

The Sendai Goals and Indicators

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Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Adopted by 187 countries at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 18 March 2015

I. Preamble

II. Expected outcome and goal

Seven targets

III. Guiding principles

IV. Priorities for action

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

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

V. Role of stakeholders

VI. International cooperation and global partnership

Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction

- Adopted 7 “Global targets”

- (a) **Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;**
- (b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 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 disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;
- (f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030
- (g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030

Sustainable Development Goals

- New set of goals and targets developed after the Millennium Development Goals adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit on September 2015
- 17 Goals and 169 target was adopted
- Disaster Risk issues was also included as one of the targets
- Goal 1 “Poverty reduction”
Goal 11 “Urban Development”
Goal 13 “Climate Change Action”
is closely linked with SFDRR



Paris Agreement

Climate change **indicators** –Paris Agreement on climate change, calling for keeping a global temperature rise this century to **well below 2 ° C** above pre-industrial levels while pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase even further, to **1.5 ° C**.

Climate change adaptation: Not globally agreed

-Instead, each government to take responsibility **nationally determined contributions (NDCs), national adaptation plans (NAPs)** and recent **national communications (NCs)**

By November 2017

- All NDCs that included adaptation-related information (108 out of the 160 NDCs contained in the interim NDC registry)
- Seven NAPs submitted through NAP Central
- A total of 195 NCs (the most recent NC of each Party)

Indicator and Terminology of the Sendai Framework

Sendai Framework Paragraph 50

The Conference recommends to the General Assembly the establishment, at its sixty-ninth session, of an **open-ended intergovernmental working group**, comprising experts nominated by Member States, and supported by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, with involvement of relevant stakeholders, **for the development of a set of possible indicators to measure global progress** in the implementation of the present Framework in conjunction with the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group On Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. The Conference also recommends that the working group consider the recommendations of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Scientific and Technical Advisory Group on the update of the publication entitled “2009 UNISDR **Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction**” **by December 2016**, and that the outcome of its work be **submitted to the Assembly for its consideration and adoption.**

Indicator and Terminology of the Sendai Framework

Open-ended intergovernmental working group on Indicators and Terminology relating to disaster risk reduction

1st Informal and formal session, 2015 Sep. 28-30th

2nd Informal and formal session, 2016 Feb. 9-11th

1st Informal consultations , 2016 Jun. 20-21st

2nd Informal consultations , 2016 Oct. 10-11st

3rd Informal and formal session, 2016 Nov. 14-18th

FACTS

The Government of Japan (Cabinet Office of Japan) strongly supported by JICA made a significant break-through contribution by calling for a practical exercise to interested member states to reduce the number of too many fluffy indicators to manageable ones during the summer of 2016.

Without that effort, the proposed indicators and terminology would not have been agreed by December 2016 (said deadline in para 50 of SFDRR)



Global 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
(compound)

Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

A-2

Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

A-3

Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

The scope of disaster in this and subsequent targets is defined in paragraph 15 of the SFDRR and applies to small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risk.

Global 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 (compound)	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.
B-2	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.
B-3	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.
B-4	Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters.
B-5	Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters.

domestic product (GDP) by 2030.	
C-1 (compound)	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product.
C-2	Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters. <i>Agriculture is understood to include the crops, livestock, fisheries, apiculture, aquaculture and forest sectors as well as associated facilities and infrastructure.</i>
C-3	Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters. <i>Productive assets would be disaggregated by economic sector, including services, according to standard international classifications. Countries would report against those economic sectors relevant to their economies. This would be described in the associated metadata.</i>
C-4	Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters. <i>Data would be disaggregated according to damaged and destroyed dwellings .</i>
C-5	Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters. <i>Those elements of critical infrastructure to be included in the calculation will be at the decision of Member States and described in the accompanying metadata. Protective infrastructure and green infrastructure should be included where relevant.</i>
C-6	Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.

Global 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 (compound)	Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.
D-2	Number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters.
D-3	Number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters.
D-4	Number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters. <i>Those elements of critical infrastructure to be included in the calculation will be at the decision of Member States and described in the accompanying metadata. Protective infrastructure and green infrastructure should be included where relevant.</i>
D-5 (compound)	Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters.
D-6	Number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters.
D-7	Number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters.
D-8	Number of disruptions to other basic services attributed to disasters. <i>Those elements of basic services to be included in the calculation will be at the decision of Member States and described in the accompanying metadata.</i>

Global Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

E-1

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

E-2

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

Information should be provided on the appropriate levels of government below the national level with responsibility for disaster risk reduction.

Global 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	Total official international support, (ODA plus other official flows), for national DRR actions. <i>Reporting of the provision or receipt of international cooperation for DRR shall be done in accordance with the modalities applied in respective countries. Recipient countries are encouraged to provide information on the estimated amount of national DRR expenditure.</i>
F-2	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national DRR actions provided by multilateral agencies.
F-3	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national DRR actions provided bilaterally.
F-4	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of DRR related technology.
F-5	Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for developing countries.
F-6	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for disaster risk reduction capacity building.
F-7	Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for DRR related capacity building in developing countries.
F-8	Number of developing countries supported by international, regional, bilateral initiatives to strengthen their DRR related statistical capacity.

Global 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 (compound G-2 — G-5)	Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems.
G-2	Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems.
G-3	Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms.
G-4	Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings.
G-5	Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local level.
G-6	Percentage of population exposed or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning.

Footnote to indicator G-6: Member States in a position to do so are encouraged to provide information on the number of evacuated people.



**Technical Guidance for Monitoring
and Reporting on Progress in
Achieving the Global Targets
of the Sendai Framework for Disaster
Risk Reduction**

Collection of Technical Notes on Data and Methodology

December 2017



On December 1, 2016, the Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction was adopted at the UNGA.

In December 2017, UNISDR launched the Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the SFDRR

UNISDR provided the DesInventar Sendai and set deadlines for member states to submit data

Challenges :

Technical: Data disaggregation (detailed data)

E.g. Target A: When, where, who (gender, age, disability, etc.) the cause of death, etc.

With more detailed data, better DRR policies would be generated

Political: Horizontal and Vertical coordination capability

More fundamental: Capacity of the NDMOs who must do everything – A big challenge to start this effort from scratch!

FACTS:

How member states are reporting the progress?

As of today, against the extended deadline to October 15, 2018

Out of 195 member states,

5: All targets are validated

7: Ready for validation

63: In progress

120: Not started

Against the Target E, which is due 2020,

17: Validated

17: Ready for validation

12: In progress

139: Not started

Recommendations:

Needs of assistance at the regional and national levels for capacity development

Roles of multilateral and **bilateral donors** sitting together with NDMOs in their office every day

UNISDR might want to develop a voluntary, soft network to help develop the reporting capacity for member states towards the Global Platform in Geneva, May 2019