## TWG-DRS Five-year Plan (FYP)

Y e	Identification	Demonstration	Replication	Endorsement	Expansion			
ar	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025			
A r ea	Strengthening members' technical capacity							
S t a t u s	No or limited technical capacities exchange through the TWG							
Γ i	Technical capacities are augmented through various capacity strengthening modalities, e.g. E-learning and thematic training, experience sharing / exchange, technical assistance, tools / instruments sharing							
- ) C	Technical capacity needs assessment conducted	Priorities for technical capacity enhancement are agreed	Simplified, localised language E-learning country-level courses	TWG endorses list of training modules, expert rosters and the confluence request/ offer mechanisms	Member countries conduct sub-national and/or sectoral training			
	E-learning is conducted and versions in different languages are available	Individual experts and officials participated in E-learning	Members request/offer technical capacity support in between TWG meetings	Localised E-learning courses for engaging local officials and communities				
	Members are familiar with the use of basic functions of the Confluence	Advanced E-learning courses with thematic topics	Capacities for conducting special surveys and strengthen quality administrative data collection	Showcases of national and local level good practices	Members through the confluence request/ offer/ respond to technical capacity needs			
	Brochures/ videos on what DRSF is and how it supports the country's DRR international reporting	TWG to help promote the standardised quantification of disaster damage and losses on routine-basis in sectors responsible for reporting disaster impacts.	DRSF is adopted in four countries, including working in low-tech and low connectivity contexts	Country-level technical capacity strengthening good practices compiled				
				TWG facilitates peer to peer learning exchanges between countries				
a	Contributing to the development of internationally-agreed standards							
;	Early development of international	Early development of internationally -agreed standards						
1								
· I	Internationally agreed standards reflect Asia-Pacific regional priorities							
	Needs for standards assessed and preliminary works completed including the needs for accounting of small-scale disasters.	TWG facilitates discussions on hazards classifications, disaster threshold, metadata, practical calculation formula and translation to monetary terms	TWG actively deliberate and, through its representatives and champions, give feedback to the draft global standards	TWG validates and endorses the internationally-agreed draft standards	TWG disseminate and promote the internationally agreed standards to member countries			
	TWG conveys to the global forums country's needs for more realistic standards	TWG convey regional needs, innovations and good practices to the global processes	TWG compiles good practices of real situation for better understanding and application of the standard	Assists countries in applying the standards including local governments' roles for compiling and reporting				
a	Supporting members' governance	e of disaster statistics						

S t a t u s	Lack of coordination and cooperation between stakeholders results in data fragmentation, inconsistencies, and incomparability  Role of official statistics in measuring disasters are clarified and applied stakeholders are playing their parts in a coordinated manner.						
T a r g et							
T o p ic	TWG uses existing frameworks to identify and assess the governance aspects of disaster statistics	TWG incorporates governance as an added component of disaster statistics framework	Good practices of governance framework in three countries, to include issues such as data collection, data security, and information dissemination	ESCAP Statistical Committee endorses the DRSF model	TWG make available and facilitates exchange of good practices of governance frameworks to support countries continuous improvements		
	Contextualise UNECE guidelines to the region to address the disconnected disaster data to the national statistical system through clarification the role of NDMOs and NSO	Compilation of practical examples and potentially research about collaboration and coordination and addressing barriers	Modules and models for decentralised engagement sub-national and communities	Case studies and demonstrable good practices on making data to underpin decisions and investments that contribute to a public good /national development			
	A model of inter-ministerial coordination	Training needs assessment on joint capacity building of NSOs and NDMOs	Discussion on capitalising and broadening the interagency momentum emerging from Sendai and SDG monitoring and reporting	Good practices of governance framework in five countries			
		Documentation of the governance framework for disaster statistics in at least one country		Periodical update from Member States on the state of disaster - statistics governance			

<sup>\*</sup> As of May 2021