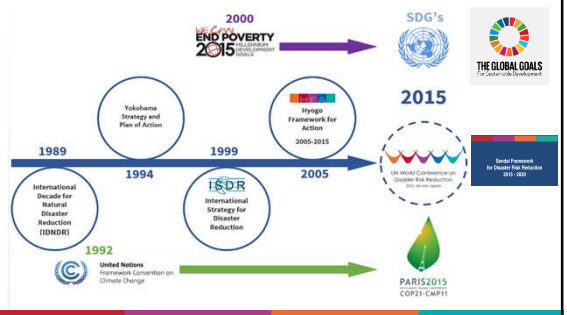
Sendai Framework Monitoring

6th Meeting of
Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics
in Asia and the Pacific
Bangkok, 23-25 April 2019

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

UNISDR

25 years of international commitment to DRR



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

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7 GLOBAL TARGETS

Reduce

A **Mortality/ global population**
2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

B **Affected people/ global population**
2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

C **Economic loss/ global GDP**
2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

D **Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services**
2030 Values << 2015 Values

Increase

E **Countries with national & local DRR strategies**
2020 Value >> 2015 Value

F **International cooperation to developing countries**
2030 Value >> 2015 Value

G **Availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems & disaster risk information and assessments**
2030 Values >> 2015 Values

SF paradigmatic shift

- **Proactive attitude:** from disaster management to disaster risk management
- **Preventive focus:** reduce creation of new / reduce existing risk and strengthen resilience
- **Broader in scope:** includes man-made, biological, technological and environmental hazards. Addresses risk of disasters at all scales.
- **Other Frameworks:** Explicit links to the Sustainable Development Agenda, Climate Change and others.

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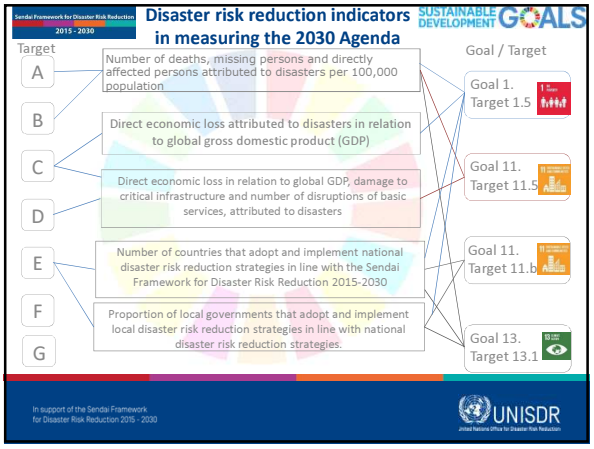
Disaster risk reduction indicators in measuring the 2030 Agenda
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
Target
Goal / Target
A
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
B
Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
C
Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions of basic services, attributed to disasters
D
E
Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
F
Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.
G
Goal 1. Target 1.5
Goal 11. Target 11.5
Goal 11. Target 11.b
Goal 13. Target 13.1
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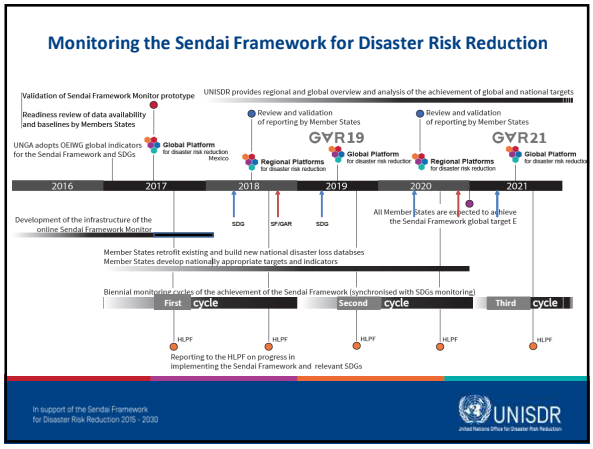
Monitoring the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
Validation of Sendai Framework Monitor prototype
UNISDR provides regional and global overview and analysis of the achievement of global and national targets
Readiness review of data availability and baselines by Members States
Review and validation of reporting by Member States
Review and validation of reporting by Member States
UNGA adopts OEIWG global indicators for the Sendai Framework and SDGs
Global Platform for disaster risk reduction Mexico
GAR19
GAR21
Regional Platforms for disaster risk reduction
Global Platform for disaster risk reduction
Regional Platforms for disaster risk reduction
Global Platform for disaster risk reduction
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
Development of the infrastructure of the online Sendai Framework Monitor
SDG
SF/GAR
SDG
All Member States are expected to achieve the Sendai Framework global target E
Member States retrofit existing and build new national disaster loss databases
Member States develop nationally appropriate targets and indicators
Biennial monitoring cycles of the achievement of the Sendai Framework (synchronised with SDGs monitoring)
First cycle
Second cycle
Third cycle
HLPF
HLPF
HLPF
HLPF
HLPF
Reporting to the HLPF on progress in implementing the Sendai Framework and relevant SDGs
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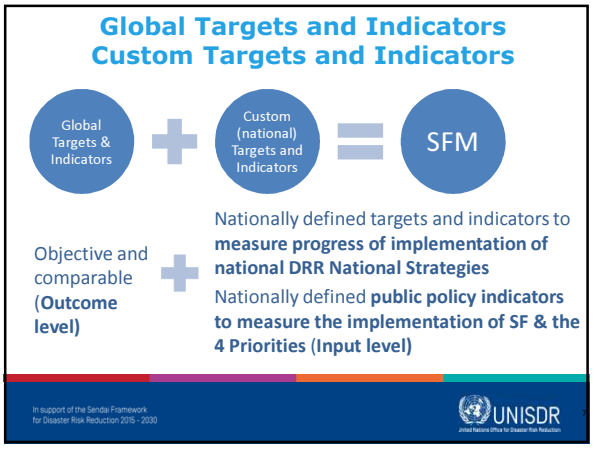
Global Targets and Indicators
Custom Targets and Indicators
Global Targets & Indicators
Custom (national) Targets and Indicators
SFM
Objective and comparable (Outcome level)
Nationally defined targets and indicators to measure progress of implementation of national DRR National Strategies
Nationally defined public policy indicators to measure the implementation of SF & the 4 Priorities (Input level)
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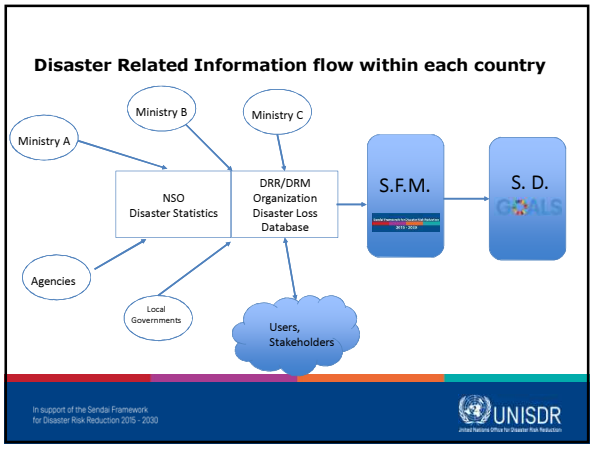
Disaster Related Information flow within each country
Ministry A
Ministry B
Ministry C
NSO Disaster Statistics
DRR/DRM Organization Disaster Loss Database
S.F.M.
S. D. G.
Agencies
Local Governments
Users, Stakeholders
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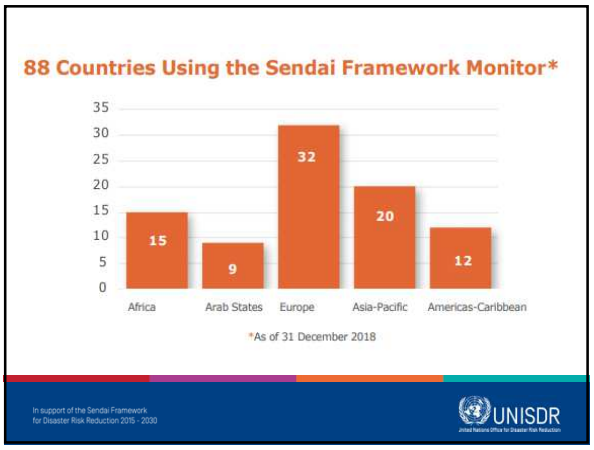

2018 Reporting: Asia Pacific

20 Countries in Asia Pacific reported some data online (51%)
- 17 in Asia and 3 in Pacific

Highlights of Data Reported:

- Highest reported was Target A on mortality (100%)
- Lowest reported were Target D on infrastructure losses (37%) and Target F on international cooperation (40%)
- Quality and level of data provided varied

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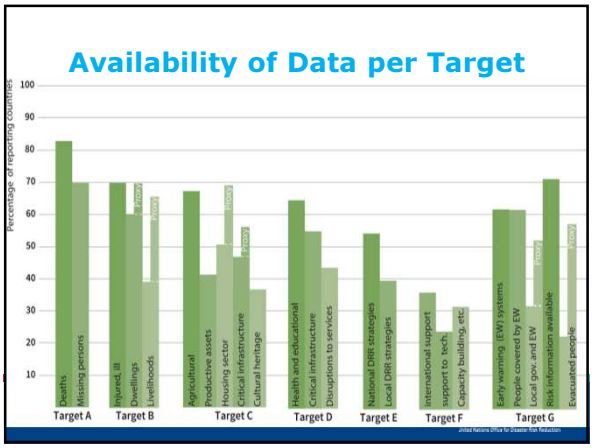

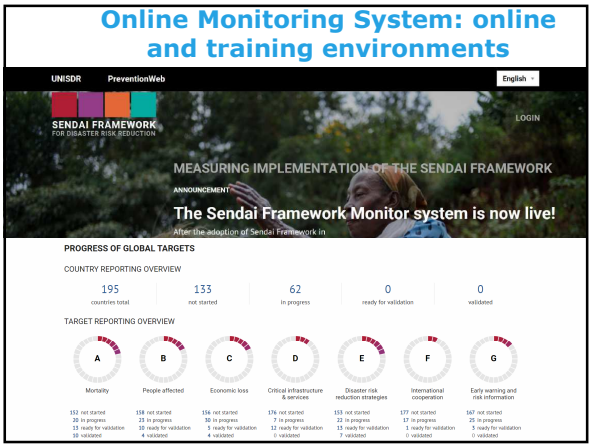

Disaggregation of Human losses data

Issue of disaggregation	To what extent is the disaggregation of data possible by targets (as relevant)						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Hazard	✚	✚	✚	✚	n/a	n/a	✚
Geography (province, region, municipality etc.)	✚	✚	✚	✚	✚	n/a	✚
Sex	✚	✚	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Age (0-14; 15-64; 65+)	✚	✚	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Disability (By type of disability)	✚	✚	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Income (in relation to national poverty line)	✚	✚	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

SFM Training

Regional workshops

Initial Regional Workshops conducted targeted NDMOs & National Statistics Offices from member states, and regional organizations.

National workshops

National workshops attempt to include all national partners from Government, and others stakeholders identified by Government such as academic, NGOs and private sector.

Feedback

Feedback and evaluation of workshops has been positive with:

- Advice that countries like the linkages with the SDGs
- Countries like the online reporting links to national DesInventar Damage and Loss Databases

Challenges revealed from Training

Many countries need to establish or enhance internal government mechanisms to better coordinate data collection, data sharing and data reporting.

Examples:

- Unclear who has what data
- No disaggregated data
- Different committees on SDG, Sendai and CC
- Govt Ministries not sharing data (including local level not sharing with national)
- Feeling the data must be perfect before reporting
- Gaps in data collection (not all data needed is collected)
  (e.g. 84% countries collect Target A – Data Readiness Review 2017)

What Approaches are Working?

- NDMOs are linking with National Statistics Offices to leverage technical support (e.g. established work plans)
- Utilizing SDG or other existing National Committees to assist in Sendai Reporting.
- National coordination workshops -Bringing all relevant Govt partners together to identify who has what data and when they will provide it for reporting purposes.
- E-Learning Platform (UNISDR and ADPC)

Potential Roles of National Statistics Offices in the Sendai Framework Monitoring process

- Support to Coordination and Data Sharing
- Production of primary data
- Storage and preservation of data
- Processing of data and data quality assurance
- Support, hosting or operation of National disaster loss databases
- Production of disaster-related statistics
- Production of climate change-related statistics
- Geographical information services
- Provision of data sharing platforms
- Endorsing data as Official Statistics

and many more …

Regional and Global Opportunities:

- UN Statistical Commission's decision to approve a formal mechanism and network of experts to support disaster related statistics
- Dissemination of UNESCAP's Disaster Related Statistics Framework
- UNECE's Task force Report on Role of Official Statistics in Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters
- Working Group of Member States on Disaster Related Statistics supported by ECLAC and UNISDR

Local Opportunities

- Leveraging support from CSOs in collecting disaggregated data (particularly local data) for national reporting purposes
- Standardizing local collection of data (e.g. templates with minimum data criteria)
- Joint training NSOs and NDMOs
- Establish stronger linkages with National Statistics Offices to assist with disaster data collection practices (e.g. MOUs, secondment of staff during disasters and assisting in online Sendai Reporting.

Thank You