issue:

- Risk profiles are changing as new information becomes available and development in potentially vulnerable areas takes place

Decision & plan:

- How to invest in risk reduction measures as an integrated part of the broader poverty reduction and sustainable development initiatives

Statistics:

- Identifying factors that cause and or exacerbate disaster risks, e.g., environmental degradation, highly vulnerable infrastructure, or extreme poverty.

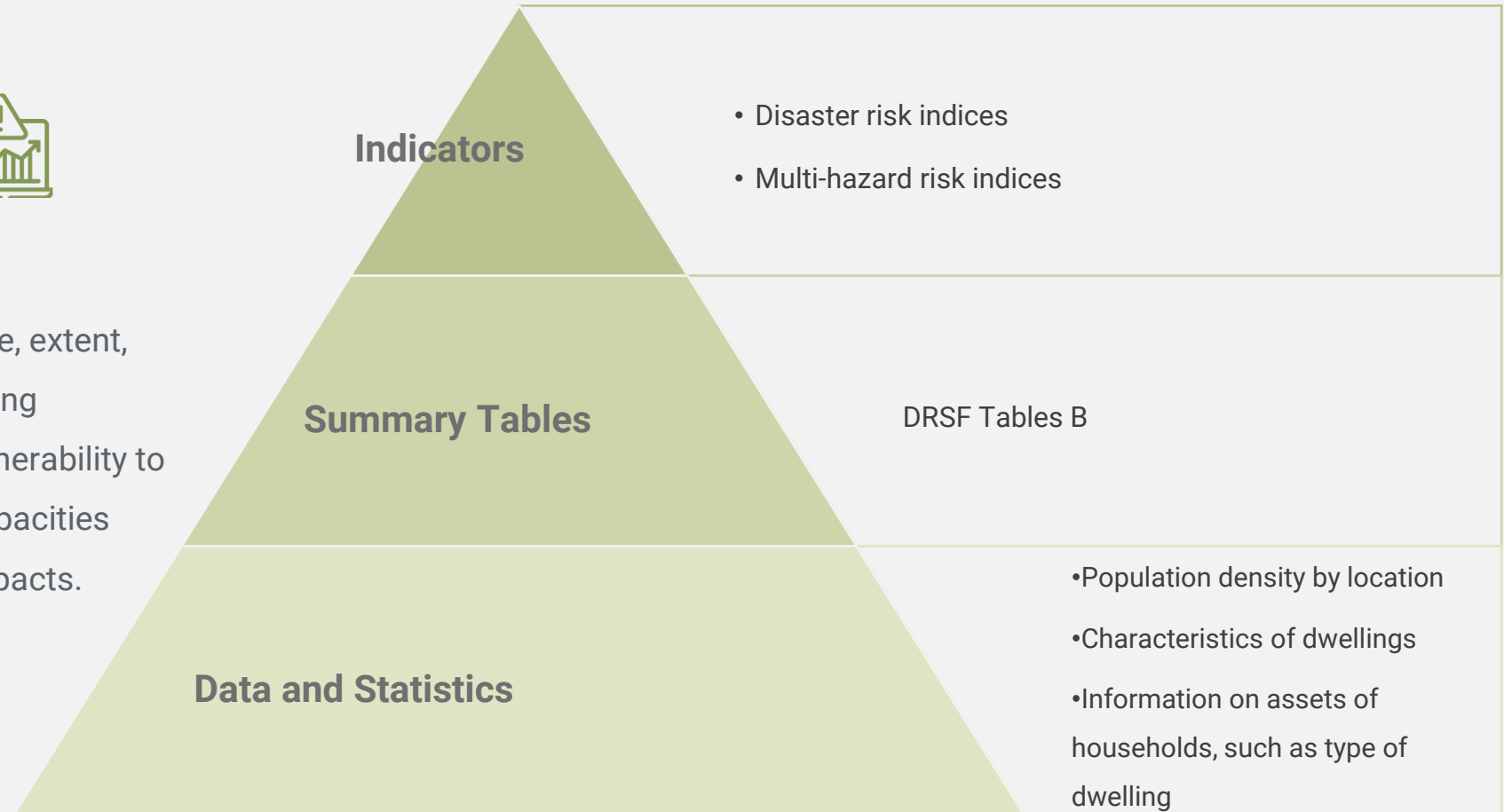
Information, data, statistics and indicators: *background statistics & hazard exposure (cont.)*

RISK ASSESSMENT



Concept

Process to determine the nature, extent, and locations of risk, by analysing exposure and conditions of vulnerability to hazards and present coping capacities against all types of disaster impacts.



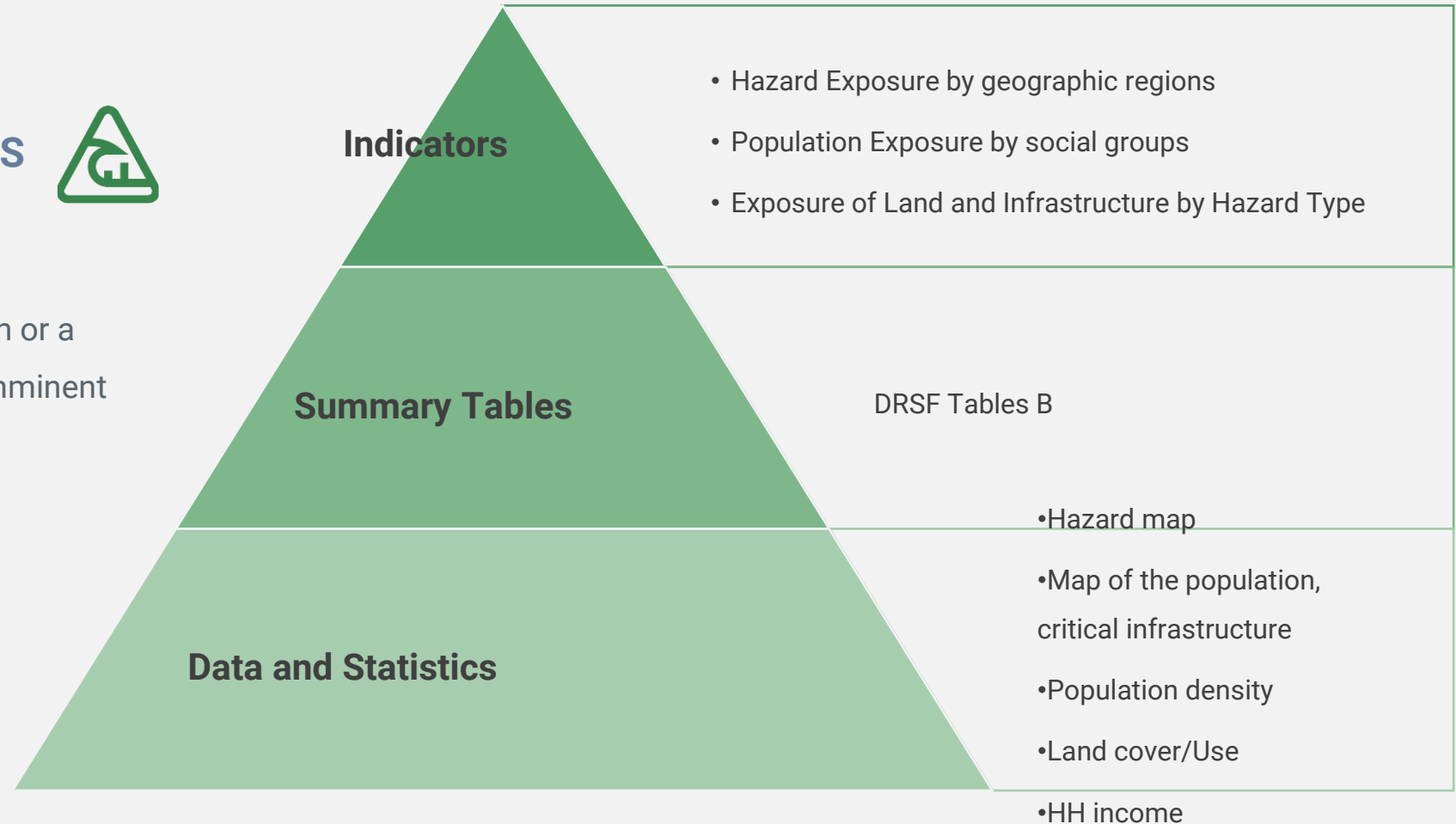
Information, data, statistics and indicators: *background statistics & hazard exposure (cont.)*

EXPOSURE TO HAZARDS



Concept

State of being in which a person or a group of people remain in an imminent risk of danger due to hazards



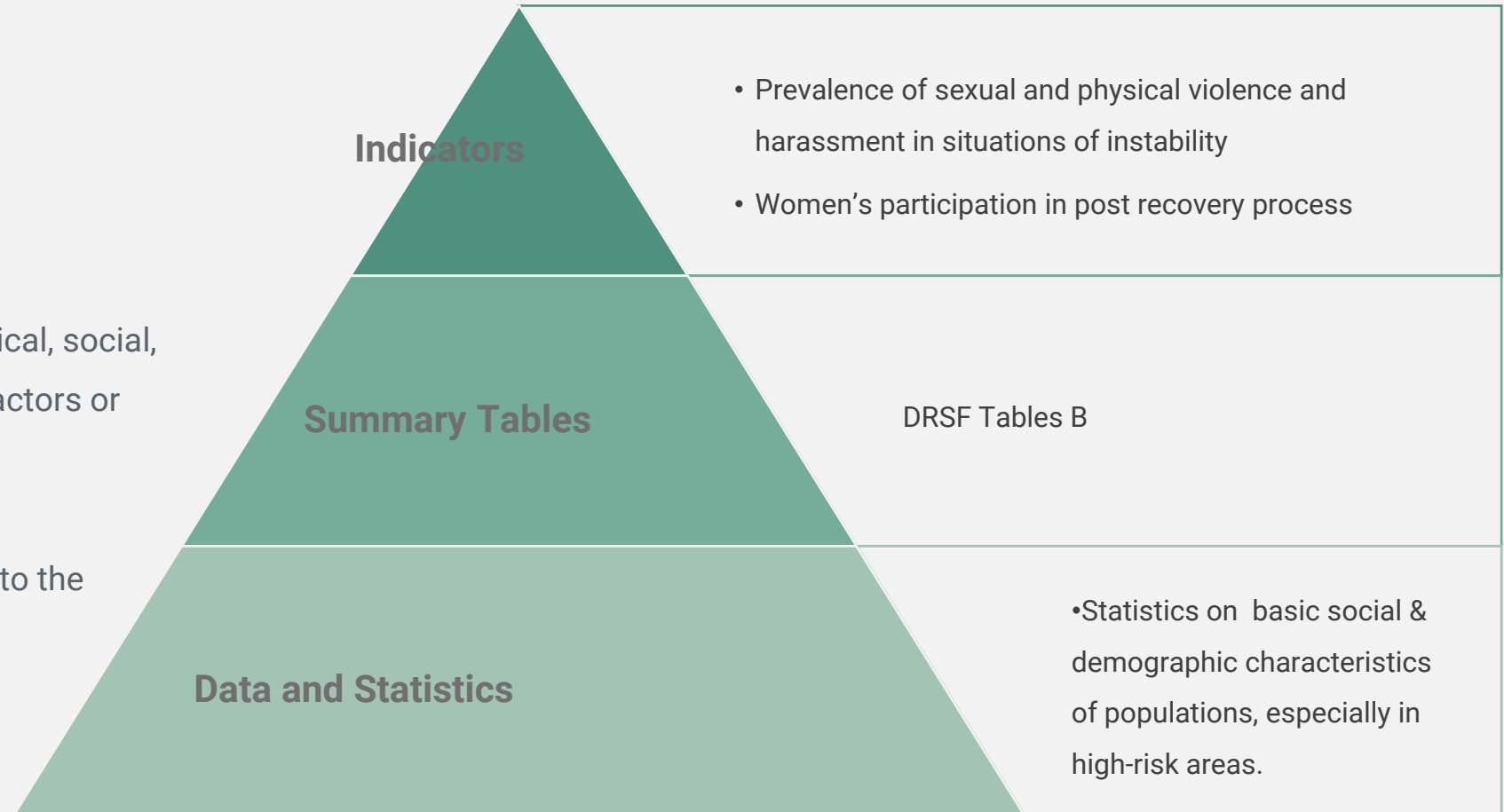
Information, data, statistics and indicators: *background statistics & hazard exposure (cont.)*

VULNERABILITY



Concept

Conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.



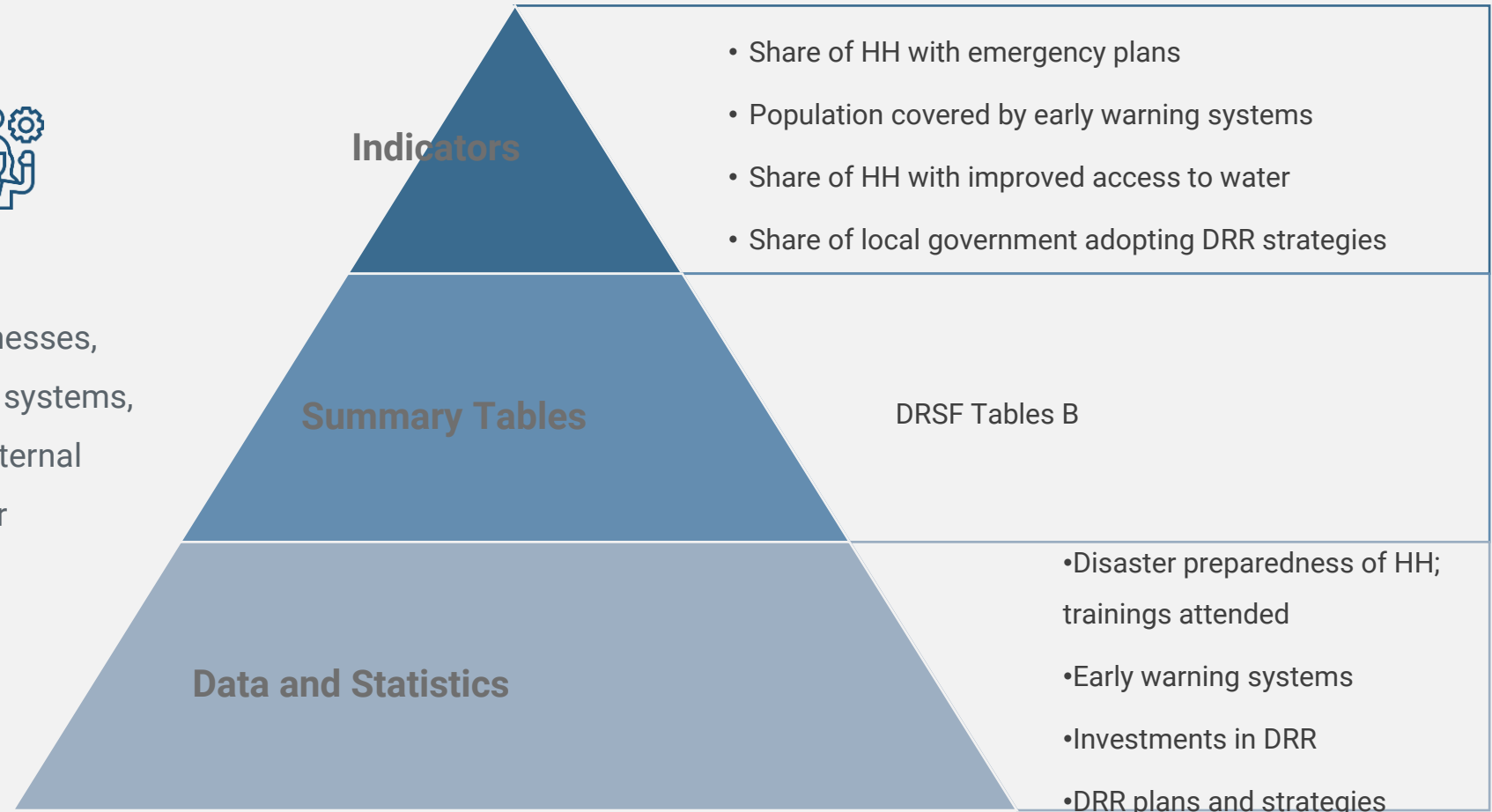
Information, data, statistics and indicators: *background statistics & hazard exposure (cont.)*

COPING CAPACITY



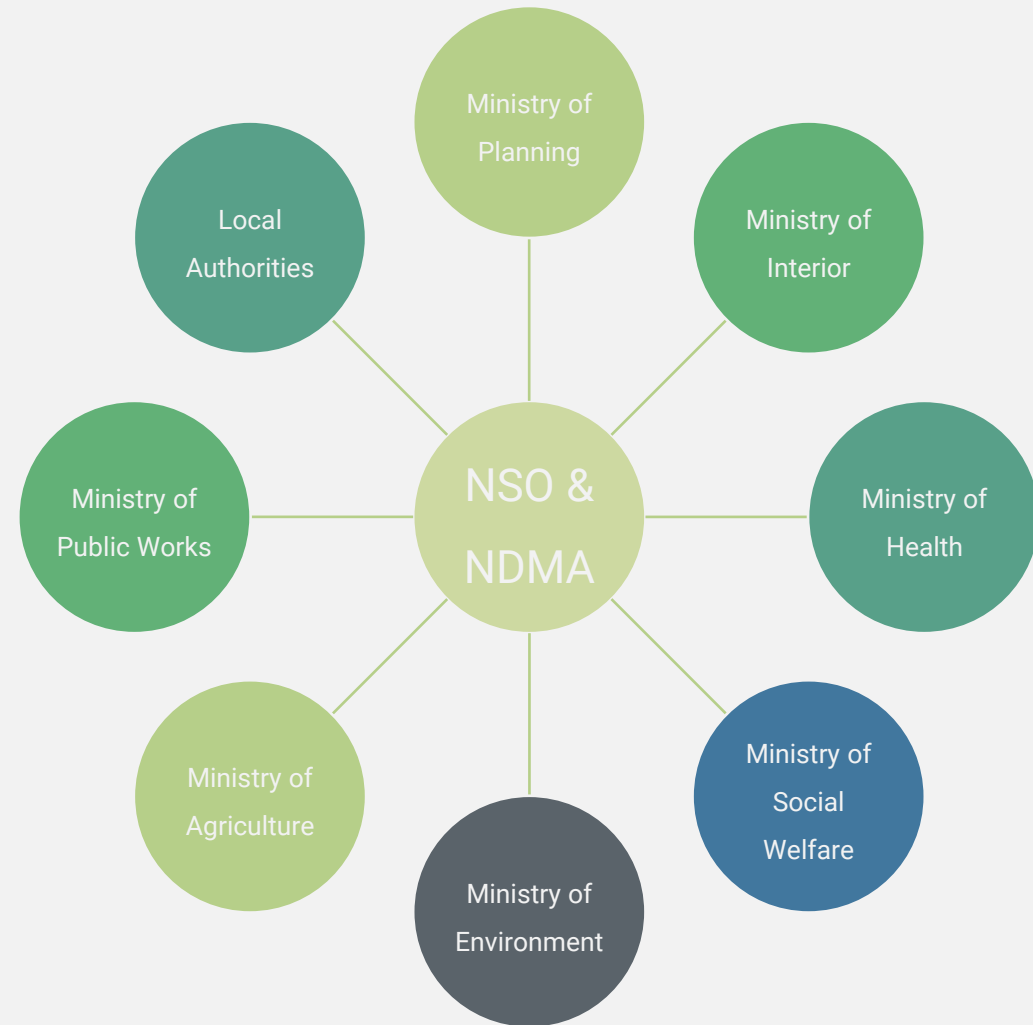
Concept

Resilience of households, businesses, communities, social-ecological systems, and whole countries against external shocks in the form of a disaster



Coordination beyond NSO and NDMA

Other stakeholder in line ministries and local governments should also be consulted and included in stakeholder meetings where relevant and possible.



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