Presented by St. Kitts & Nevis

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With the advancement in technology the leveraging of Non-traditional data sources has increased exponentially. Combining data from traditional and non-traditional data sources can provide more comprehensive, timely, reliable and granular data. The ability to recognize patterns from non-traditional data sources can be integral in better understanding Climate change patterns as well as potential changes to the environment. Recognizing these patterns will then enable us in the planning process to mitigate these potential risks.



Non-Traditional Data Sources:-

- > Earth Observation (Satellite Imagery)
- ➤ Extracts of administrative data from other Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
- > Extraction of data from published reports by private sector entities and individuals
- ➤ "Big Data"
 - > Mobile Telecommunications
 - > Social Networks
 - > Citizen generated data

What is the potential that NEMA and CSO see in the use of Non-Traditional Data?

- ➤ It is vital in the planning process to minimize the adverse effect from potential disasters.
- > Combining Non-traditional and traditional data sources will enable the CSO to better compile more comprehensive data sets.
- ➤ It will allow NEMA to better identify needs and improve response time



Barriers preventing the use of Non-Traditional Data:-

- Confidentiality concerns
- ➤ Lack of adequate computer systems and software for data processing
- > Limited financial and human resources
- Lack of technical expertise to leverage big data sources
- > Different owners of data
- Different data vocabulary and definitions



What support is needed to tackle these barriers:-

- ➤ Provide training in statistical methods and practices to agents in other Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies.
- > MOU between CSO and the data sharers
- ➤ Continue to garner the support of regional and international partners to build a series of environment, climate change and disaster indicators based on international standards and regional best practices.



What support is needed to tackle these barriers:-

- ➤ Increase collaboration with various local entities that are involved with the collection and or production of data related to the of environment, climate change and disaster indicators.
- > Explore the opportunities to develop technical skills in the use of "Big Data", and to access such information.
- Advocate for political "buy-in" and assignment of additional resources- the importance of the statistics to everyday living.

The Department of Statistics of St. Kitts and Nevis and National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) are please to have this opportunity to participate in this workshop on the Production of Relevant Environment, Climate change and Disasters indicators for evidence-based policies. We endeavour to move forward with the expansion of the scope of our official statistics to include this very important and topical issue. This is very much in line with the plans to promote the sustainable growth and development of St. Kitts and Nevis, and an improved standard of living for its people.





