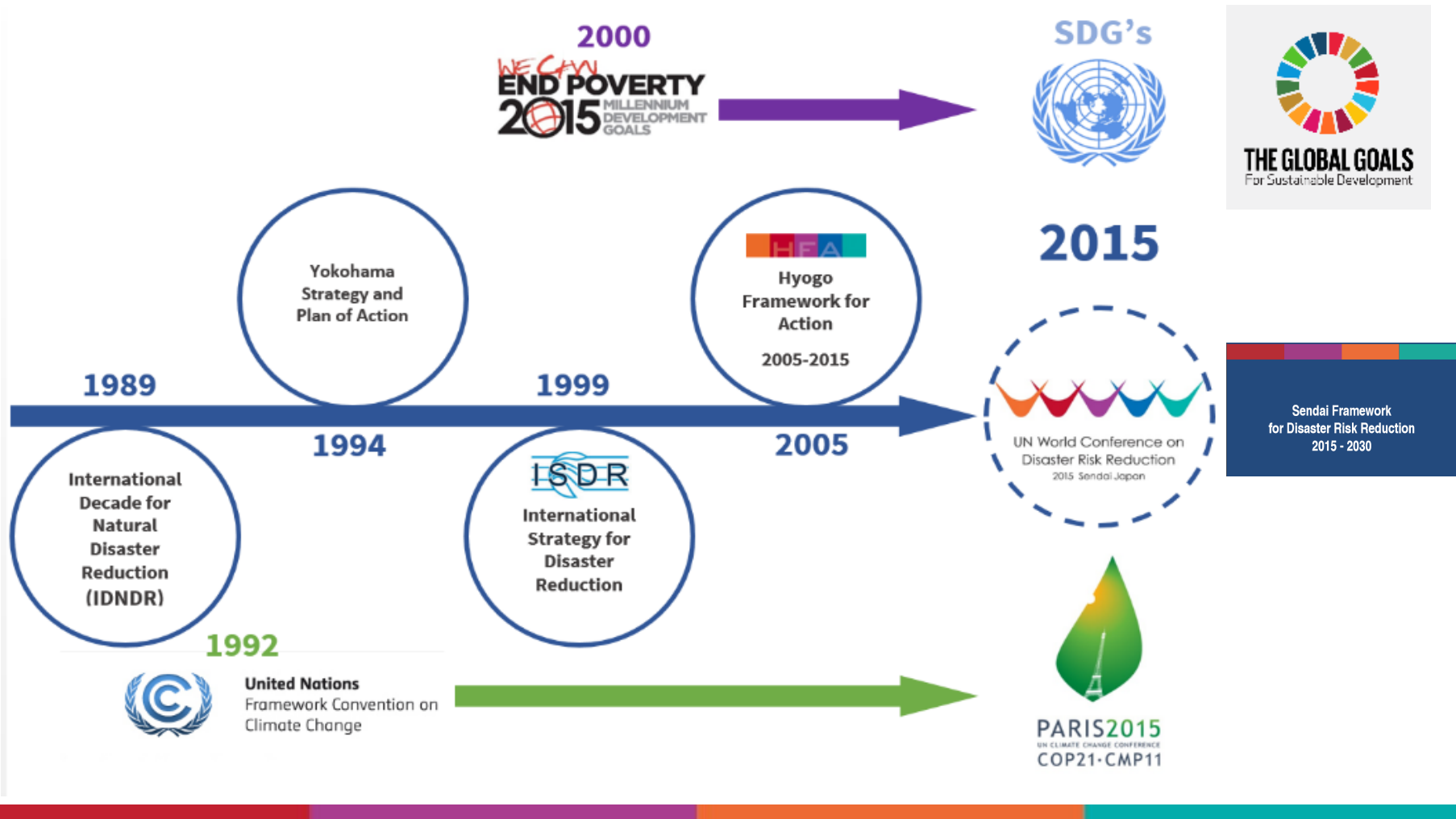


Sendai Framework Monitoring System

Expert Forum for producers and users of climate
change-related statistics
Geneva, 2-4 October 2018

25 years of international commitment to DRR



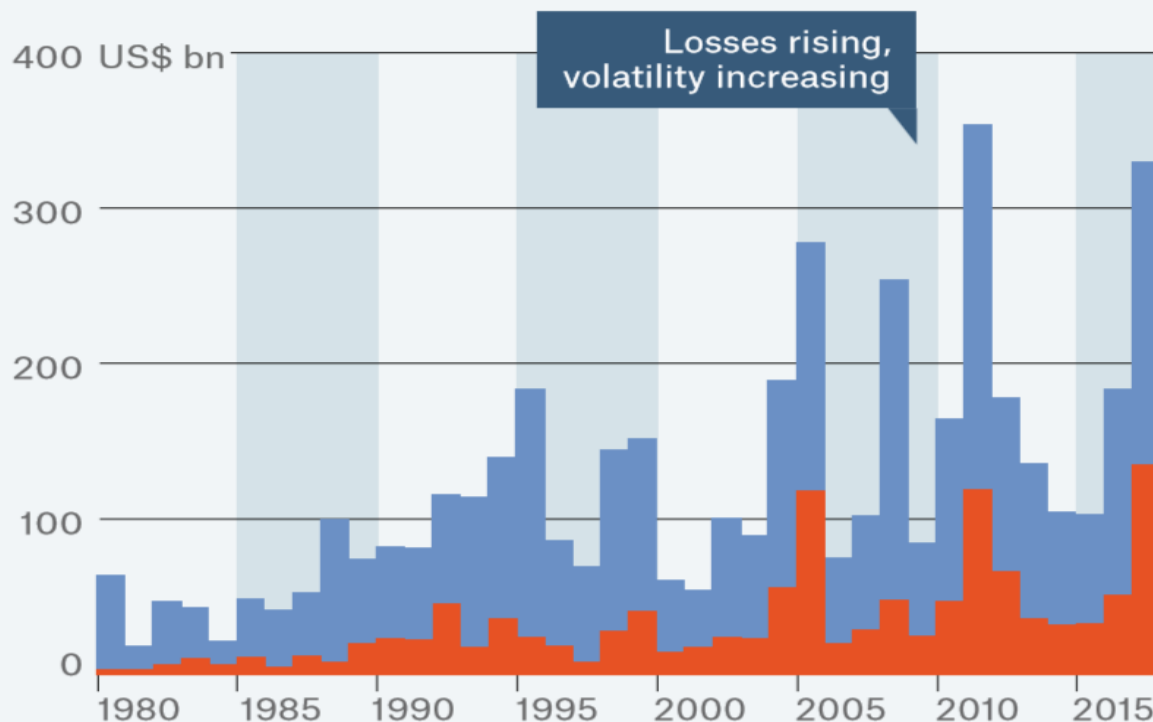
In terms of overall losses, 2017 was the second-costliest year ever for natural disasters. Losses from weather-related disasters broke all previous records.

(MunichRe, Natural Catastrophes 2017)

Overall and insured losses 1980-2017

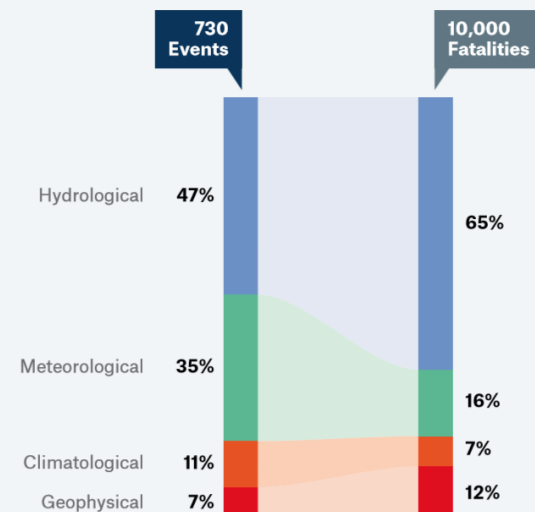
Losses rising, volatility increasing

■ Overall losses (inflation-adjusted)
■ Of which insured losses (inflation-adjusted)



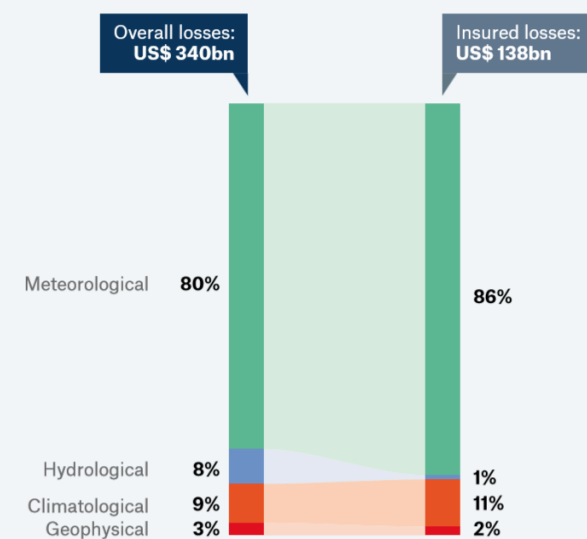
Natural catastrophes 2017

Percentage distribution

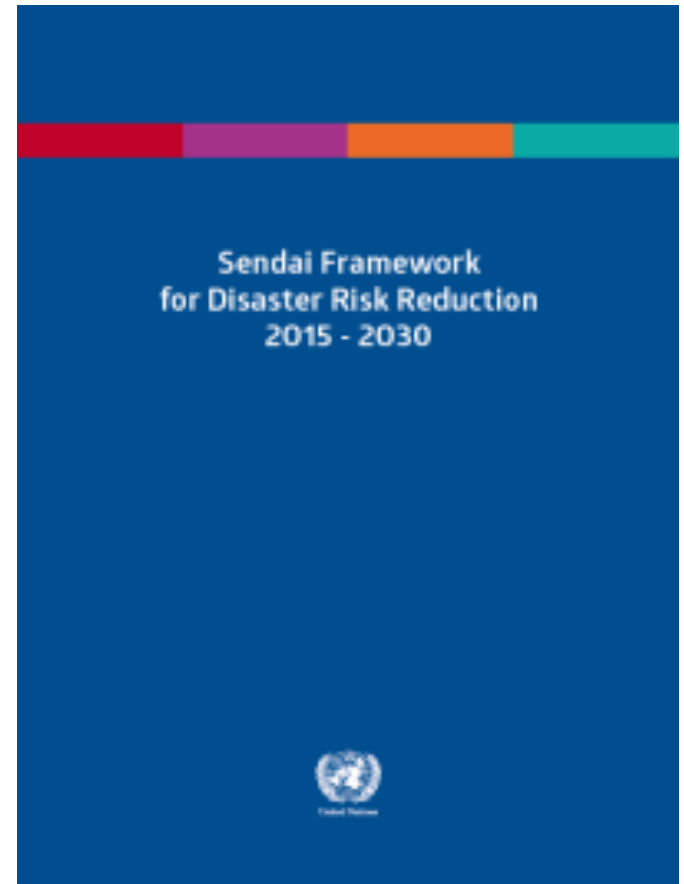


Natural catastrophes 2017

Highest-ever losses from weather catastrophes



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030



4 PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

Priority 1 Understanding disaster risk

Policies and practices for DRR should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.

Priority 2 Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.

Priority 3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Public and private investment in DRR are essential to enhance the economic, social, health & cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries, their assets, as well as environment

Priority 4 Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Strengthened disaster preparedness for response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical to build back better

National and local dimensions

Regional and global dimensions

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

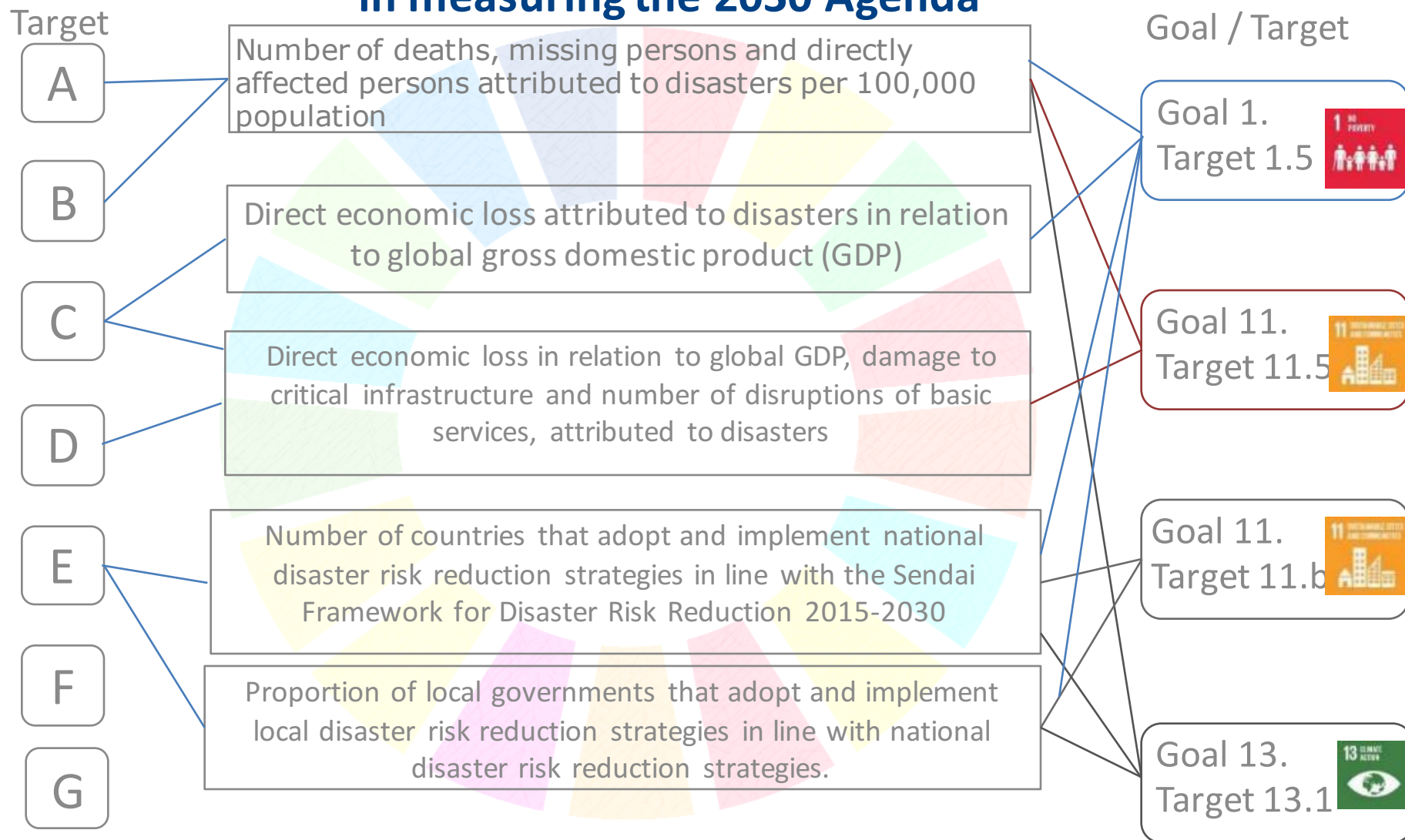
**Availability and access
to multi-hazard early warning
systems & disaster risk
information and assessments**

2030 Values >> 2015 Values

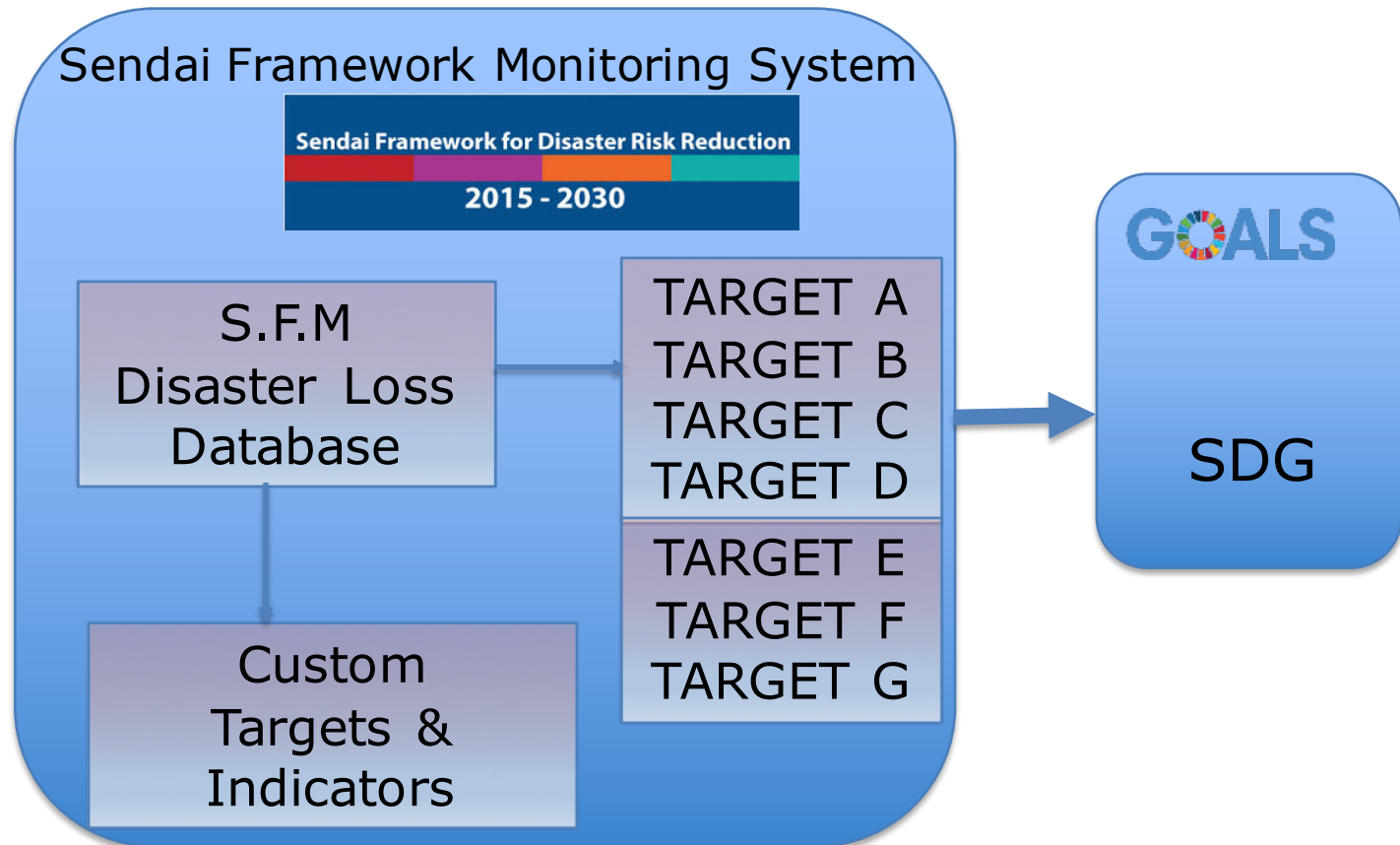
SF paradigmatic shift

- **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.

Disaster risk reduction indicators in measuring the 2030 Agenda



Overall Sendai Framework Monitor structure: Multi-Purpose Data & Integrated Monitoring & Reporting



The timeline illustrates the implementation of the Sendai Framework from 2016 to 2021. Key events include:

- 2016:** UNGA adopts OEIWG global indicators for the Sendai Framework and SDGs.
- 2017:** Validation of Sendai Framework Monitor prototype; Readiness review of data availability and baselines by Member States.
- 2018:** Review and validation of reporting by Member States; Regional Platforms for disaster risk reduction (Mexico).
- 2019:** Review and validation of reporting by Member States; Global Platform for disaster risk reduction (GVR19).
- 2020:** Review and validation of reporting by Member States; Regional Platforms for disaster risk reduction; All Member States are expected to achieve the Sendai Framework global target E.
- 2021:** Review and validation of reporting by Member States; Global Platform for disaster risk reduction (GVR21).

Other milestones include the development of the infrastructure of the online Sendai Framework Monitor (2016-2017), Member States retrofitting existing and building new national disaster loss databases (2017-2020), and Member States developing nationally appropriate targets and indicators (2017-2020). The timeline also shows biennial monitoring cycles of the achievement of the Sendai Framework (synchronised with SDGs monitoring) and reporting to the HLPF on progress in implementing the Sendai Framework and relevant SDGs.

Global Targets and Indicators

Custom Targets and Indicators



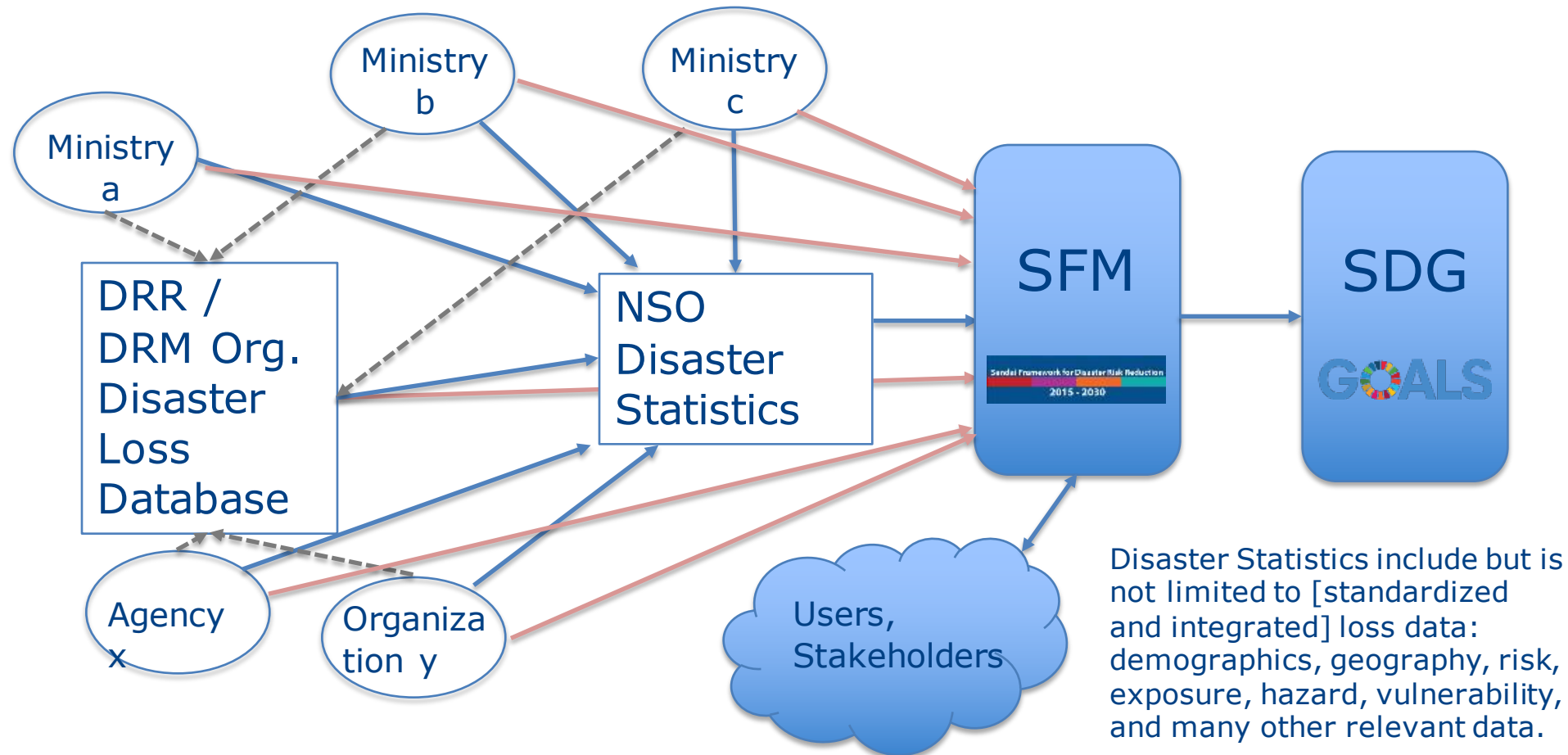
Objective and
comparable
(**Outcome
level**)



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)**

Possible information flows within a country



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 ...

Online Monitoring System: online and training environments

UNISDR

PreventionWeb

English ▾



LOGIN

MEASURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Sendai Framework Monitor system is now live!

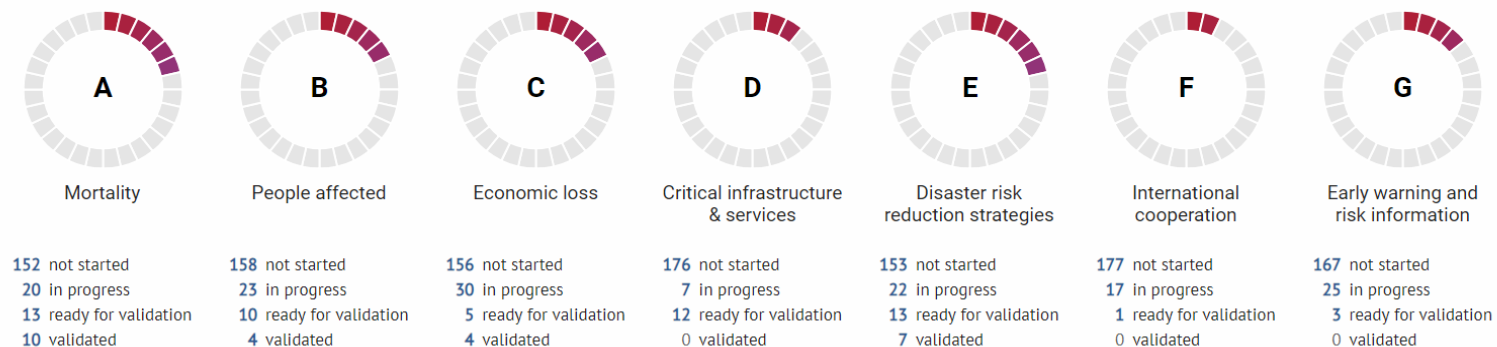
After the adoption of Sendai Framework in

PROGRESS OF GLOBAL TARGETS

COUNTRY REPORTING OVERVIEW



TARGET REPORTING OVERVIEW



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

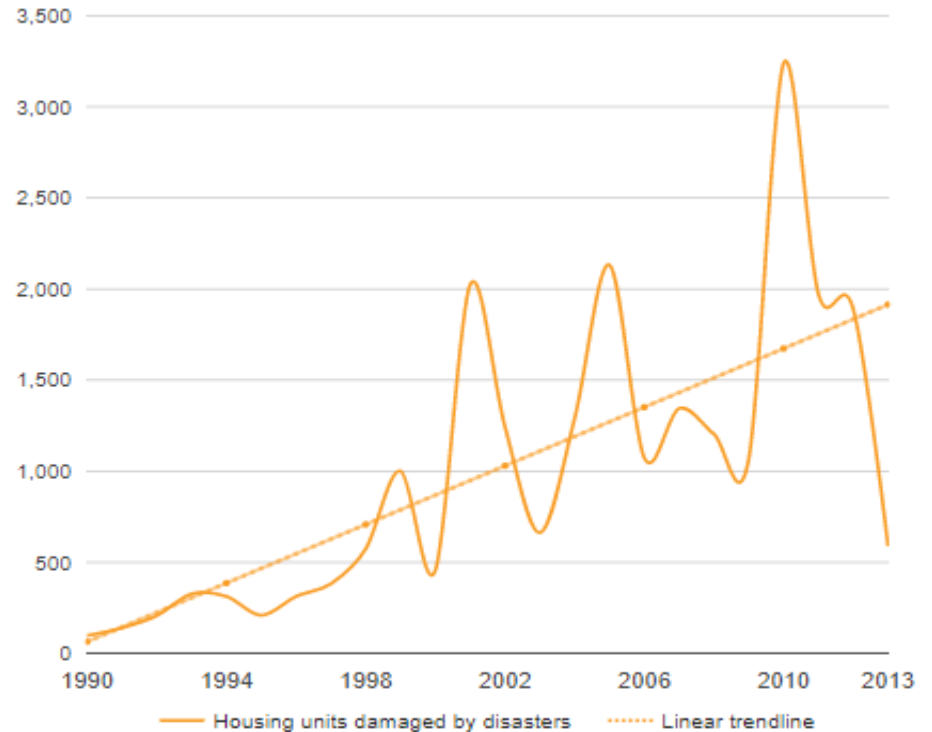
SDG Reports 2018

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018



<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2018>
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database>

Total number of housing units damaged by disasters annually, 1990-2013 (data from 90 countries) (thousands)



Show Data

Download to CSV

Status of Reporting in the Sendai Framework Monitoring process (Sept. 2018)

Status:

SFM: 62 countries participating
DesInventar: 27 additional countries up to date to 2017

Challenges:

- Availability of Indicators data (not all countries have all data)
- Institutional arrangements
- Competing priorities
- Data sharing restrictions
- Resources
- Capacity

Participation of the Statistical community is needed to support the monitoring process

Status of Reporting in the Sendai Framework

Monitoring process (cont.)

Opportunities:

- Global partnership for disaster statistics (UNISDR, UNECE, UNESCAP, etc)
- Report to statistical commission
- Inclusion of DRR data as topic in the SC agenda
- Task force for Measuring Extreme Events (UNECE)
- Dissemination of Disaster Related Statistics Framework (UN-ESCAP)

Participation of the Statistical community is needed to support the monitoring process

Thank You