

DRR INDICATORS

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES AT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

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Sendai mandate for indicators

Establish open-ended intergovernmental working group, with involvement of relevant stakeholders, for the development of a set of possible indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of this framework in conjunction with the work of the inter -agency expert group on sustainable development indicators. (Para 50 of SFDRR)

Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030)

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.

Seven Global targets

- a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020–2030 compared to 2005–2015
- b) 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.
- c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
- d) 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.
- e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local DRR strategies by 2020.
- f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030.
- g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

Thirteen Guiding Principles

- a) Each State has the primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk
- b) DRR requires that responsibilities are shared by central Governments, relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders
- c) Managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as cultural and environmental assets
- d) Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement and partnership.
- e) DRR and management depends on coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels
- f) It is necessary to empower local authorities and local communities to reduce disaster risk, including through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities
- g) Disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making
- h) Disaster risk reduction is essential to achieve sustainable development
- i) Disaster risks have local and specific characteristics that must be understood for the determination of measures to reduce disaster risk;
- j) Addressing underlying disaster risk factors through disaster risk-informed public and private investments are more cost-effective than post-disaster response and recovery
- k) In the post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase it is critical to prevent the creation of and to reduce disaster risk by “Building Back Better”
- l) Effective and meaningful global partnership and further strengthening of international cooperation are essential for effective DRM
- m) Developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income and other countries facing specific disaster risk challenges need adequate, sustainable and timely provision of support, including through finance, technology transfer and capacity-building from developed countries and partners tailored to their needs and priorities, as identified by them.

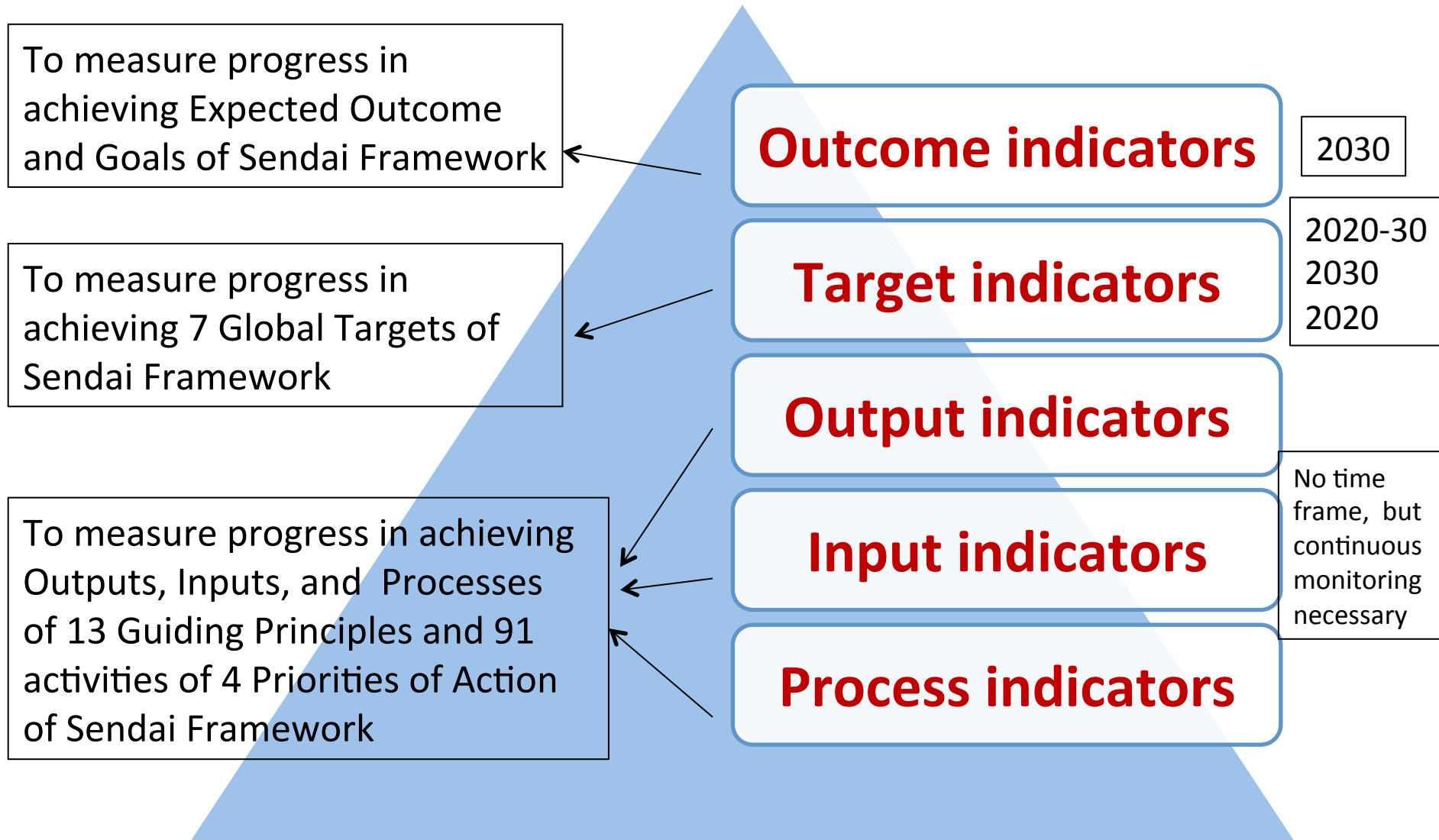
Four Priorities of Action

1. Understanding disaster risk
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Ninety-one Activities at National and Local, and Global and Regional levels

Priority of Action 1		Priority of Action 2		Priority of Action 3		Priority of Action 4	
Activities at national and local levels	Activities at global and regional levels	Activities at national and local levels	Activities at global and regional levels	Activities at national and local levels	Activities at global and regional levels	Activities at national and local levels	Activities at global and regional levels
15	9	11	6	17	9	16	8

Structure of possible indicators



Sendai indicators much more challenging than HFA

- Scope of Sendai Framework much broader than Hyogo Framework (Para 15)
- Unlike HFA, Sendai Framework provided 7 quantitative global targets (Para 18)
- HFA mandate was to UNISDR to develop indicators to ‘assist States to assess their progress in implementation of the Framework’, but Sendai mandate is to OEIWG to develop possible indicators to ‘measure global progress’ (Para 50)

Global progress cannot be measured by any other means than collation of national and regional progress. Therefore Sendai indicators must be rooted firmly in national and regional systems of measuring progress.

Overview of HFA Indicators

- **Indicators of Progress:** UNISDR proposed a set of 3 indicators for 'Expected Outcome', 7 indicators for 'Strategic Goals', 22 Core Indicators for Priorities of Action, and 118 Additional Possible Indicators
- **Online HFA Monitor** was developed for biennial quantitative self-assessment of progress by countries on 22 Core Indicators on a scale of 1-5 supplemented by qualitative self-assessment on 30 Key Questions/ Issues
- 109 Means of Verification introduced in 2009
- **Regional Indicators:** 14 Indicators introduced in 2009 for measuring progress on regional cooperation
- **Local Indicators:** 10 Indicators introduced in 2012 for Local Government Self-Assessment Tools (LGSAT)

Key lessons from HFA Monitor

- Every country did not participate: 62 for 2007-2009, 105 for 2009-2011, 99 for 2011-2013
- 33 countries participated in all 3 cycles, 35 in 2 cycles and 69 in 1 cycle (total 140 out of 168 that adopted HFA + 23 countries that joined)
- Only 2 regional organisations and 112 city governments participated in regional/local monitors
- Self-assessment was subjective - perils of under-assessment and over-assessment

Opportunities for Sendai Indicators

- Develop indicators that are truly global - covers all 193 member countries of UN
- Develop indicators that truly measures global progress capturing information from all available sources
- Develop indicators that are linked with Sustainable Development Goals (Goals 1,2,3,4,9,11,13,14,15)
- Develop statistical systems that capture necessary data on indicators at national and regional levels

Challenges

- Development of global disaster damage-loss-resilience database that covers all member countries of the UN is probably the most daunting challenge for Sendai Indicators
- Shortcomings of existing global and national database on disaster and damage and loss
- Development of data on disaster risk resilience
- Development of baseline data for measuring progress 2015-2030 compared to 2005-2015
- Normalisation of data on catastrophic disasters

Timeframe

- Five year time frame available for development of national systems for global database
- Differential time frame for implementation of outcome, target, output, input and process indicators
- Road maps may be necessary for phasing of activities for implementation of SFDRR and development of related database for measuring progress of implementation