Strategic planning discussion for improved statistics related to climate-induced disasters
The challenges

• **Scope**: Potential statistics relating to climate-induced disaster wide ranging, encompassing environmental, economic and social domains
• **Coordination**: Data may be scattered across multiple actors
• **Availability**: Data might not be shared due to accessibility and quality issues
• **Capacity**: Lack of resources and capacity may prevent data from being fully utilised
What is needed?

- **Scope**: Need clear understanding of data needs of users in order to prioritise/focus activity
- **Coordination**: Need clear understanding of what data exist; roles of different actors in data ecosystem
- **Availability**: Agreements & processes in place for data sharing; move towards common definitions/concepts
- **Capacity**: Clear plans which can be used to help secure necessary resources

- How can we get there in practice?
Practical steps to improved statistics on climate-induced disasters

1. Understand data demands
   • Identify relevant national plans and priorities
   • Map key actors in data ecosystem
   • Engage with stakeholders to clarify needs

2. Identify priority data and capacity gaps
   • Assess available information
   • Identify and prioritise gaps

3. Develop and launch action plan
   • Prepare draft national development plan
   • Finalise and launch plan
The practical steps to improved statistics on climate-induced disasters

- Steps should be considered as iterative rather than linear
  - Repeat steps as necessary with increasing detail as information gathered and plans are formed
  - Validate priorities, data gaps, draft plans with stakeholders throughout development
  - The pre-Forum questionnaires completed are an important starting point!

- For further information:
  - UNECE Recommendations on the Role of Official Statistics in Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters
  - PARIS21 Envisaging a Climate change Data Ecosystem
  - ESCAP Diagnostic Tool on Disaster-Related Statistics
Step 1. Prioritise Data Demands
Identify relevant national plans and priorities

• Establish focal point within the NSO
  • Even though often no DRS team in NSO, important to have focal point for coordination

• International reporting commitments
  • E.g. Paris Agreement or Sendai Framework

• Data requirements from key national policy documents:
  • National Development Plans (NDPs)
  • Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
  • Other national climate change/disaster-related strategies or plans
Map key actors in national data ecosystem

• Data producers and owners
  • Organisations responsible to generating, collecting and storing data relevant to climate-induced disasters
  • NSOs, line ministries, meteorological offices, academia, civil society (CGD)

• Data users
  • Those with potential to use, process or analyse data

• Advocacy actors
  • Groups/organisations involved in process of disseminating and communicating statistics for raising awareness

• Resource mobilization actors
  • Organisations/entities providing funding and technical assistance for capacity development
Map key actors in national data ecosystem

• One organisation can have more than one role within the ecosystem

• Important to understand existing links between different parts of the ecosystem
  • Where are they strong? Which parts are currently unconnected?
Engage with stakeholders to clarify needs

• Engage with all known (potential) users of statistics
  - National NDMAs, environment ministries/agencies, other line ministries
  - Academia, think tanks, civil society, private sector, media...

• What decisions do they need to make? What do they want to be able to do?
  - What data can better help them achieve those goals?
  - What frequency, disaggregation, etc.

• What are the priority statistics associated with these goals?
  - Disaster Related Statistics Framework (DRSF)
  - Sendai Framework
  - CES Set of Core Disaster-Risk-Related Indicators
  - Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators
  - CES Set of Core Climate Change-Related Indicators and Statistics
Step 2. Identify priority data and capacity gaps
Assess available information

• How do the data and statistics available compare with the needs identified?
  • Initial identification of information available
    • Desk research and consultation with possible data actors for each data need/indicator identified
    • Record metadata and contact information
  • Review of available information
    • Data openness – is data already being used? Is it available to be used (with/without limitations?)
    • Data quality – including accessibility, periodicity, disaggregation level, etc.
  • Generate list of data gaps
    • Existing data with potential use
    • Existing data being used with limitations
    • No/missing data
Prioritise data gaps

• In identifying priority:
  • Impact – which data gaps are most critical to reducing risk to the population?
  • Cost – how much might it cost to address the data gap? (How complex are the potential solutions?)

• Data gaps should be prioritised in consultation with users and other members of the data ecosystem
Capacity gaps

- PARIS21 Capacity Development Framework
  - Identifies capacity development needs at 3 levels: Individual, organisational and system
  - Five target areas: Resources, skills & knowledge, management, politics & power, incentives

- Build on responses to existing data assessment frameworks
  - e.g. CISAT

- Important that capacity assessment goes to granular level to allow identification of concrete actions
  - Exactly what resources are needed and where?
  - Which specific skills are needed and by whom?
# Capacity gaps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target/Level</th>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Organisational</th>
<th>System</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Skills and knowledge</strong></td>
<td>Are the required analytical, technical &amp; statistical skills in place in each organisation? (NSO, NDMA, line ministries, etc.)</td>
<td>What are the production processes for creating statistics on climate-induced disasters?</td>
<td>Assessment of data literacy of key users – how are data used in policy making?</td>
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<td>How is innovation integrated into the organisations?</td>
<td>Are there mechanisms in place for knowledge sharing?</td>
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<td>How are the statistics communicated?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Resources</strong></td>
<td>Are the required staff in place in each organisation?</td>
<td>Who produces what &amp; who needs what for what purpose?</td>
<td>What legislation is in place to frame the system?</td>
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<td>Build on earlier mapping of the data ecosystem</td>
<td>Are there any legislative provisions or other obstacles to data sharing within the system?</td>
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From: Envisioning a climate change data ecosystem (PARIS21)
Step 3. Develop and launch action plan
Prepare draft statistical development plan

• National development plan for statistics on climate-induced disasters

• **Objectives:**
  • Based on data and capacity gap analysis
    • Short, medium and long-term
  • Link plan to existing policy documents/plans on climate change and disaster

• **Activities:**
  • Specific activities for delivering the objectives: What, who, when?
  • Should include activities already being planned/implemented by national agencies

• **Costing:**
  • Clear costs including staff, operations, infrastructure, technology, etc.
    • Should facilitate identification of funding with development partners, ministries, etc.
Finalise and launch plan

• Plan should be developed and refined through a collaborative process
  • Engage stakeholders throughout development process
  • Ensure common understanding of activities and how they link to the objectives
  • Agree on roles and responsibilities for NSO and other actors, building on traditional strengths

• Launch event
  • Virtual or face to face to present the plan to a wider group of actors
    • Users, advocacy and resource mobilization actors