Report Back Presentation

Breakout Group - Session 1

3rd May 2023
Guiding Questions

- What are the overall views and feedback on the proposed conceptual model? How far does it address current challenges?
- What are the core elements that you expect to have in such a tracking system?
- What functionalities/features/capabilities would you want to see in the new system?

Additional Questions:
- Is the way information on records, hazardous and disaster events, human impacts and sector damages and losses is proposed to be organized understandable?
- Which baseline (pre-disaster), metadata and context information are relevant to include?
Group A - Report Back Presentation

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Key feedback points

- **Main questions or concerns**
  - Understanding the end goal of the tool is relevant. Because this will have an impact on data collected. (disaster management, disaster risk reduction, Sendai reporting)
  - Clarification of the terminologies/concepts and methodologies (what is an event, impact?).
  - How to deal with attribution of cascading or compound events and impacts (ex. economical losses, people affected, displacement)
  - How to take into consideration the different timeframes of the impact of hazards? Ex. The impact of a disaster can be reflected over long periods of time (different years)
  - How to keep the comparability of the data from one context to another.

- **Strengths and popular features**
  - Integration of different databases and data structures. (flexibility to add different data)
  - Integration of different spatial and types of information resolutions

- **To revise, correct or add**
  - How to deal with the multitemporal dimensions of the data (how impacts evolve over time). Loss & damage impacts have a complex temporality (ex. displacement, fatalities, economic impacts, crop lost).
  - What is the temporal window to record the human impact of the data? (direct or indirect, it happens in one year or two)

- **Other suggestions**
  - Integration of different databases and data structures. (flexibility to add different data)
Key feedback points

- **Temporality**
  - Displaced persons – record time of displacement
  - Mortality also involves temporality (people may die days after event)

- **Interoperability**
  - import from Desinventar (and others)
  - Push to SFM
  - User open source maps (Google map)

- **Classifications**
  - no standard for age groups so it should be flexible … but …
  - Standardization is important to compare (assets, hazards, age groups, genders)

- **Encoding**
  - Encode approximative numbers
  - Encode via different tools (mobile …)
  - Validation protocol (source of data allows to control later, avoid double encoding), tagging of event telling which is confirming the other

- **Ceiling**
  - Desinventar may not report low amounts when they actually matter cumulatively
  - Record small events (not only big disasters)

- **Analyze**
  - Past events
  - See improvements in resilience over time for same events to show ROI
  - Transnational events

- **Features**
  - Allow to collect documents that have been recorded (pictures, social media etc)
  - Make a difference between publisher and source (newspaper >< firemen)
  - Tool should be user friendly, easy to encode
  - Record decisions taken by authorities
  - Relations between events
  - Allow more than one DLDT per country as often info is in silos (one for police, one for firemen) then can group to country (decentralize)

- **Communication module**
  - Story telling for public (good practices, communication, children etc) to web and (powerpoint) reports
Points principaux

Temporalité
- Personnes déplacées – enregistrer le temps du déplacement
- Mortalité: même besoin (des personnes peuvent décéder après)

Interopérabilité
- Import depuis Desinventar (et autres)
- Rapport vers SFM
- Utilisation de cartes open source (Google map)

Classifications
- Pas de standards pour les groupes d’âges donc besoin de flexibilité
- Standardisation importante pour comparer (biens, groupes d’âge, genres)

Encodage
- Encoder nombres approximatifs
- Encoder via différents outils (mobile …)
- Protocole de validation (source de données permet éviter double encodage, recouper l’information)

Seuils
- Desinventar ne permet pas de remonter au dessous d’un certain seuil alors que c’est important cumulativement
- Encoder des petits événements (pas seulement grandes catastrophes)

Analyser
- Evénements passés
- Voir Retour sur Investissement pour résilience
- Evénements transfrontaliers

Fonctionnalités
- Encoder médias (photos, articles, media sociaux etc.)
- Faire différence entre source et publicateur (journal >> pompier)
- Outil doit être modern et simple d’utilisation
- Enregistrer les décisions des autorités
- Relations entre événements
- Permettre plus d’un système par pays car l’info est souvent dans des silos (police, pompiers) et regroupement national

Modèle de Communication
- Pouvoir raconter des histoires pour le public, bonne pratiques, pour différentes audience (enfants etc.) vers le web ou vers des rapports (PowerPoint)
Group C - Report Back Presentation

Breakout Group - Session 1
3rd May 2023
Key feedback points: Group C – Breakout Group Discussion 1

Main questions or concerns
- Data disaggregation by sub-sector level, e.g., agricultural damages and losses by type of commodity.
- Indirect impacts of the hazards (transboundary matters) – how mental health impacts will be reflected?
- Legal implication for data collected and reported on should be considered
- Enabling environment for members states to report and use the data (incentives)
- How to link the systems to access climate financing, platforms etc.

Strengths and popular features
- UNDRR / ISC Hazard Definition and Classification and Hazard Information Profiles
- WMO CHE
- Non-economic losses
- Collaboration with stakeholder improved
- Co-designing products
- Science and technology engagement

To revise, correct or add
- Data validation. Harmonize the free text options and have more numeric values
- Semi-automation
- Methodological standards required for cascading impacts and for other aspects
- Connection with Application Programming Interface (API)
- User friendly (definition of hazard and indicators)
- Transparency of methodological standards for generating data

Other suggestions
- Reporting on non-economic losses
- Context specific – consider government capacity and data availability
- Use the existing risk information and build on existing systems, including FAIR data.
- User journey – the system to accommodate to different needs/capacities of the member states
Key feedback points

- **Main questions or concerns**
  - Capacity of countries to deploy and use the system
  - Is it responsive to climate change needs
  - How to handle official vs un-official data
  - Responsive to new era of risks

- **Strengths and popular features**
  - Standardisation
  - Interoperability
  - Ability to incorporate other data e.g. Population data
  - Analytics
  - System will be modular and evolving

- **Other suggestions**
  - Consider that governments will not be interested in sharing data because of liability
Key feedback points

- **Core Features**
  - Data disaggregated by multiple dimensions, including location, age, economic sectors, and other demographic info.
  - Harmonized single event codes across national boundaries.
  - Satellite imagery. For baseline, and post disaster assessments
  - Photographs of affected areas.
  - Baseline information (economic, environmental, social)
  - The system should have in-built analytics to drive policy making.
  - Cascading effects even across national boundaries.
  - Vetting and validation of inputs.

- **Strengths and popular features of the existing system**
  - Disaggregation in the current system (DesInventar) is a popular feature.
  - DesInventar can be customized through extensions.

- **To revise, correct or add**
  - Further dimensions can be added for disaggregation, such as disability, ethnicity etc.

- **Other suggestions/Open Questions**
  - More in-depth analytical information on exposure and vulnerability due to different events happening in the past e.g. recurring floods. This can be used to inform policy making, and DRR financing. Identifying hotspots and vulnerable populations.
  - How do we deal with multi-currency reporting?
  - How will the system handle duplicates, both after and prior to input?