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

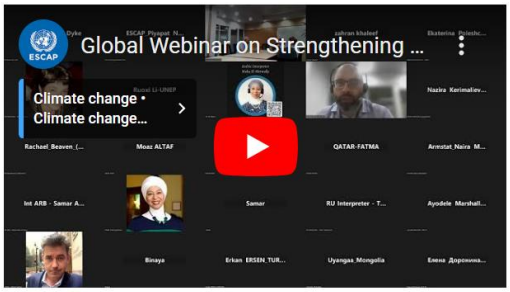
3-4 May 2023

WEBINAR REPORT

Image source: https://calaborlawnews.com/images/news2/CLLNFMLA3.jpg

Webinar recording link:

Day 1 and Day 2: Global Webinar on Strengthening Climate Change and Disaster-Related Statistics: Needs, Priorities, and Action for Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Western Asia



https://www.unescap.org/events/2023/global-webinar-strengthening-climate-change-and-disaster-related-statistics-needs

BACKGROUND

The Global Webinar on Strengthening Climate Change and Disaster-Related Statistics: Needs, Priorities, and Action for Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Western Asia was held on 3-4 May 2023, 06:00 – 09:00 GMT/UTC / 13:00 – 16:00 GMT+7/UTC+7.

The Global Webinar on Strengthening Climate Change and Disaster-Related Statistics: Needs, Priorities, and Action is part of a series of online webinars being held under the 14th tranche of the United Nations Development Account (DA14) Project "*Resilient and agile National Statistical Systems to meet post-COVID-19 data needs to recover better*". The DA14 Project aims to help enhance the resilience and agility of the national statistical systems (NSS) of the 50 beneficiary countries[1] to respond to emerging economic, social and environmental data needs in times of crises and disasters, through the use of innovative data sources, advanced data acquisition methods and modern technologies, while ensuring a path towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This webinar organized under Workstream 2.1 of the DA14 project, which aims to strengthen national capacities, and increase the availability and policy use of statistics and indicators on climate change and disaster-related statistics. The Workstream is co-facilitated by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

The objectives of this webinar were to:

- Enhance awareness and understanding in the beneficiary countries of relevant international statistical frameworks and guidelines on climate change and disaster-related statistics;
- Share experiences, including good practices as well as technical and institutional challenges, on the production and use of climate change and disaster-related statistics between beneficiary countries;
- Discuss national priorities and plans for improving climate change and disaster-related statistics; and
- Share and discuss how countries may further engage in the project.

Before and after the webinar, each participant was invited to complete a short survey on their level of awareness and knowledge relating to climate change and disaster-related statistics.

Target audience:

National agencies responsible for the collection, production, dissemination or use of data and statistics related to climate change and disasters. These could include Planning Offices, National Statistical Offices (NSOs), National Disaster Management Agencies (NDMAs), Environment

[1] Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chile, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao PDR, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Senegal, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Sudan, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

Ministries, and national agencies responsible for climate change monitoring and reporting among others.

OVERVIEW

The webinar ran three hours a day for two consecutive days with English, Russian and Arabic interpretation and included five sessions, 20 presentations from 19 different experts, two open discussions with contributions from different UN organizations, as well as other global and regional organizations, national statistical offices, government agencies, universities, research institutes (see Annex I for the agenda). In addition to the speakers, there were 105 registered participants, including 58 women and 46 men. A total of 43 countries were represented, including Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, Fiji, France, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malawi, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, São Tomé e Príncipe, State of Palestine, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Vietnam, and Yemen.

All materials of the webinar, including video recording and presentations, are posted on a public ESCAP website here.

PRESENTATIONS

DAY 1 – 3 MAY 2023

Session 1: Opening and Introduction

Welcome and Opening Addresses

Rachael Beaven, Director, Statistics Division, ESCAP opened the webinar by stating its aim to support statistical officers in meeting the increasing demand for climate change and disaster related statistics. She emphasized the importance of identifying regional priorities and needs in this area of statistics and encouraged engagement and active participation from participants to share their challenges and experiences. She acknowledged that there is still a lot of work to be done in the production, dissemination, and use of official statistics related to climate change and mentioned the importance of ongoing global initiatives and collaboration to respond to the increasing demand for statistics on climate change and disaster. The webinar aimed to strengthen the evidence base for all aspects of disaster risk reduction and management, and highlighted international statistical frameworks and guidelines that have been developed. Overall, Rachael emphasized the need for collaboration, engagement, and improvement in statistical support for climate change statistics.

Brennan Van Dyke, Chief of the Capacity Development and Innovation Branch, Early Warning and Assessment Division, UNEP spoke on the importance of addressing climate change and increasing resilience. She mentioned the role of the SDG and Environment Statistics unit in assisting countries with transparency and reporting obligations, as well as supporting decision-makers with high quality climate-related statistics. The webinar aimed to improve national experts' knowledge of climate change and disaster-related statistics. She also highlighted that addressing climate change is a priority area for action identified by UNEP, and the unit supports countries in gathering climate data and developing strategies. Overall, she emphasized the need for solutions

that are compatible with scientific information and promote sustainable consumption and production.

Introduction to the DA14 Project: Gabriel Gamez, the project coordinator and inter-regional adviser for the United Nations Statistics Division began his first presentation by providing information about the UN Development Account 14th tranche, which aims to improve the ability of beneficiary countries to meet Covid-19 data needs, recover better, and enhance the preparedness of NSS to respond to emerging economic, social, and environmental needs for statistics and indicators during crises and disasters. The project is being implemented by 5 regional commissions and 3 global entities, with an initial budget of $3M for 2022-2025 and possible supplementary funding, as well as support from partner organizations. There are several cross-cutting and statistical-domain workstreams, and the project will involve sub-regional, regional, and interregional events and activities, as well as assistance delivered according to a roadmap for each of the targeted 15 countries.

Results of the Pre-Webinar Survey (see Annex II): Piyapat Nakornchai, ESCAP presented the pre-webinar survey data related to statistical development, awareness and knowledge, and demand for official statistics regarding disaster-related and climate change statistics in-country. The data provided percentages for the different levels of development, knowledge, and demand, as well as a breakdown of specific indicators and methodologies. The presentation included a chart with percentages for each level of statistical development and a chart with percentages for each level of demand for official statistics. The data showed that there is a range of development, knowledge, and demand across these areas.

Session 2: Demand for Climate Change and Disaster-Related Statistics

Paris Agreement and Outcomes of COP27: Vlad Trusca from UNFCCC shared information on the institutional arrangements and core elements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)[2] under the Paris Agreement, which includes regular reporting and review of countries' greenhouse gas emissions inventories, progress towards their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), adaptation measures, and support received and provided for climate action. He outlined the process of submitting Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and undergoing Technical Expert Reviews (TERs), as well as the importance and benefits of transparency for enabling access to support, raising awareness, building capacity, and meeting international obligations. Vlad Trusca also highlighted the major outcomes and policy directions expected from COP27, such as urgent and sustained greenhouse gas reductions, just and equitable transitions to low-emission and climate-resilient development, and establishment of a fund for responding to loss and damage from climate change.

Sendai Framework: Generating Official Statistics on Disaster Risk Reduction: Animesh Kumar, UNDRR provided an overview of the progress made by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) in developing a new system for tracking losses and damages from disasters, with input from consultations, surveys, and technical forums. Their goals include transforming DesInventar, advancing information governance, connecting risk data, and taking a system-wide approach. Animesh mentioned that they are also seeking to link hazard and damages/losses information, using nationally-owned systems and new/old data. According to him, over 156 countries are using the Sendai Framework Monitor to report on DRR progress, with

[2] To find out more: https://unfccc.int/Transparency

varying levels of success across targets and indicators. The tracking of losses and damages is important for informing sustainable development, benefiting intergovernmental processes, and improving disaster risk reduction financing and insurance products, he said.

UNEP Emissions and Adaptation Gap Reports: Kaisa Uusimaa from UNEP shared information of UNEP Emissions and Adaptation Gap Reports[3], indicating the urgent need to prioritize both reducing emissions and adapting to climate change at national and global levels. Despite a slight slowing down in the rate of growth of greenhouse gas emissions from 2010 to 2019, total emissions continue to rise and are higher in 2021 than in 2019. The report[4] also noted that the emissions gap in 2030 remains high, with a 45% reduction needed to get on track to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Additionally, global adaptation efforts are not keeping up with the increasing risks of climate change, and more data is urgently needed to assess their effectiveness and adequacy. This report is a regular assessment of global adaptation efforts overseen by a group of leading scientists and produced through co-production between UNEP, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, and the World Adaptation Science Programme.

Demand for Climate Change and Disaster-Related Statistics: Teerapong Praphotjanaporn, ESCAP highlighted during his presentation, the urgent need for better data and statistical systems to address global agendas such as the Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework, and 2030 Agenda related to climate change and disasters. He noted challenges in data availability and comparability, and highlighted gaps in CC-related SDG indicators in the Asia-Pacific region, calling for improving data ecosystems, maximizing the use of existing data, and unleashing untapped data potentials.

Session 3: Overview of International Statistical Frameworks and Guidelines on Climate Change Statistics

Implementation of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators: Emil Ivanov, UNSD presented the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators[5], which includes 158 indicators and 190 statistics organized according to the IPCC framework and FDES[6]. Emil also spoke about the United Nations Statistics Division's efforts to integrate gender into climate change statistics and prioritize the link between statistics and policy through the development of a Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators. The Implementation Guidelines he presented, provide a framework for countries to improve their monitoring of climate change and develop a national program for sustained production of climate change statistics. Emil Ivanov outlined the self-assessment tool, CISAT[7], which can be used to assess indicators and statistics in terms of relevance, methodological soundness, and data availability. He also mentioned ongoing regional initiatives to strengthen climate change statistics in countries and the growth of engagement from countries in this area.

Conference of European Statisticians' Core Set of Climate Change-Related Indicators and Upcoming Guidance on the Role of NSAs in Achieving National Climate Objectives: Malgorzata Cwiek, UNECE discussed the Conference of European Statisticians' (CES)

[3] http://www.unep.org/emissions-gap-report-2022 & http://www.unep.org/adaptation-gap-report-2022
[4] Download the full report
[5] Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators
[6] Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013)
[7] Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT)

recommendations[8] on climate change-related statistics, which includes a core set of indicators for different areas such as drivers, emissions, impacts, mitigation, and adaptation. The selection criteria for these indicators include relevance in the UNECE region, methodological soundness, and data availability, with priority given to SEEA-based indicators. She also emphasized the importance of improving existing statistics, developing new ones if needed, and using indicators from existing frameworks such as SDG indicators. Additionally, she highlighted the role of NSOs in achieving national climate objectives and the need for them to improve data and statistics required for GHG inventories. Finally, she mentioned the upcoming guidance on the role of NSOs in achieving national climate objectives and the establishment of a new task force to further improve climate change-related statistics.

Country Example: Kyrgyzstan: Nazira Kerimalieva from National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic gave an example on the development of climate change and disaster-related statistics in the Kyrgyz Republic. She identified 19 indicators that are currently available, with 10 indicators each for the medium and long-term perspective. The development of methodological passports to these indicators was also highlighted. Various international and national frameworks such as the UNFCCC and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction were mentioned, along with national strategies for green economy development, achieving gender equality, and comprehensive protection of the population and territory from emergency situations. She also mentioned the formation of an interagency working group to create these indicators.

Open Discussion and Closing Remarks by Richard Tonkin, ESCAP: Throughout the discussion, there were requests for questions from the audience and expressions of gratitude. The conversation concluded with mentions of plans for addressing the needs of emergencies and the complexity of aggregating data at territory level. The importance of international guidance and the application of frameworks and indicators in national contexts were also highlighted. Overall, this presented a conversation among speakers and attendees discussing the challenges and considerations involved in developing climate change statistics, particularly in countries with unique circumstances. It covered topics such as the availability of data, emergency situations, and the application of international guidance in national contexts.

Some Key Points of the Presentations on 3 May 2023

- Global adaptation efforts are not keeping up with the increasing risks of climate change, and more data is urgently needed to assess their effectiveness and adequacy.
- Major outcomes and policy directions expected from COP27 include urgent greenhouse gas reductions, just and equitable transitions to low-emission and climate-resilient development, and establishment of a fund for responding to loss and damage from climate change.
- The UNEP Emissions and Adaptation Gap Reports emphasize the urgent need to prioritize both reducing emissions and adapting to climate change at national and global levels.

[8] See here all the Recommendations on Climate Change-Related Statistics

- To support countries in monitoring Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, UNSD has introduced the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, as well as several additional tools to assist the implementation process.
- UNECE shared its regional experience in the development of Climate Change Statistics and country support.

If you have any questions, please contact Richard Tonkin (richard.tonkin@un.org) from ESCAP, and Ekaterina Poleshchuk (ekaterina.poleshchuk@un.org) from UNEP.

Day 2 – 4 May 2023

Session 4: Overview of International Statistical Frameworks and Guidelines on Disaster-Related Statistics

Sendai Framework Monitoring and Global Framework for Disaster-Related Statistics: Rahul Sengupta, UNDRR highlighted the importance of Hazard Information Profiles[9] in supporting the development and updating of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, as well as integrating disaster risk reduction into national statistics, legal frameworks, and public and private policy. He also mentioned the establishment of a global group and network for disaster-related statistics, with upcoming events and meetings. Overall, Rahul emphasized the significance of proactive planning and assessment in addressing the impacts of disasters.

Disaster Related Statistics Framework (DRSF): Piyapat Nakornchai, ESCAP provided information on the Disaster-Related Statistics Framework (DRSF)[10],, which is a set of guidelines for developing standardized disaster-related statistics to be used in all phases of disaster risk management, including prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The framework includes a range of tables for reporting on various aspects of disasters, such as occurrence, human impacts, and environmental impacts. The DRSF emphasizes the importance of using statistics and data to guide policies for reducing exposure and vulnerability to hazards, and highlights the need for improvements to national databases on disaster risk and disaster impacts. Overall, Piyapat emphasized the importance of developing a common and consistent approach to disaster-related statistics to strengthen the evidence base for disaster risk reduction.

Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters: Set of Core Disaster-Risk-Related Indicators: Michael Nagy from UNECE discussed the establishment of a set of core statistics and indicators for measuring disaster risk management. The main objectives are to ensure consistency and coherence of information across administrative boundaries, promote data exchange and harmonization through standardization, and complement other recommended indicator sets. Michael outlined the selection criteria, conceptual foundation, and indicator framework for the Disaster-related Statistics Framework (DRSF). The focus is on main hazards driven by climate change, geohazards, environmental hazards, biological hazards, and chemical and technological hazards. This also identifies Tier 1 and Tier 2 indicators and recommends[11] their implementation by all countries or those with regular data production, respectively. Michael ended with next steps,

[9] Hazard Information Profiles (HIPs)
[10] Lean more about the DRSF
[11] Recommendations on the Role of Official Statistics in Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters

including the identification of core statistics, support for developing indicators, and continuous exchange of knowledge and experience.

The Integration of Statistics and Geospatial Information and Climate Change and Disasters-Related Statistics: Claudio Stenner, IBGE, Brazil & Co-Chair Expert Group on Integration of Statistical & Geospatial Information discussed the importance of integrating statistical and geospatial information to support informed decision-making towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. He introduced the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF) and its implementation guide[12], which provide guidance on geocoding, common geographies, fostering interoperability, and ensuring privacy and confidentiality of data. Claudio highlighted the need for the integration of statistics and geospatial information to bridge the digital divide, and provided examples of national and regional experiences. Additionally, he discussed the importance of data availability in comprehending progress towards achieving the SDGs, emphasizing the need for geographic coverage and disaggregation. He also referenced UN resolutions and mandates that encourage the adoption and implementation of the GSGF, and how it aligns with the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework. Overall, his presentation emphasized the importance of integrating statistical and geospatial information and provided guidance and resources to support its implementation.

Country Example: Armenia: Naira Mandalyan from Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia provided an example on the geography and natural resources of the Republic of Armenia and highlighted that over one-third of the country is made up of mountains and plateaus, and that Armenia has ratified several international agreements related to climate change and disaster risk reduction. The government has also approved a National Action Program of Adaptation to Climate Change and a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement. She also included data on registered disasters and losses in Armenia. Overall, she emphasized the importance of addressing climate change and disaster risk in Armenia.

Country Example: Türkiye: Erkan Ersen, Turkish Statistical Institute reported on the impact of two massive earthquakes (7.7 Mw and 7.6 Mw) on the southern side of Turkey, which mainly affected 11 provinces and a population of 14 million (16.7% of Turkey's population). Turkstat compiled various administrative data sources (such as MERNIS, UAVT, HITAP, etc.) and served them to institutions to evaluate the effects of the earthquakes. This data includes information on structural economic variables, industrial production, employment, agricultural areas, livestock, building damage, and more. Additionally, data on the movement of the affected population was compiled, such as their placement in student dorms, location for fuel purchase, mobile phone locations, and more. Erkan underlined the importance of data compilation and visualization in measuring the impact of natural disasters.

Session 5: Ongoing Global Initiatives and Way Forward

Statistics in Practice with National Adaptation Plans: Jessica Troni, UNEP discussed adaptation goals, measurement of vulnerability reduction and adaptation, and natural assets' role in climate impact and risk chains. Additionally, she highlighted the importance of measuring adaptation and the adaptation gap, including the development of work that addresses socioeconomic drivers of vulnerability, adaptive capacity, and resilience. Ultimately, the key

[12] The Global Statistical Geospatial Framework: Implementation Guide

takeaway was the significance of maintaining natural capital stocks as the basis for current and future climate resilience. She also informed on the analysis of climate impact chains in different ecosystem contexts, identifying climate risks and key indicators of vulnerability in areas such as agriculture in Nepal.

Country Example: Nepal: Binaya Parajuli, Nepal NAP discussed the establishment of a climate change data management, monitoring, and reporting center at the federal level in Nepal. She informed that the center will collect and analyze data from various sources, including reports from provinces and local governments. The data and information collected will be used to prepare reports on adaptation at national and international levels. The center will be linked to other national priorities, such as Sustainable Development Goals, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, National Development Plans, and Nationally Determined Contributions, with aim to create a one-stop center for climate change-related data and information. Binaya highlighted the need for automation and an integrated data management system due to the existence of multiple systems at different levels of government. Their team plans to finalize indicators and move into the establishment phase of the system, but there are challenges related to data gaps and errors that need to be addressed, she said.

UNEP Climate Services and Early Warning System Portfolio: Bo Ra Kim, UNEP informed that the United Nations will lead new action to ensure that everyone on Earth is protected by early warning systems within the next five years and a new finance mechanism has been established to address critical weather and climate data gaps. The UNEP Climate Services/Early Warning Systems Portfolio aims to establish, upscale and strengthen integrated climate information services and people-centered Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) for resilience and adaptive capacity. The portfolio has several programs and projects that are expected to contribute significantly to the Paris Agreement, SDG 13 on Climate Action, Sendai Framework, SAMOA Pathway, and the UN Global Early Warning Initiative. The expected impact of these programs is to reduce economic losses and damage incurred due to climate-related hazards and to have the populations of countries directly benefit from these programs. She listed the various approaches, strategies, and systems implemented by these programs, such as enhancing climate information and knowledge services, building resilience to hydro-meteorological hazards, and strengthening climate risk management capacity, among others.

Importance of Institutional Cooperation and Governance: Gabriel Gamez, UNSD spoke on the importance of institutional cooperation and governance in strengthening climate change and disaster-related statistics. The advantages of a coordinated National Statistical System (NSS) include efficiency, effectiveness, quality, coherence, comparability, and accessibility of official statistics. He also defined official statistics as those produced in compliance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics by a national statistical office or certified by the National Statistical Office.

Way Forward: Overview of Workstream 2.1 Activities under the DA14 Project: Richard Tonkin, ESCAP outlined the future activities planned for Workstream 2.1 under the DA14 project, which include the development of improved data collection tools for specific climate change indicators, an associate event of the 2023 Expert Forum on Disaster-Related Statistics focused on climate-induced disaster in Asia-Pacific, and efforts to increase capacity in target countries to respond to demands for climate change and disaster-related statistics. They also thanked presenters and other contributors to the discussions, provided access to PDF copies of the presentations, and invited feedback via a post-webinar survey. The DA14 project partners,

including ESCAP and UNEP, as well as other organizations such as ECA, UNECE, ECLAC, ESCWA, and UNSD, were also acknowledged.

Some Key Points of the Presentations on 4 May 2023

- The presentations discussed programs and projects aimed at reducing economic losses and damage from climate-related hazards and benefiting the populations of countries, as well as statistical frameworks and guidelines on disaster-related statistics.
- The presentations highlighted the importance of addressing climate change and disaster risk in countries and collecting data and information for national and international reports.
- The integration of statistical and geospatial information was discussed as a key factor in supporting informed decision-making and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
- The importance of data availability and measurement in understanding progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals was emphasized.
- Institutional cooperation and governance are crucial in strengthening climate change and disaster-related statistics.

If you have any questions, please contact Richard Tonkin (richard.tonkin@un.org) from ESCAP, and Ekaterina Poleshchuk (ekaterina.poleshchuk@un.org) from UNEP.

POST-WEBINAR SURVEY

From the participating organizations, 12 participants including 7 women took part in the Post-Webinar Survey with questions about capacity building, level of demand and development of climate change and disaster-related statistics. The respondents were asked to rate the level of development and demand for climate change statistics and disaster-related statistics in their respective countries. They were also asked about their knowledge and awareness of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators and if they would be interested in receiving technical capacity support on disaster and climate change-related statistics. Based on the responses provided, it can be inferred that there is a mix of high and moderate demand for climate change statistics in the countries surveyed. Some respondents rated their level of awareness and knowledge of climate change statistics and indicators as very high, while others have only little to some knowledge in this area. Similarly, the level of development of disaster-related statistics varies among the countries, with some reporting good knowledge and others having only little knowledge. In terms of receiving technical capacity support, some respondents expressed interest, while others stated the need to consult with their organizations before making a decision. There were also suggestions for workshops on climate change and disasters and a decrease in the number of people presenting webinars to make them more effective. Additionally, the survey included responses regarding the application of frameworks related to climate change statistics. Some countries have frameworks in place, while others do not. Overall, the survey provided insights into the level of development, demand, and knowledge of climate change and disaster-

related statistics in different countries, as well as suggestions for improvement and further support.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I. WEBINAR AGENDA

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

Online meeting[13], 3-4 May 2023

Agenda (version of 3 May 2023)

Note: Times are in Greenwich Mean Time / Universal Coordinated Time (GMT/UTC).

Moderator: Richard Tonkin, ESCAP

Wednesday, 3 May 2023	
Session 1: Opening and Introduction	
06:00 – 06:15	**Housekeeping items** – Richard Pearce Tonkin, ESCAP **Welcome and opening addresses** • Rachael Beaven, Director, Statistics Division, ESCAP • Brennan Van Dyke, Chief of the Capacity Development and Innovation Branch, Early Warning and Assessment Division, UNEP
06:15 – 06:20	**Introduction of the Statistics and Data Project "Resilient and agile National Statistical Systems to meet post-COVID-19 data needs to recover better" under the 14th tranche of the United Nations Development Account** – Gabriel Gamez, UNSD
06:20 – 06:25	**Results of the Pre-webinar Survey** – Piyapat Nakornchai, ESCAP
06:25 – 06:35	**Q&A**
Session 2: Demand for Climate Change and Disaster-related Statistics	
06:35 – 06:40	**Introduction** – Richard Tonkin, ESCAP
06:40 – 06:55	**Paris Agreement and Outcomes of COP27** – Vlad Trusca, UNFCCC
06:55 – 07:05	**Sendai Framework: Generating official statistics on disaster risk reduction** – Animesh Kumar, UNDRR
07:05 – 07:10	**Climate Change- and Disaster-related SDG Indicators and Gaps** – Teerapong Praphotjanaporn, ESCAP
07:10 – 07:20	**UNEP Emissions and Adaptation Gap Reports** – Kaisa Uusimaa, UNEP

[13] The meeting was held with Zoom with English, Russian and Arabic interpretation.

07:20– 07:30	**Q&A**
07:30 – 07:40	Break
Session 3: Overview of International Statistical Frameworks and Guidelines on Climate Change Statistics	
07:40 – 07:45	**Introduction** – Richard Tonkin, ESCAP
07:45 – 08:00	**Implementation of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators** – Emil Ivanov, UNSD
08:00 – 08:15	**Conference of European Statisticians' Core Set of Climate Change-Related Indicators and Upcoming Guidance on the Role of NSAs in Achieving National Climate Objectives** – Malgorzata Cwiek, UNECE
08:15 – 08:25	**Q&A**
08:25 – 08:55	**Country Example**: **Kyrgyzstan** – Nazira Kerimalieva, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic **Open discussion**
08:55 – 09:00	**Closing remarks** – Richard Tonkin, ESCAP
Thursday, 4 May 2023	
Session 4: Overview of International Statistical Frameworks and Guidelines on Disaster-related Statistics	
06:00 – 06:05	**Introduction** – Richard Tonkin, ESCAP
06:05 – 06:15	**Sendai Framework monitoring and Global Framework for Disaster-Related Statistics** – Rahul Sengupta, UNDRR
06:15 – 06:25	**Disaster Related Statistics Framework (DRSF)** – Piyapat Nakornchai, ESCAP
06:25 – 06:35	**Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters: Set of Core Disaster-risk-related Indicators** – Michael Nagy, UNECE
06:35 – 06:45	**Q&A**

06:45 – 07:05	**Geospatially Enabling Disaster-related Statistics: the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF) and the Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters (SFGIS4D) Global Estimation Provided for Countries,** • Claudio Stenner, IBGE, Brazil & co-Chair Expert Group on Integration of Statistical & Geospatial Information • Michelle Edwards, ODPEM Jamaica & co-Chair Working Group on Geospatial Information & Services for Disasters
07:05 – 07:35	**Country Examples**: • **Armenia** – Naira Mandalyan, Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia • **Türkiye** – Erkan Ersen, Turkish Statistical Institute **Open discussion**
07:35 – 07:45	Break
Session 5: Ongoing Global Initiatives and Way Forward	
07:45 – 07:50	**Introduction** – Richard Tonkin, ESCAP
07:50 – 08:05	**Statistics in Practice with National Adaptation Plans** • Jessica Troni, UNEP • Binaya Parajuli, Nepal NAP
08:05 – 08:20	**UNEP Climate Services and Early Warning System Portfolio** – Bo Ra Kim, UNEP
08:20 – 08:30	**Q&A**
08:30 – 08:45	**Importance of Institutional Cooperation and Governance** – Gabriel Gamez, UNSD
08:45 – 08:55	**Way Forward: Overview of Workstream 2.1 Activities under the DA14 Project** – Richard Tonkin, ESCAP, and Ekaterina Poleshchuk, UNEP
08:55 – 09:00	**Closing of the Webinar**

ANNEX II. RESULTS OF THE PRE-WEBINAR SURVEY

Results of the Pre-webinar Survey

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

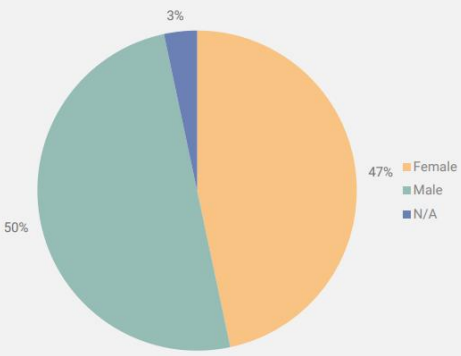
Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Western Asia

3-4 May 2023

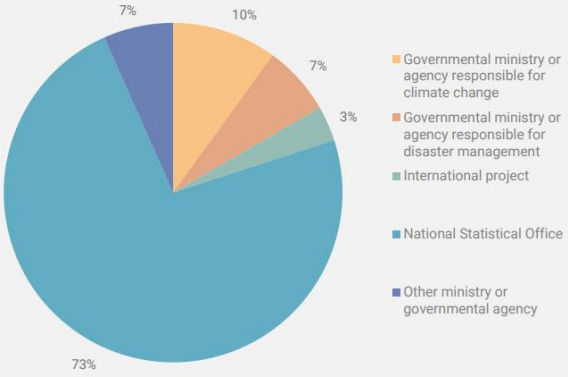
UN environment programme ESCAP MOVING FORWARD TOGETHER

Profile

Gender



Type of Organisation

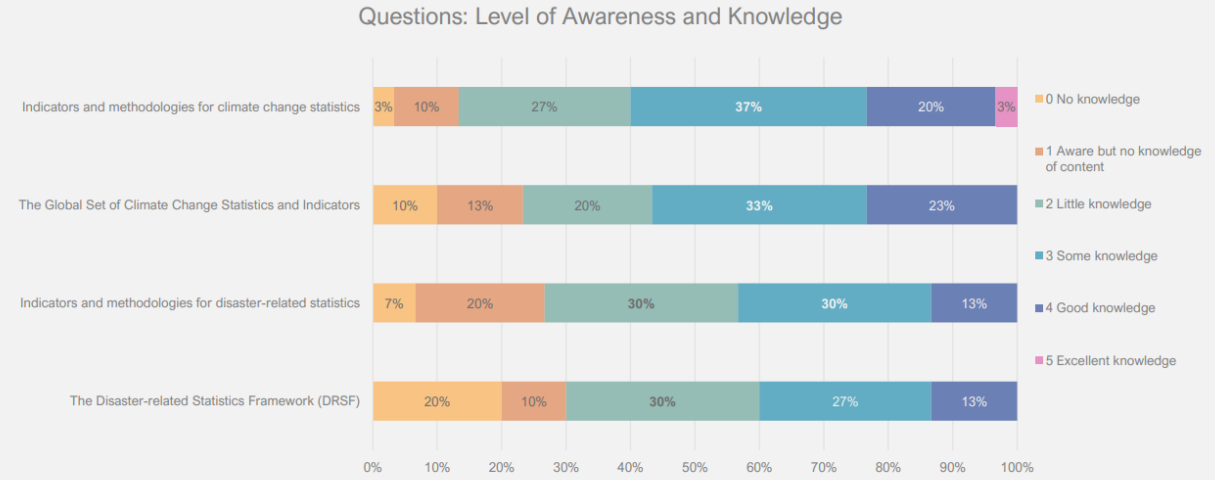


N = 30

Profile (cont.)

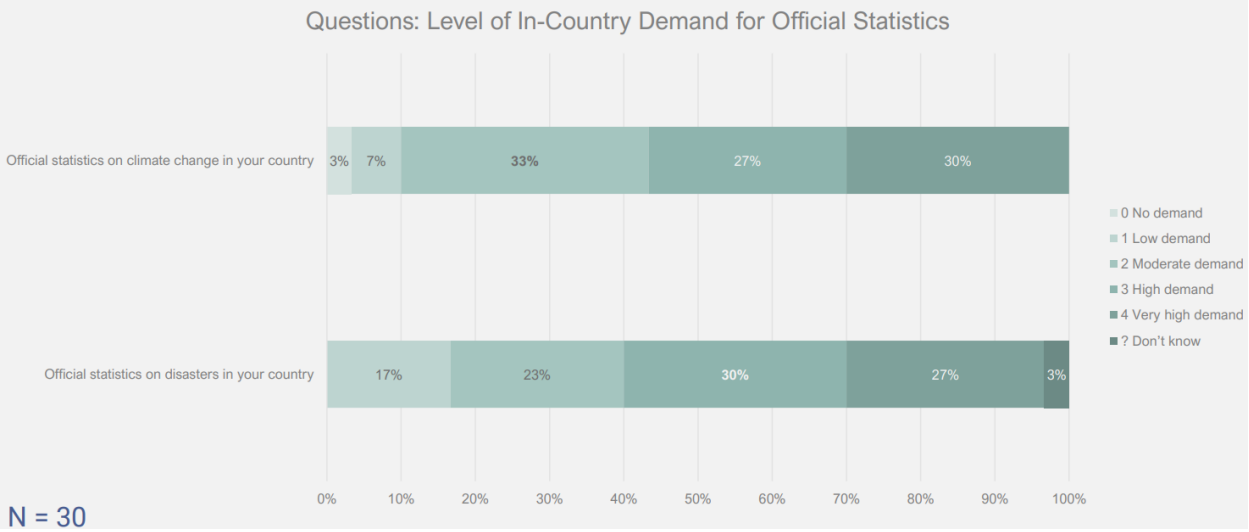
What is the country in which you are based?

Level of Awareness and Knowledge



N = 30

Level of Demand for Official Statistics (in-country)



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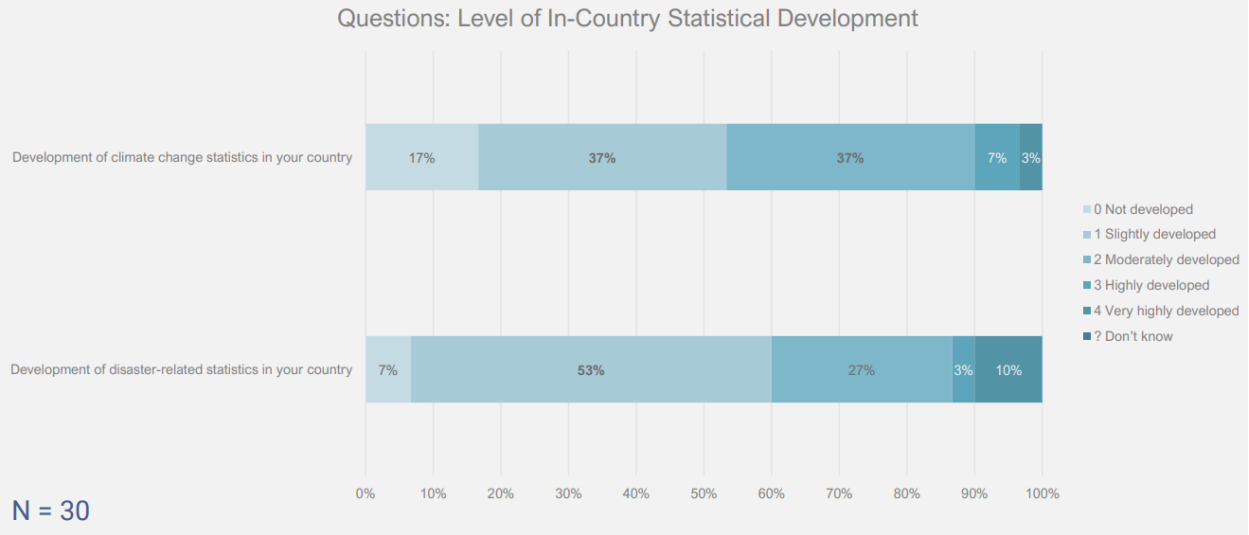
Level of Statistical Development (in-country)



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UN environment programme

ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific