**Technical guidance for monitoring and reporting on progress in achieving the global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction:**

**Experiences from the first cycle of monitoring**

3 October 2018
Palais des Nations, Geneva

UNISDR
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

# Structure of the presentation

1.  Monitoring mechanism of the Sendai Framework

2.  Institutional arrangements for monitoring process

3.  Key documentation for monitoring and reporting

# 1. Monitoring mechanism of the Sendai Framework

- The Sendai Framework and its key elements

- Architecture of Monitoring system

- Global and Custom Targets and Indicators

- Seven Global Targets in a snapshot

- Linkage between Sendai Framework and SDG reporting

# The Sendai Framework and its key elements

The Sendai Framework is a 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders. It was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015.

Its key elements are as follows:

**1 Scope and Purpose**

**1 Expected Outcome**
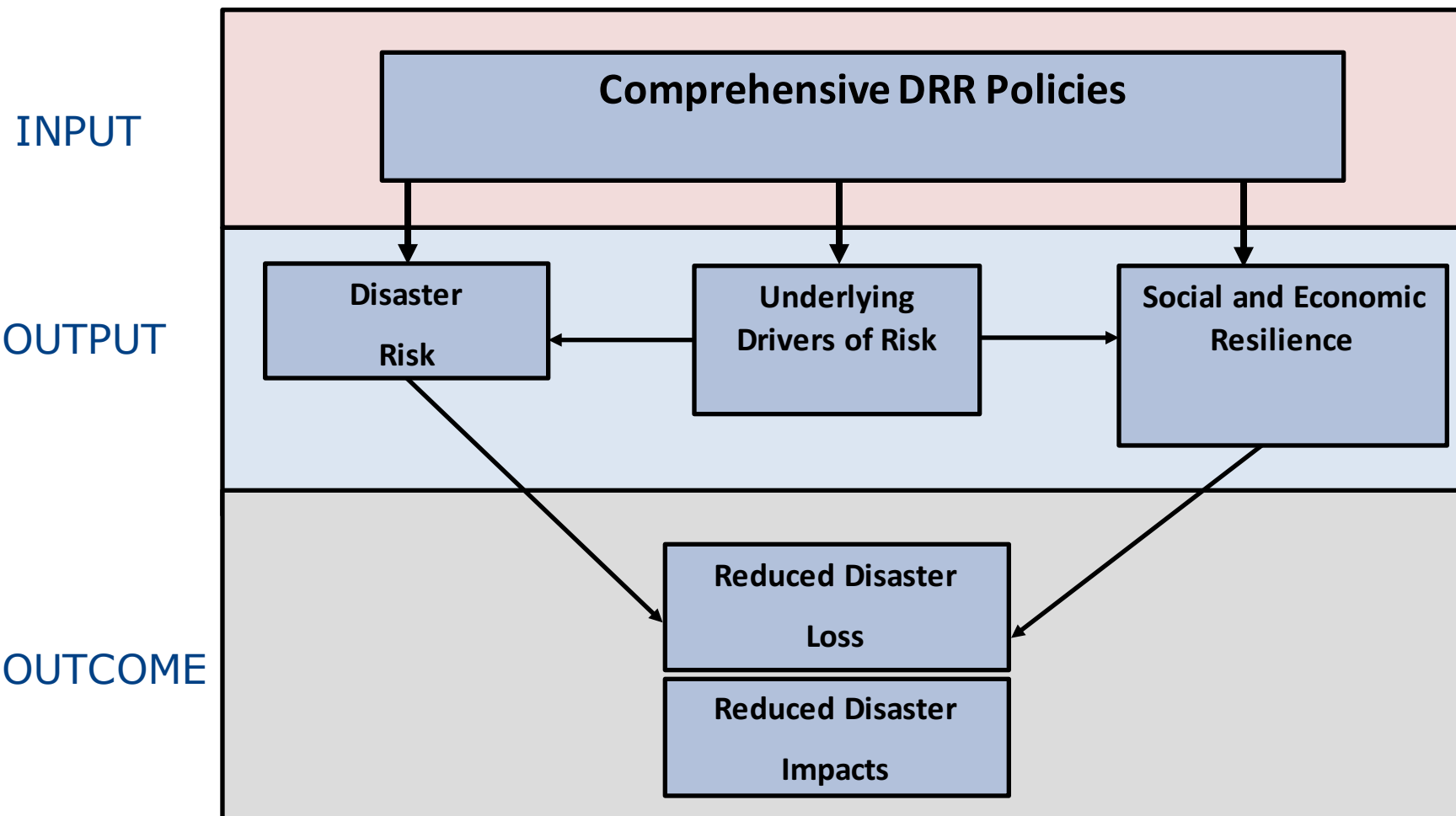
**1 Goal**

**4 Priorities for Action**

**13 Guiding Principles**

**4 levels (Global, Regional, National and Local)**

**7 Global Targets**

The Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OIEWG) recommended 38 indicators aligned with the 7 Global Targets. It also recommended the development of nationally determined custom indicators.

# Architecture of SF Monitoring system



INPUT

**Comprehensive DRR Policies**

OUTPUT

**Disaster Risk**

**Underlying Drivers of Risk**

**Social and Economic Resilience**

OUTCOME

**Reduced Disaster Loss**

**Reduced Disaster Impacts**

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

UNISDR
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

# Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM): Global and Custom Targets & Indicators

**Global Targets & Indicators**   **+**   **Custom (national) Targets and Indicators**   **=**   **SFM**

Objective and comparable (**Outcome level**)

**+**

Nationally defined targets and indicators to **measure DRR & increase in resilience (Output level)**

Nationally defined **public policy indicators to measure the implementation of SF & the 4 Priorities (Input level)**

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

UNISDR
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

# Reduce

**7 GLOBAL TARGETS**

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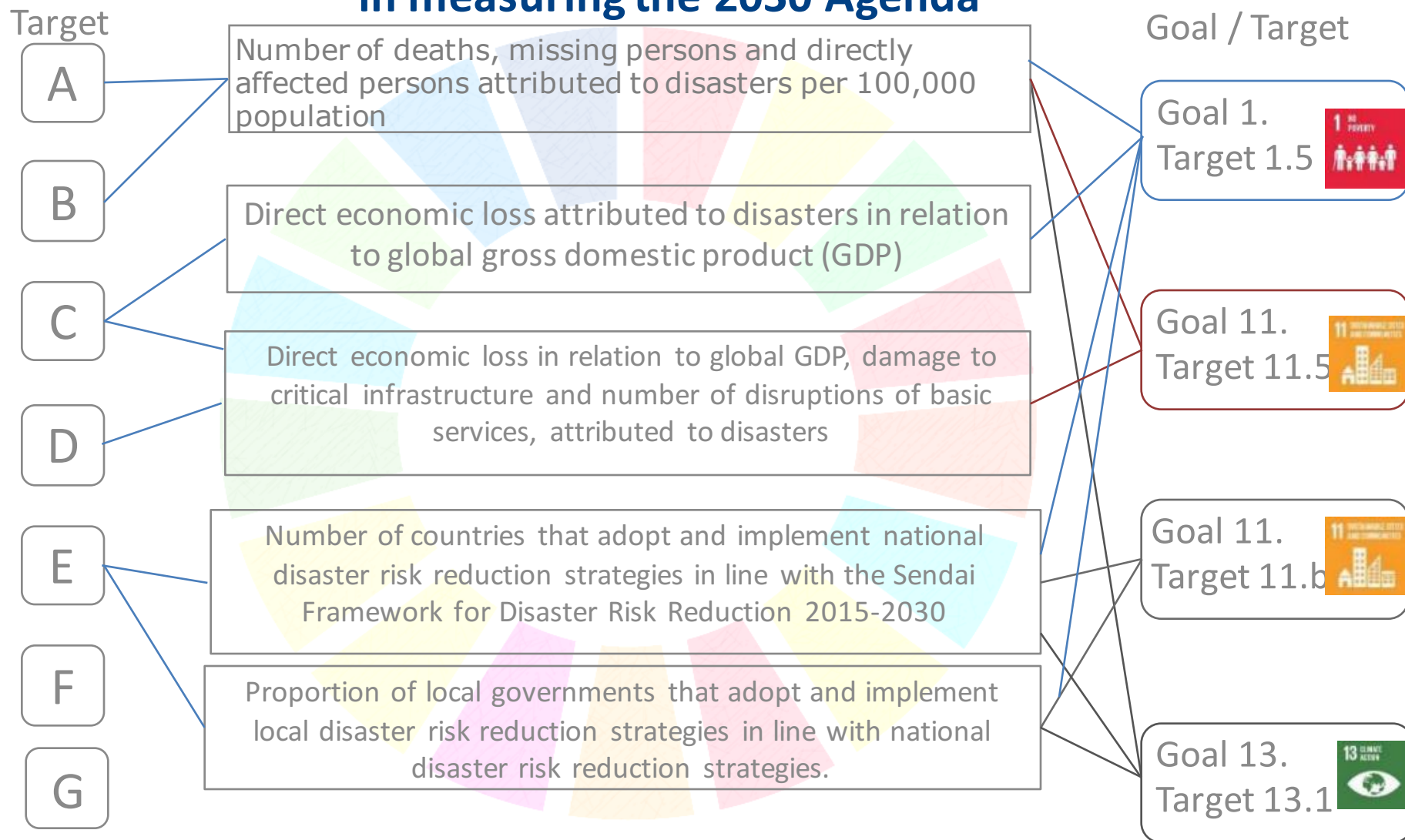cooperation
to developing countries
2030 Value >> 2015 Value

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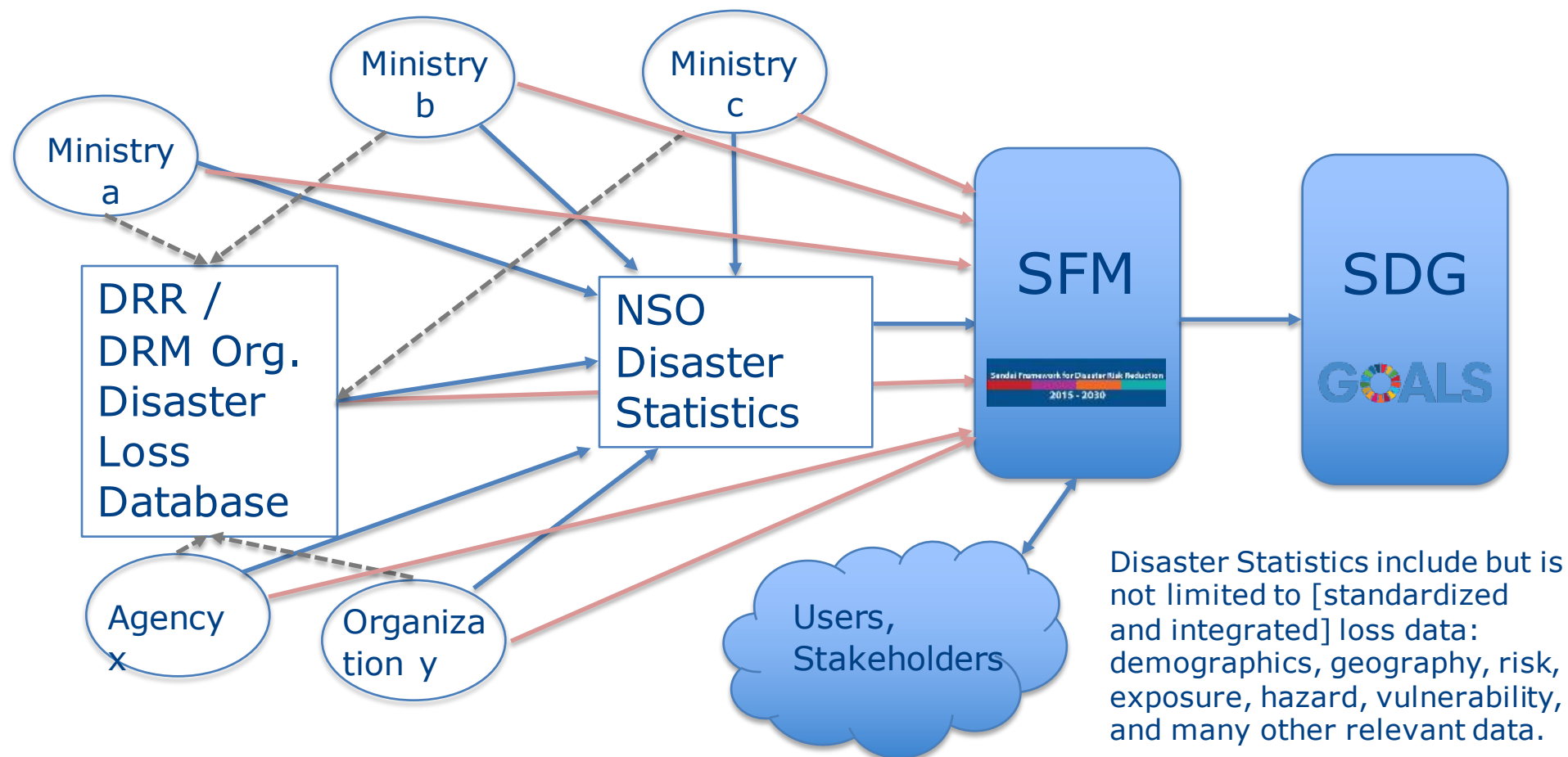2030 Values >> 2015 Values

# Disaster risk reduction indicators in measuring the 2030 Agenda

**Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030**

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT G⊙ALS**

**Target**

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

**Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population**

**Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)**

**Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions of basic services, attributed to disasters**

**Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**

**Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.**

**Goal / Target**

Goal 1. Target 1.5

Goal 11. Target 11.5

Goal 11. Target 11.b

Goal 13. Target 13.1

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

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

## 2. Institutional arrangements for Sendai Framework Monitoring

- Possible DRR information flows on DRR within a country

- Role of National Statistical Organizations

- Allocation of authority and responsibilities for Reporting

- Timeline for reporting on the Sendai Framework

- Key challenges and what approaches are working

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

UNISDR
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

# Possible DRR information flows on DRR within a country



Ministry a

Ministry b

Ministry c

DRR / DRM Org. Disaster Loss Database

NSO Disaster Statistics

SFM

SDG

Agency x

Organization y

Users, Stakeholders

Disaster Statistics include but is not limited to [standardized and integrated] loss data: demographics, geography, risk, exposure, hazard, vulnerability, and many other relevant data.

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

UNISDR
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

**Potential Roles of NSOs in the Sendai Framework monitoring process**

- Support to Coordination and Data Sharing
- 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
- Coordinating Geographical information services
- Provision of data sharing platforms
- Endorsing data as Official Statistics

and many more …

# Allocation of authority and responsibilities for Reporting

- **Nomination of Sendai Framework Focal Point** Institution pre-defined

- **Selection of Institutions** to be engaged in the monitoring process

- **Definition of roles and responsibilities** of the selected Institutions

# Country: Roles & responsibilities

**Coordinator** — Sets up the national monitor: adds users, institutions, configures metadata, creates national custom reporting

**Contributors** — Enter data for their assigned indicators

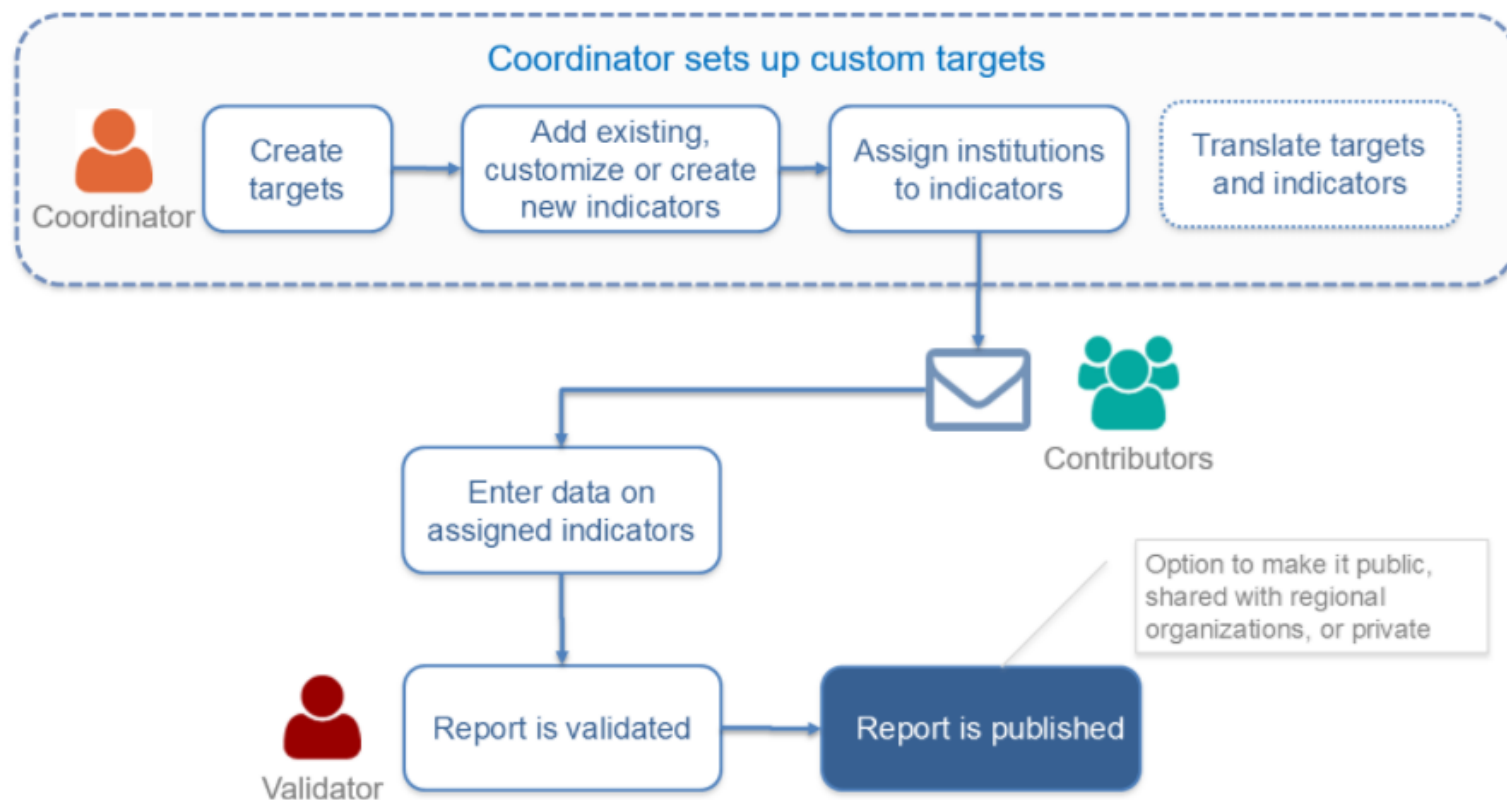**Validator** — Validates report once data entry is complete

**Observers** — Have read-only access and are optional

# Global targets



Coordinator → ✉ → Create users and institutions → Configure disaggregation → Setup custom targets

Contributors → ✉ → Enter data on assigned indicators

Validator → ✉ → Report is validated

Data is sent to SDG

yearly

bi-annual

Global report is produced by UNISDR

# Custom targets



**Coordinator sets up custom targets**

Coordinator → Create targets → Add existing, customize or create new indicators → Assign institutions to indicators → Translate targets and indicators

Contributors

Enter data on assigned indicators → Report is validated → Report is published

Validator

Option to make it public, shared with regional organizations, or private

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

UNISDR
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

# Timeline for reporting over 2018 - 2019

| Year | Deadline of snapshot | Data for Period | Data for Sendai Framework Target | Purpose for which data is to be used |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2018** | **31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018** | Data for 2017 | Targets A, B, C, D and E (related to SDG indicators) | Required for reporting against related common SDG indicators and forwarding to DESA for input into SDG report 2018 through HLPF 2018 (July 2018) |
| | **15<sup>th</sup> October, 2018** | Data for 2015, 2016, and 2017 | All global targets of Sendai Framework (i.e. A-G) | Required for reporting at the Global Platform 2019 (May 2019) and as input into GAR 2019 |
| **2019** | **31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019** | Data for 2018 | Targets A, B, C, D and E (related to SDG indicators) | Required for reporting against related common SDG indicators and forwarding to DESA for input into SDG report 2019 through HLPF 2019 (July 2019) |
| | **30<sup>th</sup> April, 2019** | Baseline data for the period from 2005 to 2014 | Data for Targets A and B are required (Data for Targets C and D are optional) | Required for Baseline information for Common indicators of Sendai Framework and SDG |

# Challenges related to Sendai Framework monitoring

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

- Need to harmonize NSO and Sendai Framework National Reporting efforts. National SDG Committee may not be linked with the national Sendai Framework reporting through the NDMO

- Need greater training and technical support to countries to further develop capacities in monitoring

- Lack of disaggregated and baseline data

## What Approaches are Working?

- NDMOs are linking with National Statistics Offices and PMs Office to leverage support. (e.g. in Europe we have Armenia, Croatia, Germany, Sweden, UK among others)

- Utilizing existing SDG or other existing National Committees to also assist in Sendai Reporting (e.g. validating data) – instead of creating new committees.

- Coordination workshops -Bringing all relevant Govt partners together to identify who has what data and when they could provide it for reporting purposes.

- Networking among countries on disaster related statistics (e.g.in the Americas)

# 3. Key Documentation for the Sendai Framework monitoring

- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

*https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/43291*

- Report of Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OIEWG) on indicators and terminology related to DRR

*https://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/open-ended-working-group/*

- Technical Guidance on monitoring of the Sendai Framework

*https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/54970*

UNISDR
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

# Technical Guidance Notes

For each Target and Indicator :

- Minimum data set required

- Recommended optimal dataset (including disaggregation)

- Challenges, temporal considerations, etc.

- Computation methodology (minimal to recommended datasets)

- Metadata: contents, methodology and other topics (coverage, representativeness, quality)

- Contribution from experts from UN organizations such as FAO, WHO, Regional Commissions among others

- Use commonly used standards such as International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) while accounting for economic loss in productive assets

# Thank You
# Merci
# Благодарю