

CES Recommendations on the Role of Official Statistics in Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters

A guide on the roles of the National Statistical System and the official statistics in providing information on hazardous events and disasters to support disaster management and risk reduction efforts

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International Conference on Official Statistics, Seoul, Republic of Korea (virtual)
31 August – 2 September 2021

Session 2 – Grounding the Role of Integrated Data to Inform Decision-Making for Disaster Risk, Resilience and Response

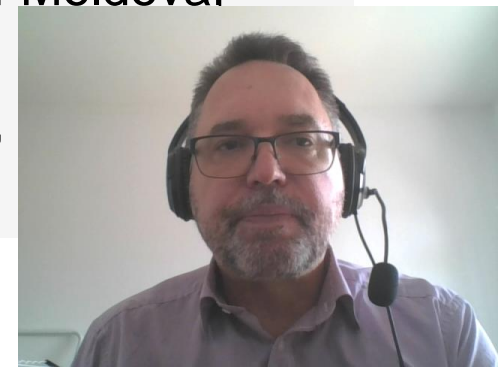


CES Task Force on Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters

Established by the Bureau of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) in 2015



- Why was the Task Force established?
 - An in-depth review (Mexico et.al., 2014) concluded that it is important to clarify the role of NSOs in providing information on disasters and extreme events
- 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
 - Identify needs for harmonisation of classifications, terms and definitions
- TF members:
 - National experts of NSOs: Armenia, Italy (Chair), New Zealand, Republic of Moldova, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey
 - ECLAC, ESA, Eurostat, FAO, GEO, JRC, UNDRR, UNECE, ESCAP, WHO,



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Adopted by CES in June 2019



<https://unece.org/statistics/publications/recommendations-role-official-statistics-measuring-hazardous-events-and-disasters>

The CES Recommendations:

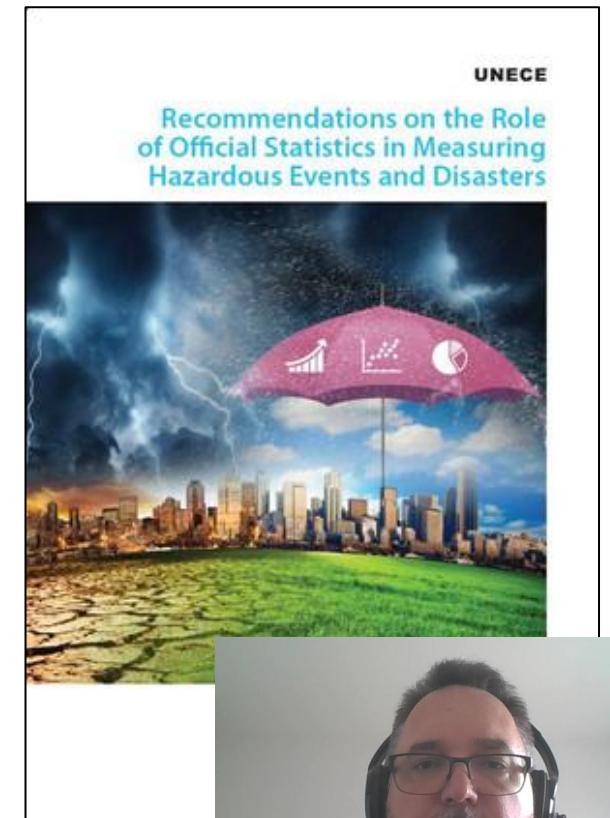
- Clarify the role of NSOs and NSS in providing information related to hazardous events and disasters
- Identify practical steps to better support disaster risk management efforts in coordination with national agencies responsible for disaster risk management.
- Include 11 national examples (case studies)



Structure of the CES Recommendations

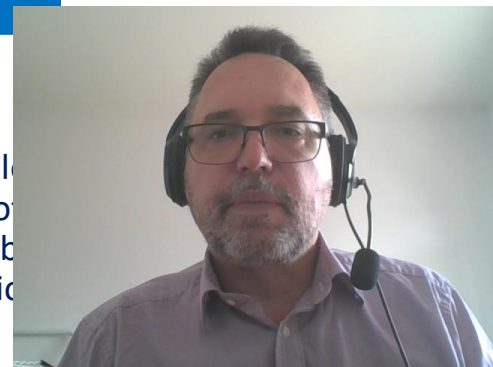
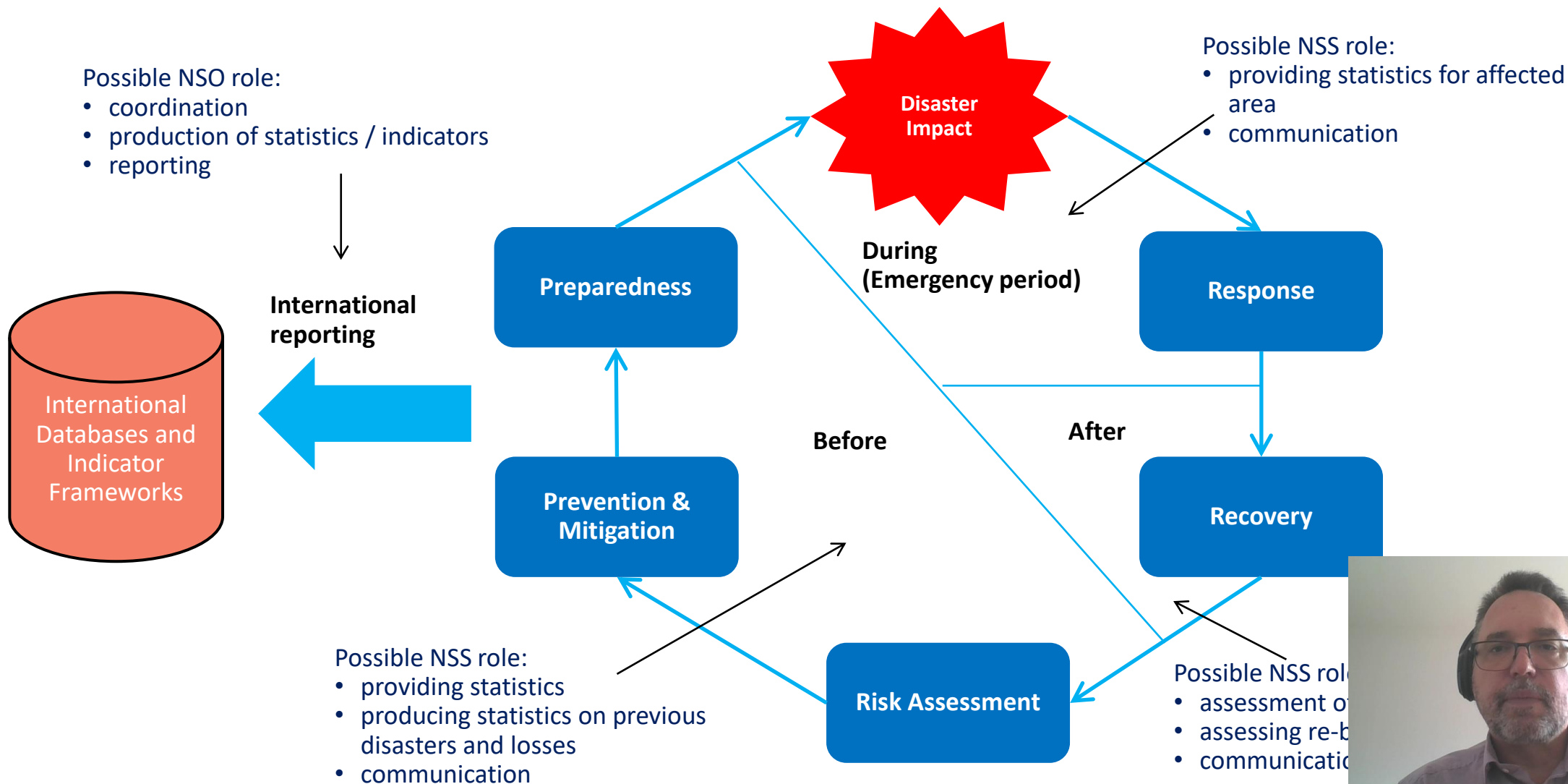


1. Introduction
2. Key terms and concepts
3. Policy background
4. Scope and measurement framework for statistics on hazardous events and disasters (aligned with ESCAP DRSF)
5. **The role of the National Statistical System**
6. Key infrastructure
7. **Recommendations**
8. **Implementation**
 - + Case Studies (Armenia, Belarus, Brazil, France, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Turkey, USA)
 - + Annexes



The Role of the National Statistical System (chapter 5)

Potential contributions at each phase of DRM (simplified, aligned with ESCAP DRSF)



The Role of the National Statistical System cont. (chapter 5)



We distinguish between

- a) **CORE ROLES:** Roles and tasks representing typical strengths of NSOs; recommended to be implemented by all NSOs and their NSS
- b) **ADDITIONAL ROLES:** Roles and tasks that NSOs could incorporate into their functions and responsibilities

Core roles (all NSOs and NSS) include:

- Provision of baseline data to produce statistics on exposure and impacts
- Support DRM in producing and communicating information
- Setting and enforcing quality standards
- Developing statistics that are internationally comparable
- Ensuring multiple use of information, interoperability and transparency
- Communication and dissemination statistics to decision makers
- Coordination of information flows for SDGs, Sendai Framework and other indicator frameworks

Additional roles (depending on institutional environment) include:

- Assisting in assessment of direct and indirect impacts
- Collaborative sites for disaster attention
- Development and implementation of methodologies for risk assessment
- Providing services for linking of information from various sources



Recommendations (chapter 7) and Implementation (chapter 8)



Recommendations to NSOs and international organizations on how to address issues related to

- Gaps
- Timeliness
- Accessibility
- Interpretability
- Statistical office operations
- Methods and standards

Important steps that NSOs have to take:

- Identify a focal point;
- Engage with stakeholders to clarify data needs;
- Define the scope of statistics relevant for national needs;
- Assess available information;
- Prioritise data gaps;
- Prepare a development plan;
- Assign tasks for NSO; and
- Manage and disseminate compiled data.



Conclusions and follow-up activities



- The CES Recommendations:
 - Have been developed in close collaboration with the ESCAP Expert Group and are complimentary with DRSF
 - Help NSS and DRM agencies to collaborate and to clarify their roles and responsibilities
 - Provided useful guidance for managing the Covid-19 disaster with official statistics
- New mandate of the Task Force since 2019:
 - Implementation guidelines
 - Support the statistical operationalisation of terms, definitions and classifications used in disaster risk management
 - Development of a set of core statistics and indicators
 - Organisation of the Expert Forum in collaboration with IAEG





The CES Recommendations are available for download at <https://unece.org/statistics/publications/recommendations-role-official-statistics-measuring-hazardous-events-and-disasters>

Thank you very much for your attention!

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