UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

Enhancing implementation of the through monitoring and follow-up

Marc Gordon
Head, Monitoring Unit
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

9 November 2015
Cairo, Egypt

The Sendai Framework and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

69th Session of the UN General Assembly

A/RES/69/283 (June 2015)

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 ('The Sendai Framework')

A/RES/69/284 (June 2015)

Establishment of an *open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction* (OEIWG)

A/RES/69/15 (November 2014)

SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway

UNISDR

The Sendai Framework and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

70th Session of the UN General Assembly

A/RES/70/1 (September 2015)
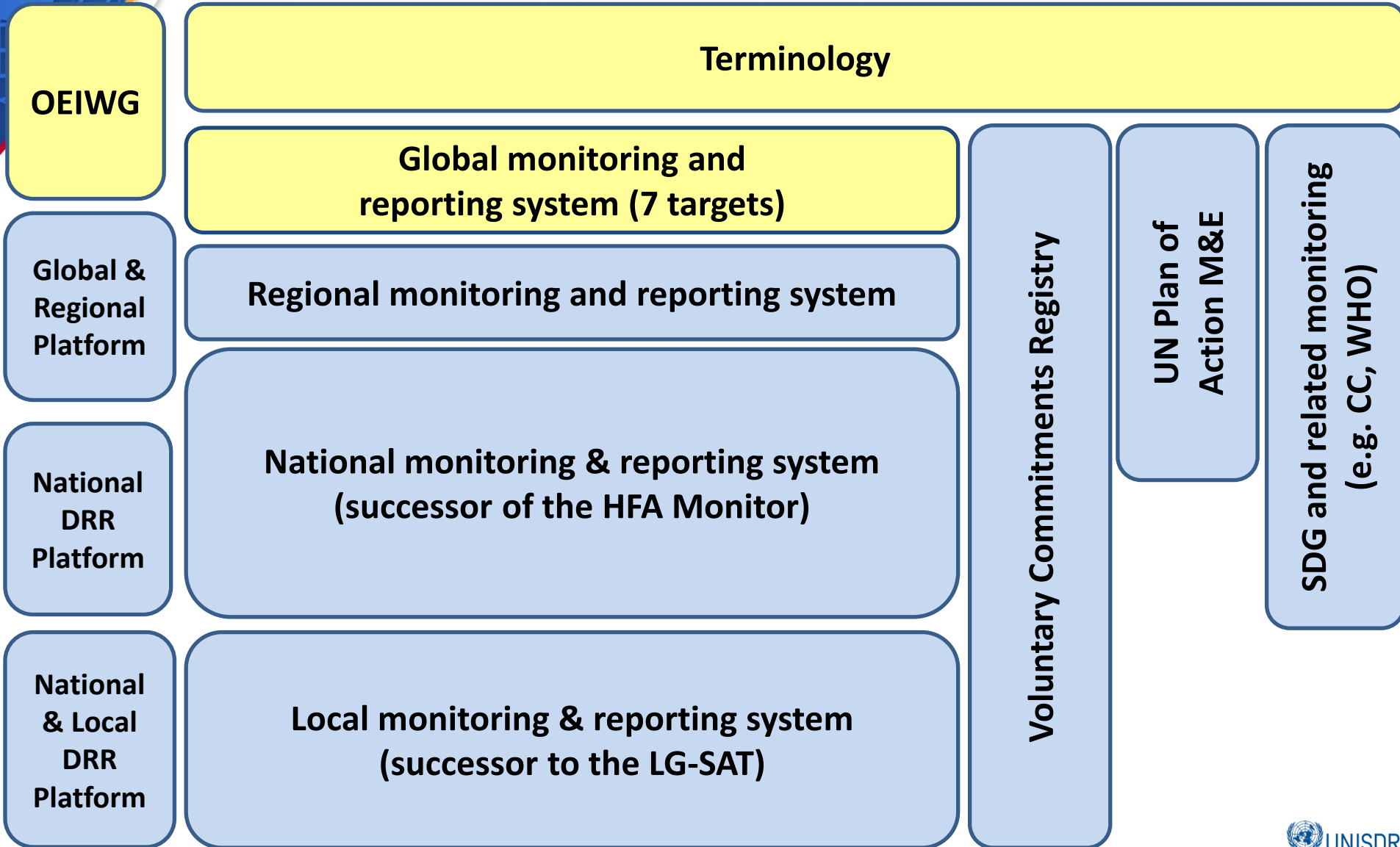*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*

- IAEG-SDGs

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (December 2015)

71st Session of the UN General Assembly

OEIWG completes work and report submitted to the UN General Assembly by December 2016.

The Development of Sendai Monitoring Mechanism

OEIWG

Global & Regional Platform

National DRR Platform

National & Local DRR Platform

Terminology

Global monitoring and reporting system (7 targets)

Regional monitoring and reporting system

National monitoring & reporting system (successor of the HFA Monitor)

Local monitoring & reporting system (successor to the LG-SAT)

Voluntary Commitments Registry

UN Plan of Action M&E

SDG and related monitoring (e.g. CC, WHO)

Purpose, objectives, outcomes

Monitoring of implementation through monitoring the 7 global targets of the Sendai Framework:

(a) Reduce **Mortality**

(b) Reduce **Affected People**

(c) Reduce **Direct Economic Loss**

(d) Reduce Damage to **Critical Infrastructure** and Disruption of **Basic Services**

(e) Increase the Number of Countries with **National + Local DRR Strategies**

(f) Enhance **International Cooperation**

(g) Increase the Availability and Access to **Multi-hazard EWS** and Disaster **Risk Information + Assessments**

Purpose, objectives, outcomes

The **open-ended intergovernmental expert working group (OEIWG)** is currently developing **global core indicators**, which will be used by all countries to report on the 7 global targets.

The OEIWG will finalize the global indicators by December 2016.

Member states will be asked to report national data to monitor the 7 global targets by 2017, against which progress in implementing the Sendai Framework for DRR can be measured.

Sendai Framework - Global indicators (OEIWG deliberation)

Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster *mortality* by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	
A-1	Number of **deaths and missing** due to hazardous events per 100,000. (This indicator should be computed based on indicators A-2, A-3 and population figures)
A-2	Number of **deaths** due to hazardous events
A-3	Number of **missing** due to hazardous events

Sendai Framework - Global indicators (OEIWG deliberation)

Target 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	
B-1	**Number of affected people per 100,000.** (This indicator should be computed based on indicators B-2 to B-6 and population figures.)
B-2	**Number of injured or ill people due to hazardous events**
B-3	**Number of people who left their places of residence due to hazardous events** (This indicator should be computed based on indicators B-3a and B-3b)
B-3a	**Number of evacuated people due to hazardous events**

Sendai Framework - Global indicators (OEIWG deliberation)

Target 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	
B-3b	Number of relocated people due to hazardous events
B-4	Number of people whose houses were damaged due to hazardous events Note: B-4 and B-5 use the same data set as C-5 and C-6.
B-5	Number of people whose houses were destroyed due to hazardous events
B-6	Number of people who received food relief aid due to hazardous events

ISDR

Sendai Framework - Global indicators (OEIWG deliberation)

Target C: Reduce *direct disaster economic loss* in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030	
C-1	**Direct economic loss** due to hazardous events in relation to global gross domestic product. (This indicator should be computed based on indicators C-2 to C-7 and GDP figures).
C-2	Direct **agricultural loss** due to hazardous events
C-3	Direct economic loss due **to industrial facilities** damaged or destroyed by hazardous events
C-4	Direct economic loss due to **commercial facilities** damaged or destroyed by hazardous events

UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Sendai Framework - Global indicators (OEIWG deliberation)

Target 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	
D-1	Damage to critical infrastructure due to hazardous events (This index should be computed based on indicators D-2, D-3 and D-4 (road).)
D-2	Number of health facilities destroyed or damaged by hazardous events
D-3	Number of educational facilities destroyed or damaged by hazardous events

Sendai Framework - Global indicators (OEIWG deliberation)

Target 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	
D-4	Number of transportation infrastructures destroyed or damaged by hazardous events Note: the indicator measures (1) road, (2) railway, (3) port and (4) airport.
D-5	Number of time basic services have been disrupted due to hazardous events Note: Sectors monitored include healthcare services, education services, transport sector, ICT, water supply, sewage system, solid waste management, power/energy system and emergency response.

Sendai Framework - Global indicators (OEIWG deliberation)

Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.	
Ê-1	Number of countries that adopt and implement national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015- 2030
E-2	Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
E-3	Number of countries that integrate climate and disaster risk into development planning

UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Sendai Framework - Global indicators (OEIWG deliberation)

Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.	
Ê-4	Number of countries that adopt and implement critical infrastructure protection plan

Sendai Framework - Global indicators (OEIWG deliberation)

Target (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	
F-1	Level of non-earmarked support provided by developed countries and reported bydeveloping countries.
F-2	Number of developed countries having a policy marker as part of the legislation on provisions for support to developing countries to enhance the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the fulfilment of the global goals
F-3	Progress on the implementation of paragraph 47 of the Sendai Framework, in particular subparagraphs 47(a) and 47 (b).

UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Sendai Framework - Global indicators (OEIWG deliberation)

Target (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	
F-4	Progress in using the regional platforms for exchanging experiences and enhancing South-South cooperation for the implementation of the Sendai Framework.
F-5	Level of support provided by international organizations in line with paragraph 48 of the Sendai Framework.

UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Sendai Framework - Global indicators (OEIWG deliberation)

	Target (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
G-1	Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning system
G-2	Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting system
G-3	Number of people who are covered by multi-hazard early warning system

Sendai Framework - Global indicators (OEIWG deliberation)

Target (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	
G-4	Percentage of local governments having preparedness plan or evacuation plan
G-5	Number of countries that have multi-hazard national risk assessment with results in an accessible, understandable and usable format for stakeholders and people
G-6	Percentage of local governments that have with results in an accessible, understandable and usable format for stakeholders and people

SDGs Goal 11.
Make cities & human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations Sendai targets a), b), c)

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels Sendai target e)

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials Sendai targets f)

UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Sendai Framework - Global indicators (OEIWG deliberation)

Data to be collected and reported for the 7 global targets:

- National disaster loss data (targets a-d)

- National and local DRR strategies developed and aligned to the Sendai Framework (target e)

- Measurement of International Cooperation (target f, indicators under development), possible linkage to tracking DRR investment

- Early Warning Systems

- Risk assessments in line with SF

Priorities for countries
2015 - 2020
Sendai Framework for DRR

- **Develop national databases** to start monitoring the 7 Sendai global targets

- **Develop national and local targets and indicators aligned with the Sendai Framework**

- **Develop national and local DRR strategies** aligned to the Sendai Framework

UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

National (+ global) Indicators

- **Set of voluntary national indicators**, which can be tailored by countries to fit their national context.

- A two year **collaboration of UNISDR with experts, and informing the deliberations of States in the OEIWG.**

UNISDR Proposal for National indicators

UNISDR proposal "Menu" of possible national indicators

Global targets

National DR strategies

- **targets**
- **Indicators**
- **time frame**

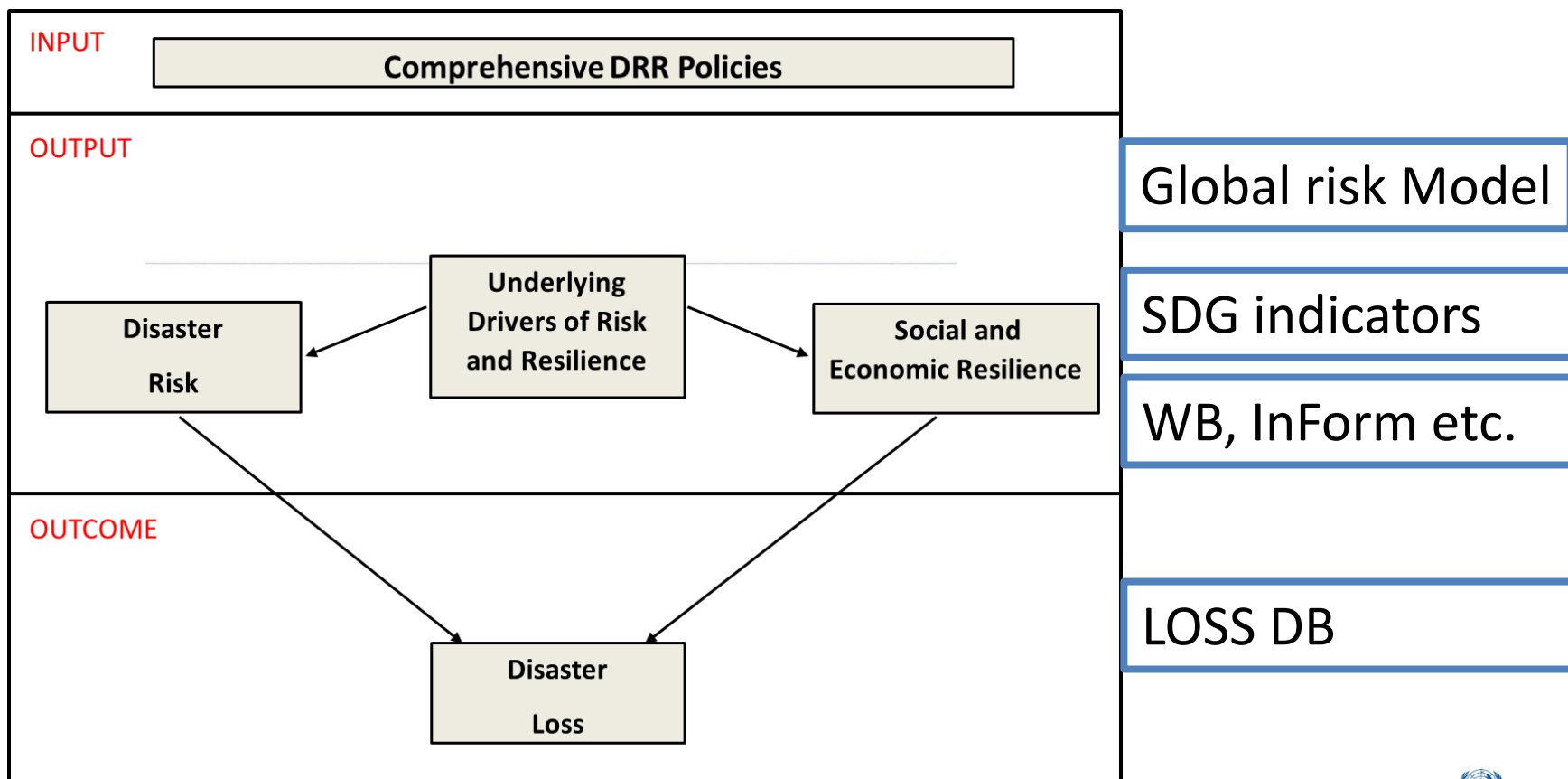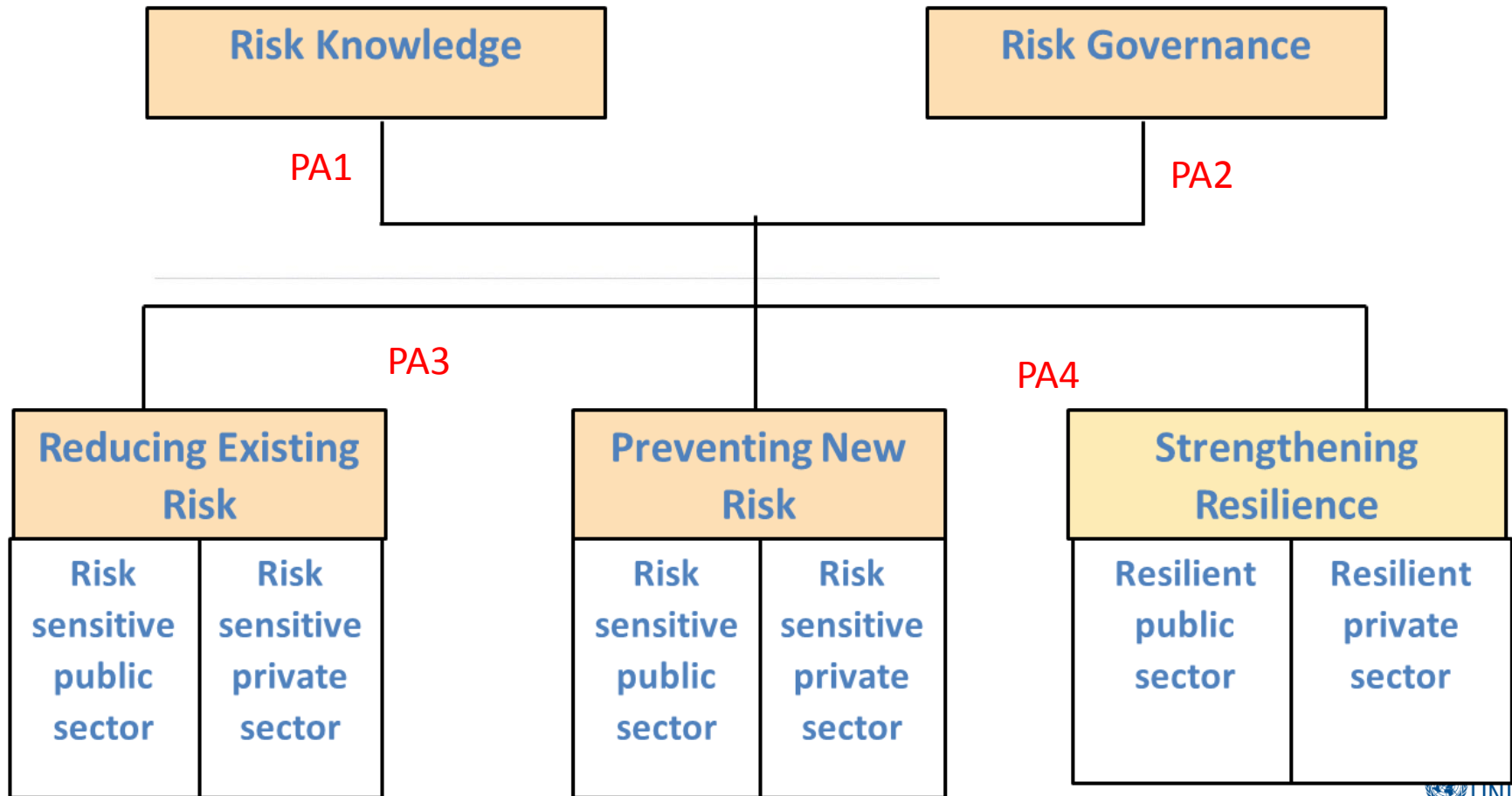| Indicators not selected by country | Core indicators to monitor global targets | Strongly recomme nded indicators | Optional indicators | Country's own indicators |

UNISDR Proposal for National indicators

Proposed successor to HFA Monitor Architecture

Sendai indicators Input-Output-Outcome

EWS Development Policy

Sufficient coverage?

% of population coverage of EWS

Can all people evacuate?

Disaster Loss Reduction

Input level

Continuation of HFA indicators.

Examples:

C57: Land-use planning (including urban planning)

C58: Building codes

C59: Building permits

C60: Inclusive urban development

C61: Architectural Licenses

Output level

Measures the **effectiveness of the public policy** indicators.

Connect input and outcome indicators

Enhance understanding of disaster risk generation

Example A7: Quality of infrastructure

Outcome level

Indicators on **Disaster Loss** monitor mortality, physical damage and direct economic loss.

Enables States to monitor the state of disaster risk, and if they are reducing disaster risk.

Examples:

Direct economic loss due to housing units damaged by disasters (hazard events)

Number of people living in houses damaged due to disasters (hazard events) per 100,000

Differences between the HFA and the Sendai indicators

Current HFA indicators	Proposed Sendai indicators
1. Input focused	Link **input** indicators to **outputs and outcomes**
2. Measure only **risk reduction**	Measure not only **risk reduction** but also **risk generation** and **resilience**
3. Progress not related to **risk levels** of country	Integrate **risk levels** in the system
4. Subjective, progress level 1-5, not allowing international benchmarking	**Objective**, binary, supporting peer to peer learning

UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

What are the differences between the HFA and the Sendai Indicators?

Current HFA indicators	Proposed Sendai indicators
5. Core indicators related to **multiple policies and stakeholders**: Unclear responsibility and accountability	Refer to **specific public policies**, identifying stakeholders for each policy
6. No clear link to **MDG and CC**	Provide clear links to **SDGs and CC**
7. Not used for supporting **decision making**	Help countries identify **weak policy area** by facilitating systematic understanding of disaster risk mechanism

SDR

National (+ global) Indicators

- UNISDR pilots of the national indicator system.

- **Pilot countries are: Mozambique, Armenia, Japan, Paraguay, Fiji, Philippines and Lebanon**

Selected, preliminary findings from national pilot studies.

- Most indicators have been identified as **applicable**.

- **Strong linkages between SDGs, Sendai Framework and CCA** monitoring systems, and indicators is a **must**.

- Indicators to be examined for **application to regional and national frameworks.**

- Some of the **institutional challenges** observed under the HFA Monitor remain.

UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Sendai Implementation Country Support

To support

Development or revision of a disaster risk reduction strategy and plan

Grounded in

Solid understanding of risk and resilience including financial and governance capacities in the country.

UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Implementing Sendai Framework for DRR Actionable risk sensitive DRR Plan and monitoring system

1 Status review and report of disaster risk management

2 National disaster loss databases

3 National risk assessment and risk information platform

4 Multi-stakeholder dialogues on risk sensitive investment and financing

5 National strategy and plan for disaster risk reduction

6 National targets and indicators

Shukran

Indicator document for Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group for Sendai Framework:

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/45466_indicatorspaperaugust2015final.pdf

UNISDR proposal for national indicators:

https://www.dropbox.com/s/wi4upat99xdtmn8/Doc4-DRAFT%20Indicator%20system%20for%20the%20Sendai%20Framework%20%2822JULY%29.pdf?dl=0

Global Data Collection from National Disaster Loss Database

http://www.desinventar.net/index_www.html

Contact: Marc GORDON

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

gordon6@un.org

UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction