

National Workshop on Climate Change and Disaster Related Statistics

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

03 December 2024



UNDRR

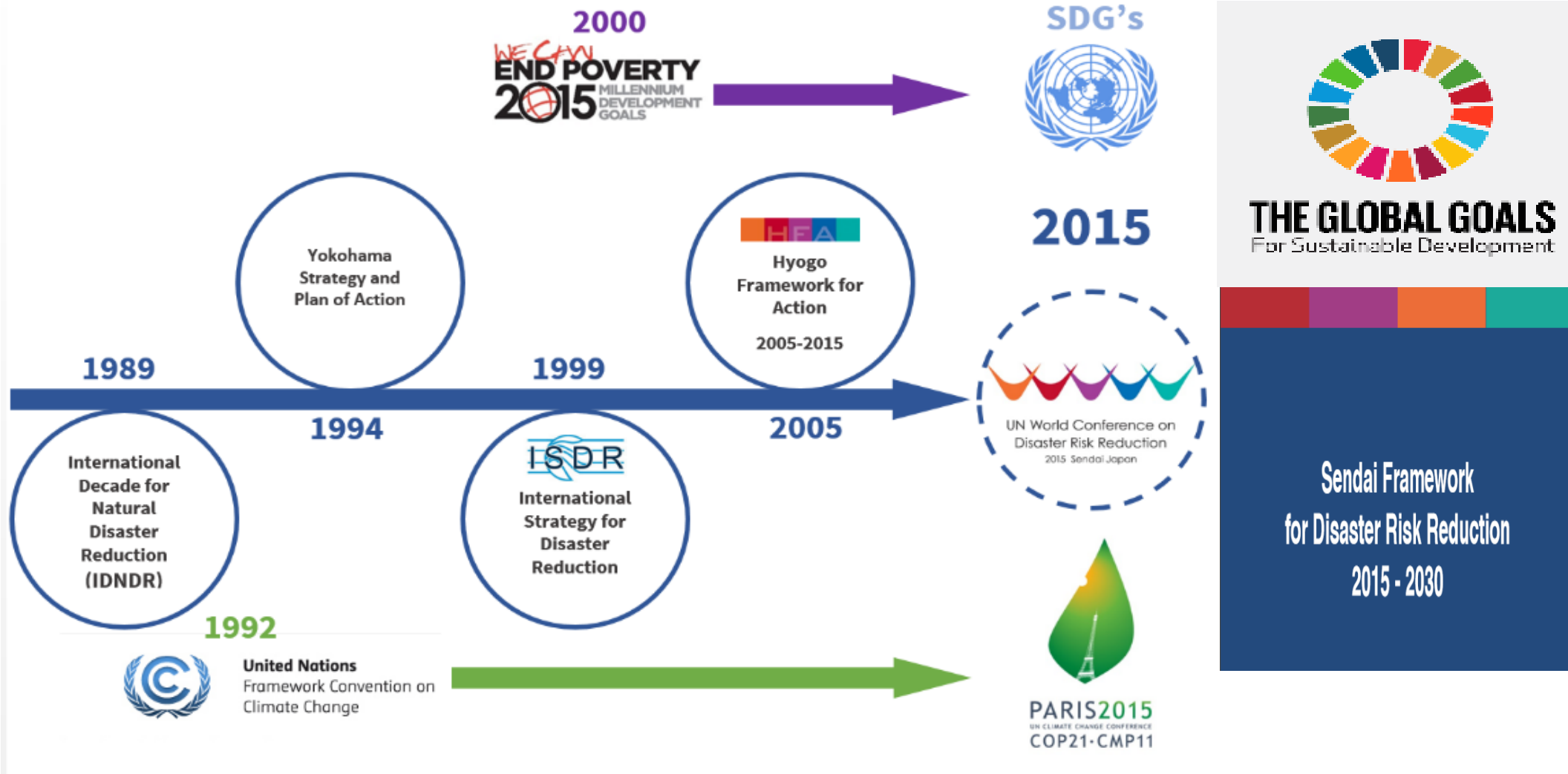
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



SENDAI FRAMEWORK

FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

25 years of International commitment to DRR



The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Intended outcome:

*The substantial **reduction of disaster risk and losses** in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.*



- **Adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction** on March 18, 2015
- **Endorsed by the UN General Assembly** on May 15, 2015.
- **15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement with 4 Priorities for Action and 7 Global Targets**
- Recognizes that the **State has the primary role** to reduce disaster risk but that responsibilities are to be **shared with other stakeholders including local government and the private sector.**

SEDAI FRAMEWORK

FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 - 2030

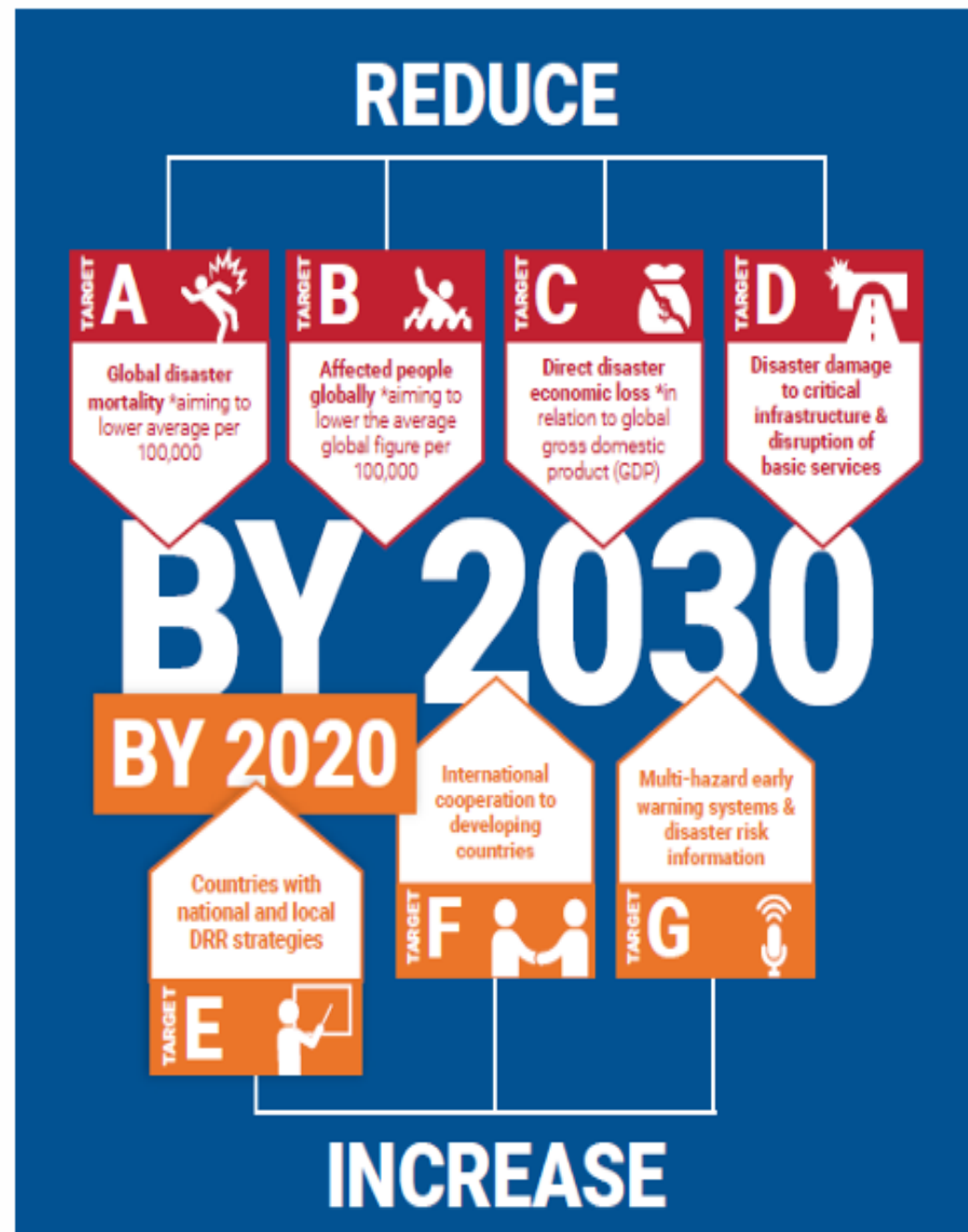


Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

www.preventionweb.net/go/sfdrr
www.unisdr.org
isdr@un.org

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

Expected outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

Targets

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

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

Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030

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

Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020

Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030

Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030

Priorities for Action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.

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

Sendai Framework Priorities for Action

4 PRIORITIES FOR ACTION	Priority 1 Understanding disaster risk <i>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.</i>	National and local dimensions	Regional and global dimensions
	Priority 2 Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk <i>Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.</i>		
	Priority 3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience <i>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</i>		
	Priority 4 Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction <i>Strengthened disaster preparedness for response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical to build back better</i>		

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

Sendai Framework: 7 Global Targets

Global Target A:

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030

Global Target B:

Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030

Global Target C:

Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP

Global Target D:

Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services

Global Target E:

Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020

Global Target F:

Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries

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.

Responsibility for DRR

- States have primary responsibility
- Shared responsibility with stakeholders

Engagement

- All of society
- All state institutions
- Local government empowerment

Approach

- Regard for human rights
- DRR & development relationship
- Multi-hazard & inclusive
- Local expression of risks
- Post disaster action & resolve underlying risks
- Build back better

Partnerships

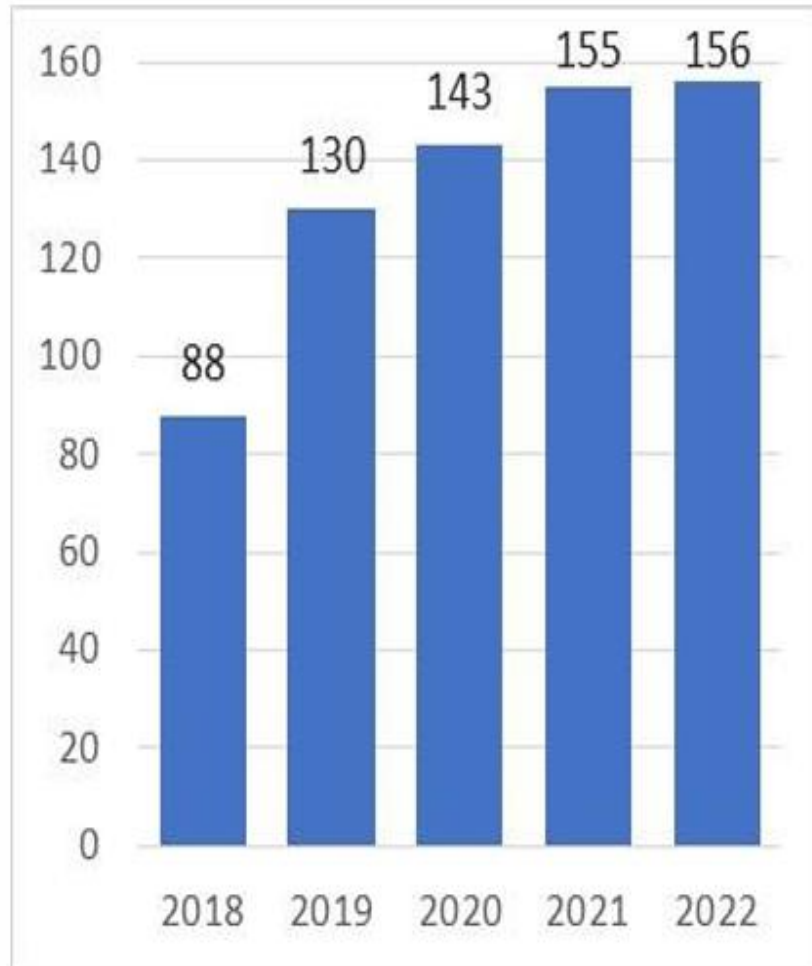
- International cooperation & global partnerships
- Support to developing countries

Towards System Risk Governance

“Innovation curve” – from destructive to regenerative approaches



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

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

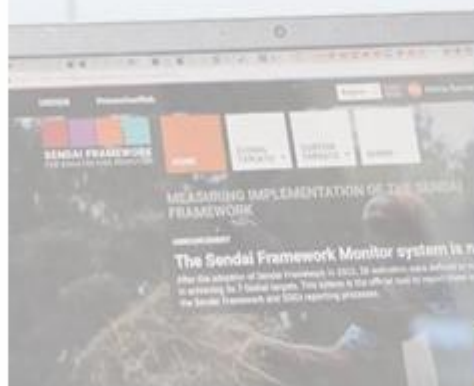


Target G: Increase availability and access to early warning systems and risk information



SFM Analytics

- 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
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

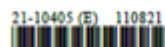
Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

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



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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



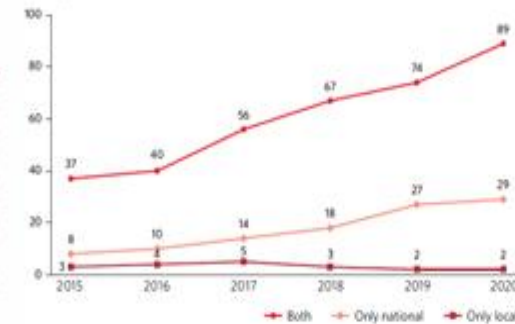
CLIMATE-RELATED AND GEOPHYSICAL DISASTERS CLAIMED AN ESTIMATED 1.3 MILLION LIVES BETWEEN 1998 AND 2017



UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

\$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

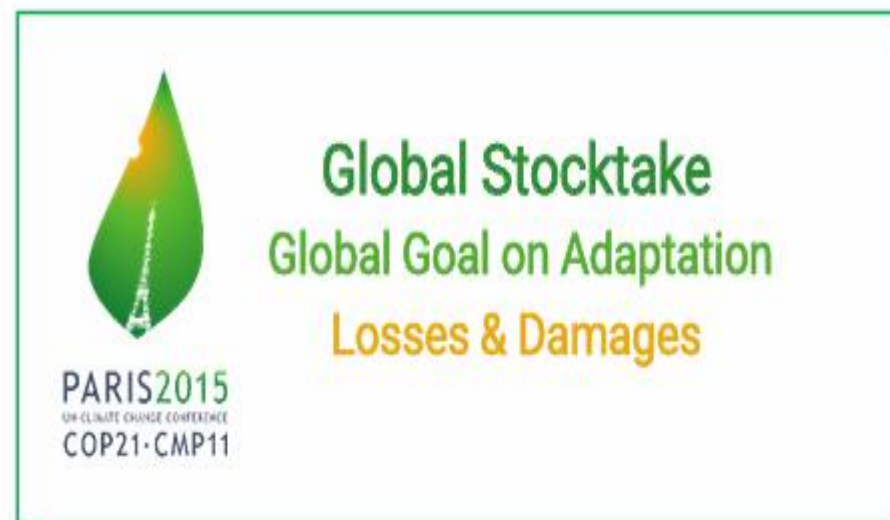


NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES NEARLY DOUBLED BETWEEN 2015 AND 2021 (51 TO 98 COUNTRIES)

Benefiting Intergovernmental Processes



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





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



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




RR - Un

ESCAP

United Nations

E/CN.3/2021/21



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
16 December 2020
Original: English

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

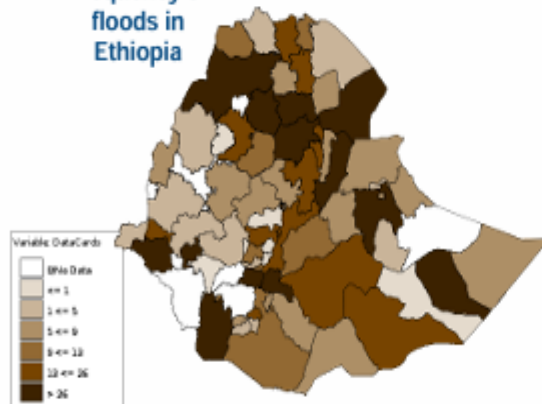




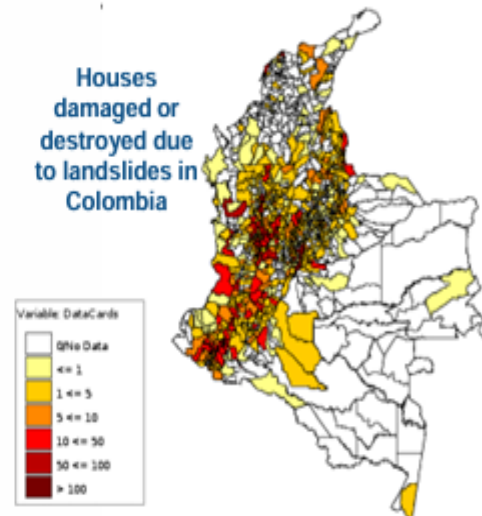
**Advancing tracking of
disaster impacts /
losses and damages**

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

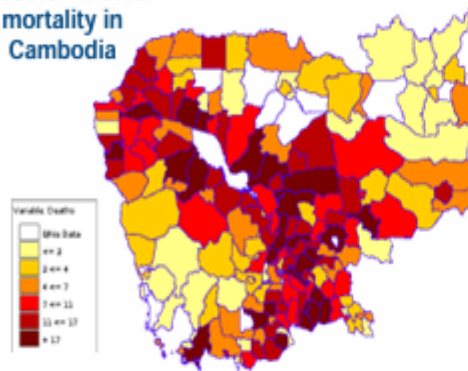
Frequency of
floods in
Ethiopia



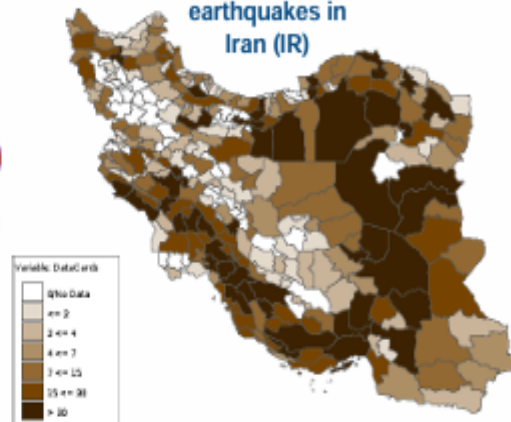
Houses
damaged or
destroyed due
to landslides in
Colombia



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

Ms. Saira Ahmed

Risk Knowledge Management officer

UNDRR – Regional Office for Arab States