Monitoring the Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-30)

Mr Timothy Wilcox
UNISDR (Asia and Pacific Region)
2 October 2017

In support of the Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015-2030

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

Expected outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

Targets

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030	Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030	Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020	Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030

Priorities for Action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.

Priority 1
Understanding disaster risk

Priority 2
Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Priority 3
Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Priority 4
Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: 2015-2030

- **Sendai Goal** focuses not only on **reducing existing risks** also on **preventing new risks** and **strengthening resilience**

- **7 Global Targets** (4 are outcome focused)

  - Outcome focused Targets are objective and measurable allowing **international benchmarking of progress** relative to a quantitative baseline 2005-2015 (*need country baseline data for period prior to Sendai Framework*)

  - Input Targets include national and local DRR strategies, international cooperation, Multi-Hazard EWS and disaster risk assessments

- Explicit links to the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** & to the **Paris Agreement** (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change)

OIEWG

- Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OIEWG) for monitoring Sendai Framework established

- **OIEWG Report** finalized A/71/644 (at end of 2016) & **General Assembly** endorsed OIEWG report in UNGA Resolution A/RES/71/276 (Feb 2017)

o Developed **Indicators** to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework
o Updated **Terminology** on DRR
o Requested UNISDR to do *technical follow-up* to support Member States in monitoring

Mandate From the OEIWG

UNISDR was requested by OEIWG to:

1) Conduct a <u>Data Readiness Review</u> with respect to the indicators

2) Develop <u>Technical Guidance Notes</u> for the testing and roll-out of the indicators & the web-based monitoring system including:

  o Develop <u>minimum standards and metadata </u> for disaster-related data

  o Develop <u>methodologies</u> for the measurement of indicators and the processing of statistical data

Data Readiness Review 2017

UNISDR Readiness Review conducted early 2017 before the GP17

- 18 x countries participated from Asia (including Central Asia and Caucuses)
- 6 x countries participated from Pacific

  - *No country in the world currently has **all** the data required*
  - *No country in these studies has expressed that **all** indicators are available/feasible*

UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Technical Guidance Notes (TGN)

Development:

- Roadmap Meeting in Ispra, Italy: (February 2017)
- Technical Workshop in London, UK: (March 2017)
- Consultation with Member States & Stakeholders: (mid-2017)

Upcoming:

- First operational version of TGN: October 30, 2017
- Will be translated into 6 x U.N. Languages

Draft (April 2017) available at:

http://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/54970

Technical Guidance Notes

For each Target/Indicator the Notes outline:

- Minimum data set required

- Recommended Optimal dataset (including disaggregation)

- Challenges, temporary considerations, etc.

- Computation Methodology (from minimal to recommended datasets)

- Metadata: contents, methodology and other possible topics such as coverage, representativeness, quality

UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Web base on-line Monitoring System

- Allowing from Minimum to Recommended data sets (including disaggregation)
- Metadata-enabled
- Loss Data Accounting as a SUB-SYSTEM
- With interfaces to SDG's and other frameworks
- Permitting nationally defined (Custom) Targets/Indicators
- Prototype developed and consulted during GP2017
- Development UNDERWAY (pre-launch in Dec 2017)

Prototype currently being consulted/tested by stakeholders
See: http://4d49ne.axshare.com/#g=1&p=welcome

Target A

GLOBAL TARGETS: REPORTING — STATUS: In progress

DOWNLOAD

Navigation menu
- Metadata
- **A** Mortality
- **B** People
- **C** Economic loss
- **D** Infrastructure & services
- **E** DRR strategies
- **F** International cooperation
- **G** Risk & early warning
- Report cover information

TARGET A
Substantially reduce global disaster mortality

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2022-30 compared to 2005-2015

> Pre-filled data is imported from the National Disaster Loss Database. Data can also be entered independently.

A-1 Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population

2021	2022	2005-15	2019-20
15.5	-	- 2.4%	+ 1.0%

> PREVIOUS CYCLES

A-2 Number of **deaths** attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population

2021	2022
7.8	

A-3 Number of **missing persons** attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population

2021	2022
7.4	

CALCULATE TARGET A

Target B

Target C

Global targets - Target C   1-To ME

ioatt8.axshare.com/global_targets_-_target_c.html

Move   **Abandon Task**   **Task Complete**

Metadata

A Mortality

B People

C Economic loss

D Infrastructure & services

E DRR strategies

F International cooperation

G Risk & early warning

Report cover information

ℹ️ Pre-filled data is imported from the National Disaster Loss Database. Data can also be entered independently.

C-1   **Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product**

2021	2022	2005-15	2019-20

> PREVIOUS CYCLES

		2021	2022
C-2	Direct **agricultural** loss attributed to disasters	USD 103,403	
C-3	Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed **productive assets** attributed to disasters	USD 3,302,309	
C-4	Direct economic loss in the **housing sector** attributed to disasters		
C-5	Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed **critical infrastructure** attributed to disasters		
C-6	Direct economic loss to **cultural heritage** damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters		

CALCULATE TARGET C

Challenges and Opportunities

Challenge: Capacity of Member States to report

- Many countries experienced difficulties in HFA reporting and required external assistance

Opportunities:

- Possible Training of national focal points & Train of Trainers at national and regional level (e.g. regional organizations)
- Possible South-South Collaboration and Assistance between member states
- Online reporting can allow additional country stakeholders to input data and progress (e.g. private sector) - Access and quality still controlled by national focal points.

Upcoming Dates & Meetings

Asia-Pacific Workshop (Bangkok, 6-7 November 2017): to assess capacity and needs of countries to help implement the Sendai Framework. Online survey will also be held.

Expert Meeting on DRR Strategies and National Adaptation Plans – and the development of Technical Guidelines to ensuring coherence regarding 2020 Sendai Targets. (Bonn, 27-28 November 2017).

Pre-Launch of Sendai Framework Monitoring System (Bonn, 6-8 December 2017).

SFM online reporting system to be rolled out gradually in stages.

Mr Timothy Wilcox
Program Management Officer (Asia & Pacific)
Regional Office for Asia Pacific
UNISDR
Bangkok, THAILAND

Phone: +66 2288 2864
Email: wilcoxt@un.org

In support of the Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction