

DRSF Research Agenda



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1. Disaster occurrences

- timing and location of a disaster
 - use of emergency period
- hazard-type classification
 - review of hierarchy and aggregation
 - minor discrepancies in details?
 - e.g. cause of fire, salinization, environmental hazards
 - violent conflict?
 - climate change

<https://volcano.si.axismaps.io/>






Hazards

Main Event	Family	
Earthquake	Geophysical	
Mass Movement	Hydrological	
Volcanic Activity	Meteorological	
Flood	Climatological	
Landslide	Biological	
Wave Action	Extraterrestrial	Multi-hazard disasters
Convective Storm	Other:	
Extratropical Storm	• Environmental	
Extreme Temperature	• Technological	
Fog		Violent conflicts?
Tropical Cyclone		
Drought		
Glacial Lake Outburst		
Wildfire		
Animal Incident		
Disease		
Insect Infestation		
Impact		
Space Weather		

2. Geography & timing of disasters

- hazard mapping and use of hazard maps for vulnerability assessments
 - use of thresholds/scenario analyses
 - multi-hazard assessment?
- areas affected by disaster
 - Disaggregated economic statistics
 - Disaggregated statistics on population and housing in affected areas
- use of earth observation data for production/validate/verify of disaggregated statistics

4. Disaggregation of populations statistics

- Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 17.18): calls for disaggregated statistics by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, etc.
- Sendai framework indicators on disaster-related statistics desirable disaggregation for targets A (on deaths or missing), B (affected population) a by hazard (type), geography, sex, age, disability (before the disaster) and income

-disaggregated baseline statistics for risk assessment



5. Displacement after a disaster

- there are multiple situations and multiple types of displacement
 - some statistics exist or could be produced, e.g. from administrative records after the disaster
 - estimated based on survey or census questions.
- issue is excluded from international monitoring under the Sendai Framework due to lack of comparable data
 - domestic and international displacement
 - direct and indirect impact



6. Economic Loss

- baseline statistics
 - classification of objectives of material impacts & measurement units
 - tier-system for objectives of material impacts
- special cases of valuation of direct losses – e.g. agriculture loss (perennial crops vs. seasonal crops), see FAO guidance
- indirect economic loss
 - relationships to GDP

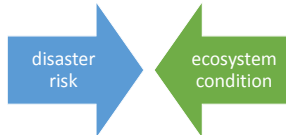


7. DRR Expenditure

- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) expenditures and transfers
 - a national accounting approach will help maintain coherence with other key economic aggregates, like GDP and total expenditure, and will facilitate making maximum use out of existing data sources used by national accounts compilers



8. Relationships to ecosystem assessments



9. Index of affected population statistics?

- from the Sendai framework monitor in 2030, a collection of headline indicators measured consistently over time and, to the extent feasible, for all countries

- to summarize the scale of impacts for monitoring or predicting long-term or future losses

- indirect impacts: loss of employment, educational opportunities, displacement



Thank you

<http://communities.unescap.org/asia-pacific-expert-group-disaster-related-statistics/content/drstf>

