

Reflecting the targets and indicators of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction to the new strategic plan of the Typhoon Committee

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Typhoon Committee has been a front runner for setting targets in disaster risk reduction
(even had numerical targets!)

Integration of the Sendai targets into
TC's KRAs and Strategic Goals aligned with AOPs

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Adopted 7 “Global targets”

Outcome-oriented 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

Inputs

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- 7 “Global targets” adopted

(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;

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

- Most fundamental outcome targets, development of disaster loss database has become a “Must thing” for countries.

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



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	<p>Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.</p> <p><i>Information should be provided on the appropriate levels of government below the national level with responsibility for disaster risk reduction.</i></p>

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.

In conclusion, here are proposed points for the TC to consider:

1. Set independent targets applied to the Targets (a) and (c)
2. Set/Reword KRAs in accordance with the Targets (e) (f) and (g)

Outcome-oriented targets

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Inputs

DAVOS ◆ SENDAI

WORLD BOSSAI FORUM

IDRC 2017 in SENDAI

International Disaster and Risk Conference 2017, Sendai, JAPAN



TOHOKU
UNIVERSITY



International Research Institute of Disaster Science



City of SENDAI

The forum is a venue to spin knowledge from disasters and weave wisdom for [disaster risk reduction \(Bosai\)](#).

The forum will not negotiate on any policy document in disaster risk reduction.

The forum will be a venue to share good practices and challenges in disaster risk reduction from multi-stakeholders, including UN, public, academic, private, NGOs, and other sectors.

The forum will be held at the birthplace of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Participants will have a chance to watch cultural events such as traditional dance, music, songs, etc. which reunited tsunami-affected community for recovery.

Participants will have a chance to observe ongoing recovery process in selected tsunami-affected communities by joining tours during and after the forum.

Time table: (tentative)

	Nov. 25 th (sat)	Nov. 26 th (sun)	Nov. 25 th (sat)	Nov. 25 th (sat)
A M		Opening	Thematic Session (2)	Thematic Session (2)
		Plenary Session	Plenary Session	Technical Session (5)
P M	Cultural Events (by the citizens from affected areas etc.)	Plenary Session	Technical Session (6)	Thematic Session (2)
		Plenary Session	Technical Session (6)	Technical Session (5)
	Soft opening	Technical Session (5)	Plenary Session	Thematic Session (2)
		Reception		Closing

Opening of the 26 November will be a joint one with the annual national DRR meeting organized by the Cabinet Office of Japan

Register Online

We will start the registration from April 2017

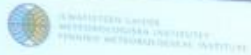
Participation fee: \ 30,000 / person

Website: www.worldbosaiforum.com

During the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, 14-18 March 2015

IRIDeS hosted a WMO meeting





FMI RESULTS/GOALS 2014

	GOAL 2014	RESULT 2014
ACCURACY OF FORECASTS		
Temperature 24 h, %		
Temperature 2-5 days, %	84	88.4
TAFs (aviation), %	71	74.8
Wind warnings 1-2 days, %	89	89.8
Ability to forecast rain, hours in advance	78.5	84.2
	102	104.8
DELIVERY RATES		
Delivery rate of weather and marine services, %	98	99.97
STAKEHOLDER AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION		
Stakeholders/partners (scale 1-5)	4.0	4.13
Customers (scale 1-5)	4.0	4.14
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		
Peer-reviewed articles, #	270	356
External research funding, M€	11.3	15.0



Mr. Jeremiah Lonnous



You are most welcome to Sendai in November!