

Sendai Framework: Generating official statistics on disaster risk reduction

Strengthening Climate Change and Disaster-Related Statistics: Needs, Priorities, and Action

3 & 10 May 2023



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UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

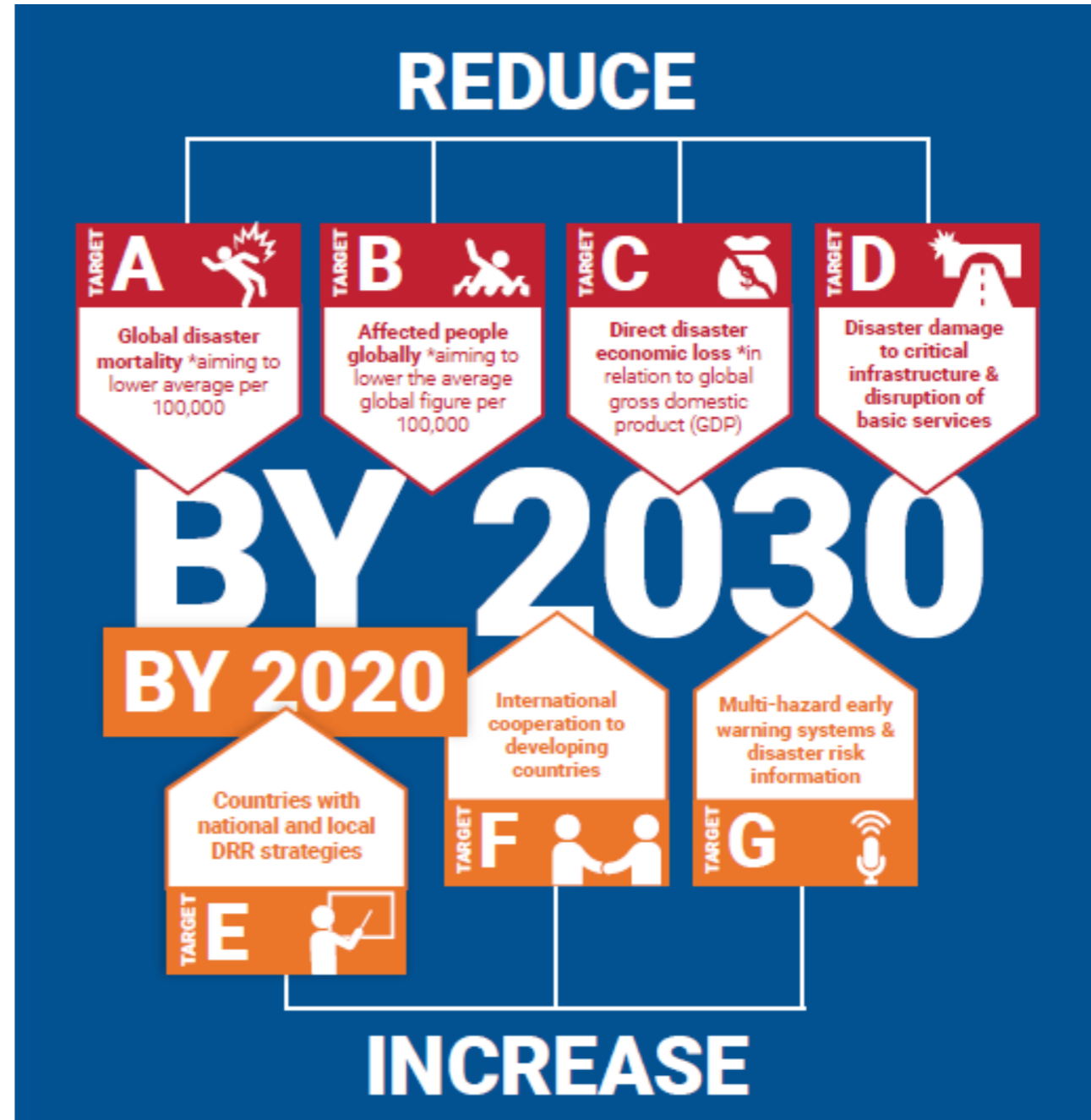


SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

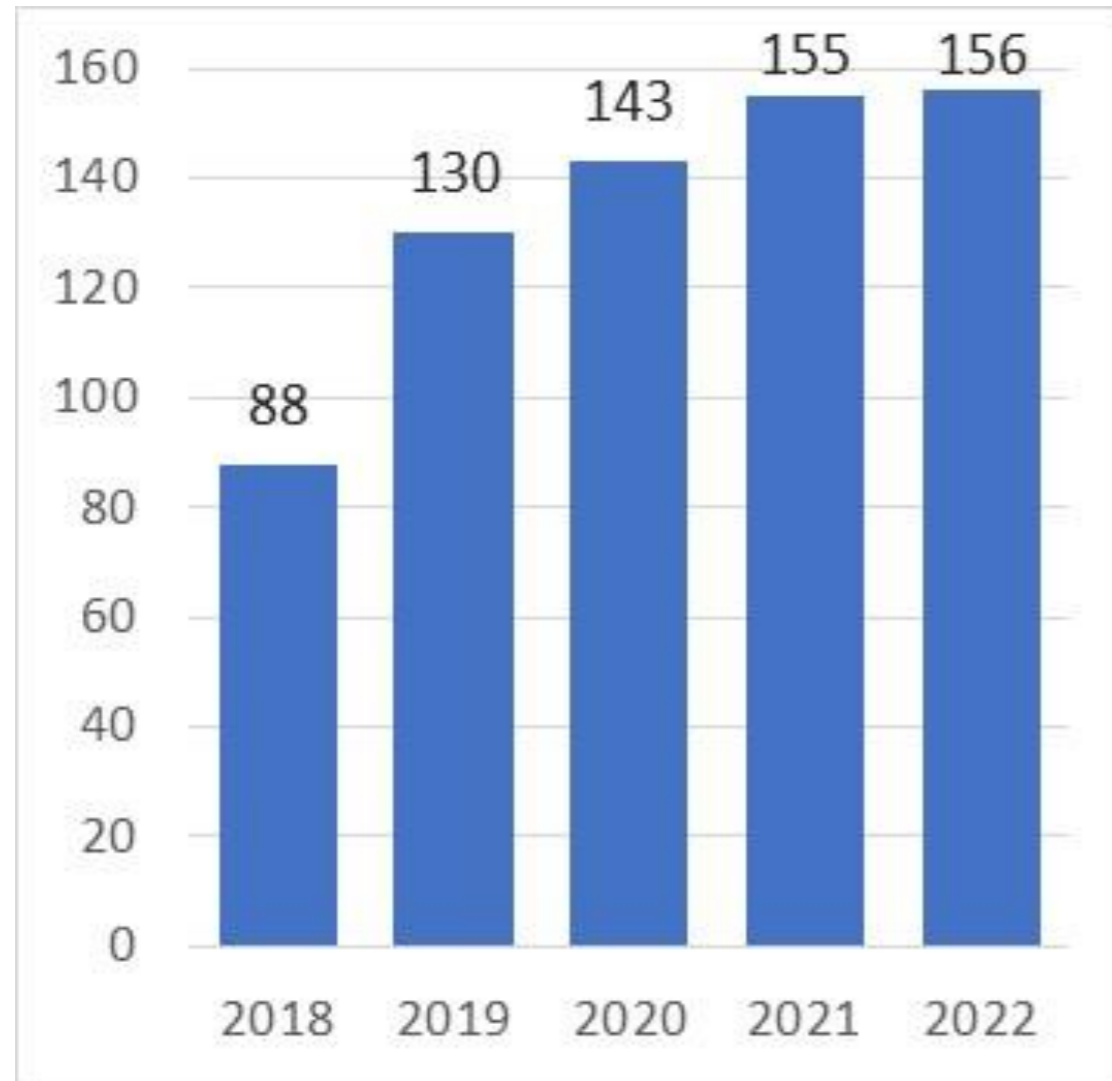
SENDAI FRAMEWORK

FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 - 2030



Level of SFM reporting



156 Cumulative number of countries using Sendai Framework Monitor to report on DRR progress

78 Cumulative number of countries reporting on all SFM targets

Status at midterm stage

Target A: Substantially reduce global mortality by 2030



Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally



Target C: Reduce direct disaster economic losses in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)



Target D: Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and basic services disruptions



Target E: Increase national and local disaster risk reduction strategies



Target F: Enhance international cooperation for disaster reduction



Target G: Increase availability and access to early warning systems and risk information



Target	# Countries
A	146
B	138
C	132
D	106
E	135
F	93
G	129



- Monitoring the Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: A Snapshot of Reporting for 2018



STATUS REPORT ON TARGET E IMPLEMENTATION



INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

International Cooperation in Disaster Risk Reduction

TARGET

F



#DRRDay #OnlyTogether

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030



Global status of multi-hazard early warning systems

Target G



Seventy-sixth session
Item 20 (c) of the provisional agenda*
Sustainable development: disaster risk reduction

Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 75/216 on disaster risk reduction. It contains an overview of progress made towards the goal, global targets and priorities for action of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and serves to identify good practice that can support countries to overcome challenges to effective implementation. The report also contains an overview of the global response to address the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon, pursuant to Assembly decision 74/537 B; an initial assessment of the application of the Sendai Framework in the response to and recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19); and input for consideration by Member States on the midterm review of the Framework.

* A/76/150.

21-10405 (E) 110821


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Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction

Seventy-seventh session
Item 18 (c) of the provisional agenda*
Sustainable development: disaster risk reduction

Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 76/204 on disaster risk reduction. It contains an overview of progress made towards the goal, global targets and priorities for action of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. The report provides an update on the midterm review of the implementation of the Framework, including early findings, to inform deliberations of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly

Informing Sustainable Development

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019



Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020

United Nations



Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

United Nations



Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022

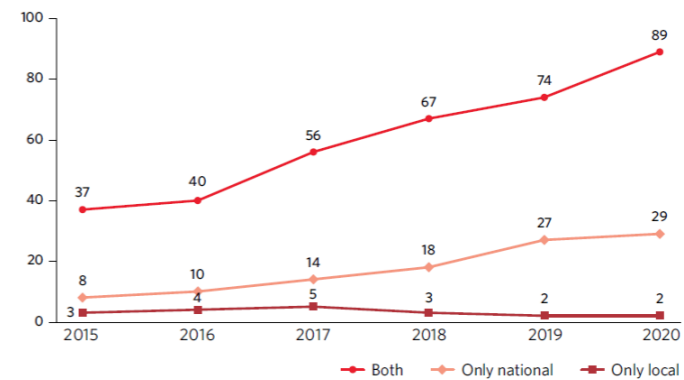


CLIMATE-RELATED AND GEOPHYSICAL DISASTERS CLAIMED AN ESTIMATED 1.3 MILLION LIVES BETWEEN 1998 AND 2017



\$23.6 BILLION
DIRECT ECONOMIC LOSSES
(FROM 63 COUNTRIES IN 2018)

Number of countries with national and/or local disaster risk reduction strategies, 2015–2020



NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES

NEARLY DOUBLED

BETWEEN 2015 AND 2021
(51 TO 98 COUNTRIES)

Benefiting Intergovernmental Processes



5th United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5) - Doha, 23-27 January 2022

Global Stocktake
Global Goal on Adaptation
Losses & Damages

PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21-CMP11

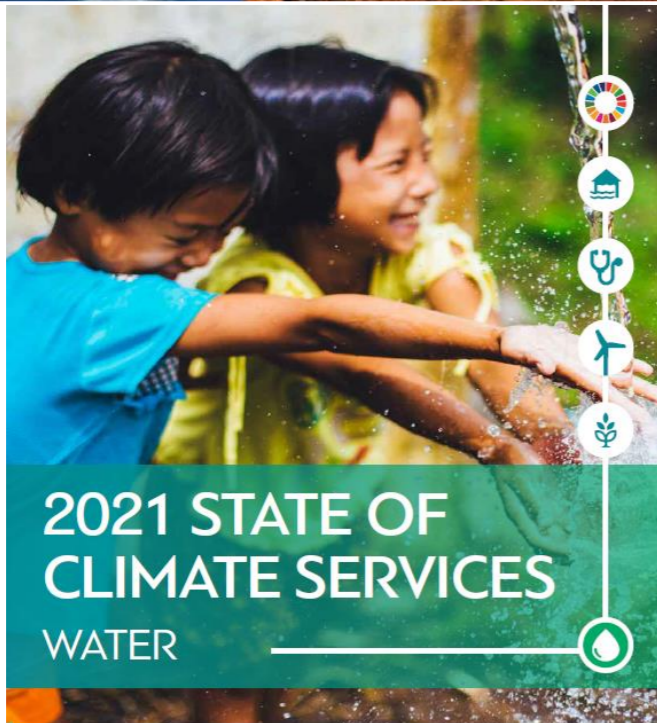
State of the Global Climate 2021



State of the Global Climate 2022



2021 The impact of disasters and crises on agriculture and food security



2021 STATE OF CLIMATE SERVICES WATER



United in Science 2022

A multi-organization high-level compilation of the most recent science related to climate change, impacts and responses



Compendium of multi-hazard early warning cooperation

Launched at the G20 Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group Side Event: Early Warning Early Action, 30 March 2023





Strengthening the DRR Data Ecosystem

United Nations

A/71/644



General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 December 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 19 (c)
Sustainable development: disaster risk reduction

Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/284 for the development of a set of possible indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, coherent with the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, and the update of the publication entitled "2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction".

16-21184 (E) 091216

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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

UNISDR
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

E/2019/24-E/CN.3/2019/34



United Nations


Statistical Commission

Report on the fiftieth session
(5–8 March 2019)

Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 2019
Supplement No. 4

**DISASTER-RELATED STATISTICS
FRAMEWORK (DRSF)**

Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics in Asia and the Pacific



United Nations
ESCAP


Statistical Commission
Fifty-second session
2 - 5 March 2021
Item 4(d) of the provisional agenda*
Items for information: Disaster-related statistics

**Report of the Core Group of the Inter-Agency and Expert
Group on Disaster-related statistics**

Note by the Secretary-General

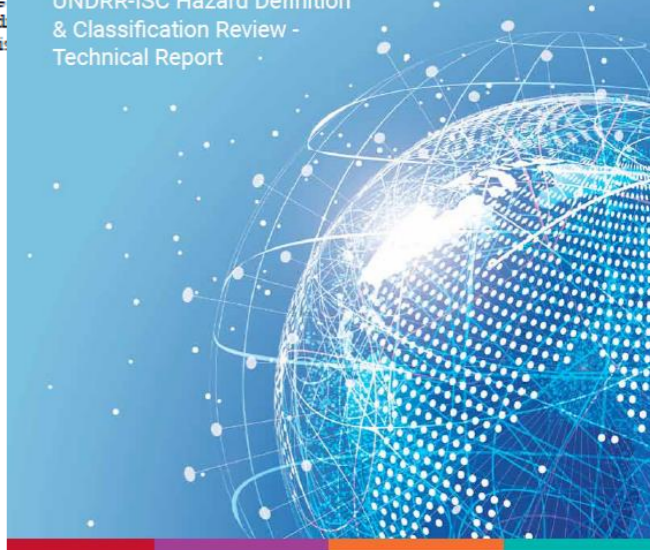
**HAZARD
DEFINITION &
CLASSIFICATION
REVIEW**

TECHNICAL REPORT



**HAZARD
INFORMATION
PROFILES**

Supplement to :
UNDRR-ISC Hazard Definition
& Classification Review -
Technical Report

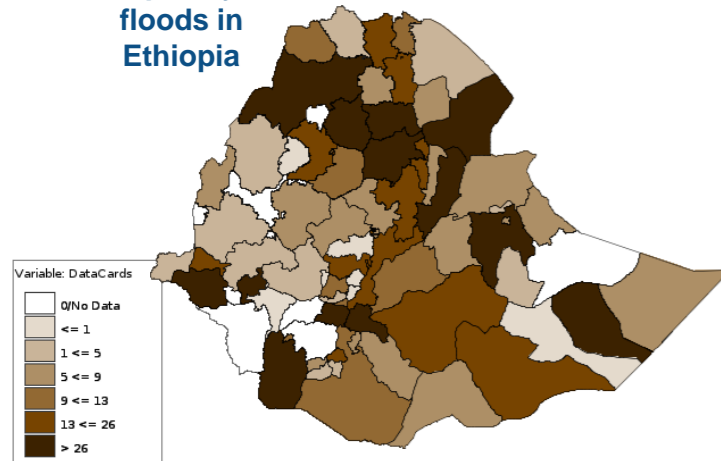




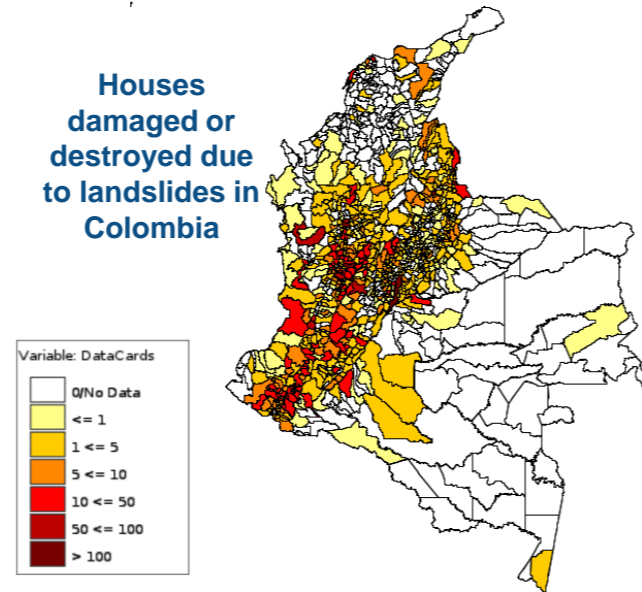
**Advancing tracking of
disaster impacts /
losses and damages**

110 countries with L&D databases =
Over 750,000 events recorded

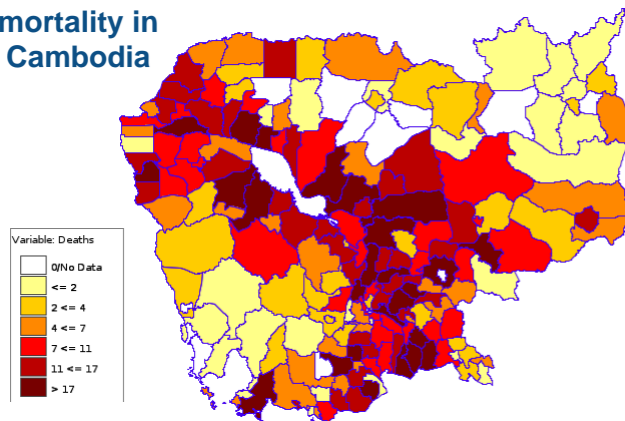
Frequency of
floods in
Ethiopia



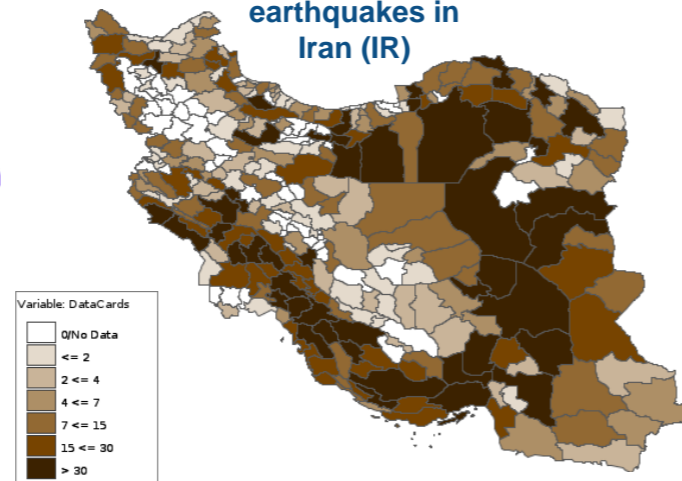
Houses
damaged or
destroyed due
to landslides in
Colombia



Disaster-related
mortality in
Cambodia



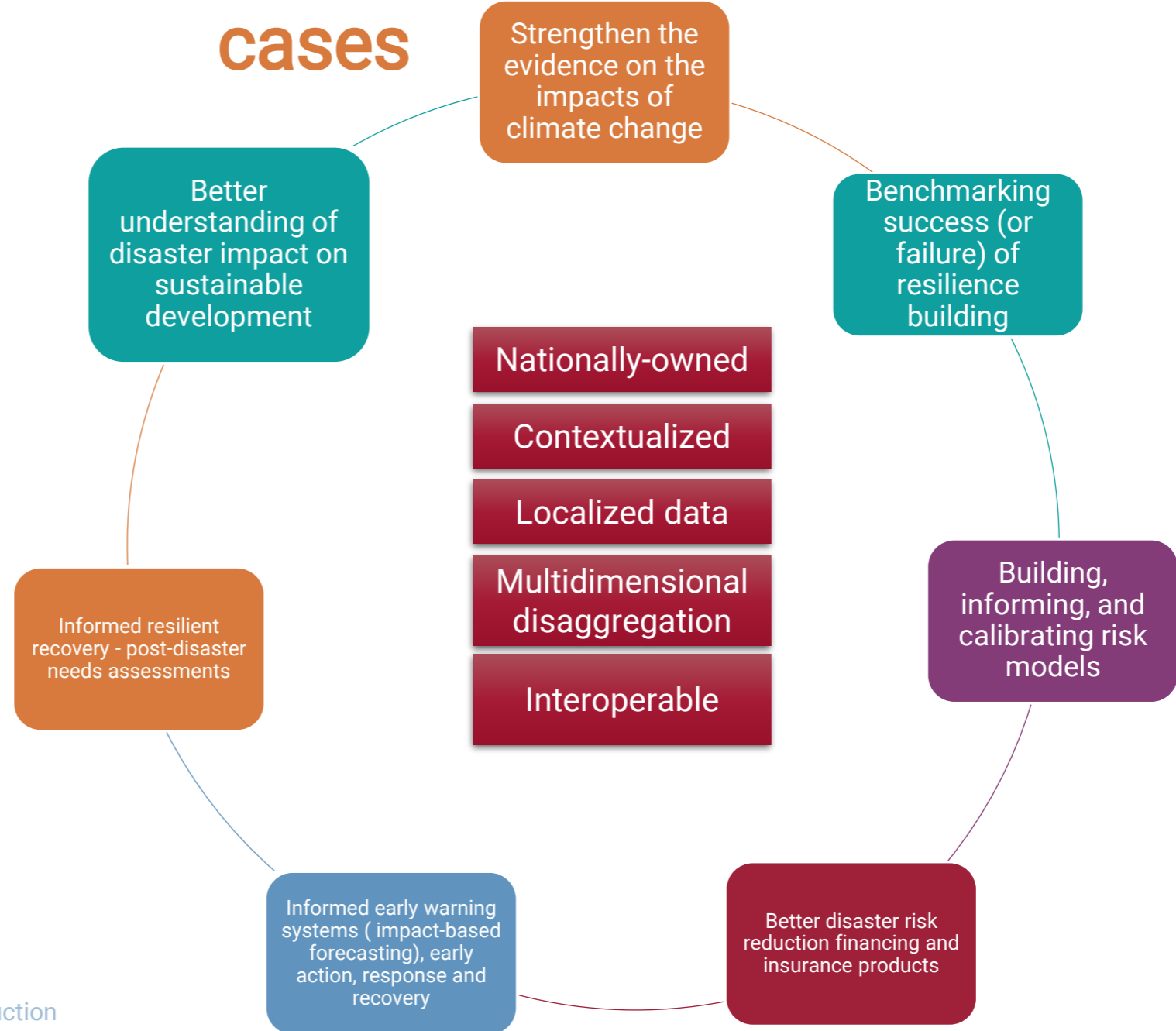
Frequency of
earthquakes in
Iran (IR)



- Provides a comprehensive picture of human, economic, and infrastructural losses at subnational levels.
- Nationally owned systems: data on disaster impact collected and validated within the country.
- System based on collection and analysis of homogeneous disaster data at all scales (small, medium, and large) and generated from the lowest administrative levels in a country.
- **DesInventar Sendai:** Enabled closer alignment with relevant targets and indicators of the Sendai Framework, enabling streamlined reporting to the SDGs and the Sendai Framework

Why tracking losses and damages? – old and new data use

- National Governments
- Local Governments
- Development Partners
- Regional organizations
- Humanitarian Actors
- Financing sector
- Insurance sector
- S&T networks
- UN System



Responding to new challenges - Building off DesInventar

- Tracking, accounting and needs as well as technologies for data collection, analysis dissemination and visualization have changed significantly over the last 25 years since the first inception of DesInventar.
- Present-day **challenges** originate from different factors including technical and governance issues, limited institutionalization, capacities for disaggregated data collection, horizontal and vertical coordination, loss estimation, data management and analytics.
- Strong need to further understand the **triggering factors and causes** of each recorded event, to be able to link the impact of events with weather-related and other hazardous events.
- Further need to **understand the cascading impact of events**.
- Application of **data standards** related to common terminologies, hazard classification, etc.

Progress in developing a new generation system for tracking losses and damages

- **Discovery and Needs Analysis** has been completed
 - Consultations; surveys (112 respondents); 31 countries (governments and stakeholders)
- **Vision and Roadmap** drafted
 - Transform DesInventar –
 - Advance information governance
 - Connect and innovate loss and risk data
 - System-wide approach
- **Data and Digital Maturity** analyzed
 - System development and technical assistance to be contextualized to the maturity level of a country
- **Technical Forum convened (29-30 Nov 2022)**
- **New prototype development and user testing**
 - Consultations – needs, good practices, requirements; User testing (3-4 May 2023)



Linking Hazard and damages and losses information: cataloging of Hazardous Events

Opportunity to link climate-related variables, losses and damages, and disaster events.

- Methodology approved by the WMO Congress in 2019
- Provides the basis for NMHSs to systematically record the physical parameters of hazardous events
- Will help strengthen the data value chain (hazardous events, causal factors + impact) by strengthening linkages between NMHS' existing observation and monitoring capabilities with the resultant impact of events.
- Records of hazardous events will ensure that events are recorded uniquely with a standardized event name, beginning and end times, spatial area of impact, and linking the events to larger-scale phenomena

Thank you

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