

Custom Indicators Example from Fiji

Technical Workshop

Launch of Sendai Framework Monitoring System

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United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (**UNISDR**)

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

Overview

- Rationale of the Pilot Study
- Timeframe and Methodology
- General Findings
- Conclusions

Rationale for the Fiji Pilot Study

- The proposed list of custom indicators for the Sendai Framework includes 168 indicators.
- This is very comprehensive but it is very difficult to monitor all these indicators.
- The main goal of this project is to select a shortlist of indicators relevant for Fiji that is:
 - Comprehensive enough to cover all potentially affected sectors;
 - Short enough to allow easy monitoring;
 - Supported by robust data.

Timeframe and methodology

August 2015: Initial Workshop

September 2015: Desk review and preparation of the post-workshop report

October 2015: Stakeholders' interviews and preparation of the draft report

November 2015: Close out workshop and finalisation of the report

- Desk review of already existing information: HFA progress reports, MDGs progress reports.
- Consultation workshops bringing together major stakeholders to discuss the different issues.
- Interviews with the different stakeholders to collect specific information on the data they collect and how they can support the monitoring and reporting of progress against the Sendai Framework.

General Findings

- The short list of custom indicators includes 64 indicators and 27 more to be considered.
- Out of the indicators shortlisted, 19 are linked to SDGs indicators.
- Out of the extra 27 indicators, 3 are linked to SDGs indicators.
- All the indicators in the proposed initial list were relevant for Fiji.
- In general, they do not need to be amended.

General Findings

- Data is stored in databases that are generally not interlinked so the data has to be requested from the relevant ministry/agency.
- Data collection for monitoring and reporting takes time and requires human, financial and sometimes technical resources.
- Countries have to monitor and report against different frameworks: global and national, so the use of indicators that are common or at least based on similar data would be very helpful.

Conclusions

- HFA reporting was disconnected from day to day work because the identified priorities were not always linked to national priorities.
- The possibility to include custom indicators in the Sendai Framework Monitoring process may help to also monitor the national priorities.
- For each custom indicator selected, a precise source needs to be identified.
- A monitoring and reporting strategy needs to be identified, in particular: Who would be the agencies responsible for monitoring progress in different sectors and transmit the information to NDMO in time for the uploading of data on the Sendai Monitoring Online Tool.

Thank you

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