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United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Day 2:

- Wrap-up day 1
- Data collection
- Hands-on training
- Custom indicators
- Supporting tools
- Conclusions

UNISDR/DPPI SEE SFM Training, 5-6 March 2019

Day 1 Wrap-up

– Introductions / expectations

– Sendai Framework Monitoring updates

– National experiences

– SFM / DRR Strategies / Platforms

– Coherence

– Regional cooperation

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Expectations

- Knowledge of the Sendai Framework
- Practical information on the Sendai Framework Monitoring process
- Linkages with the local level
- Learn from / share national experiences
- Broaden networks

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Learning from others: strengths & opportunities

Legal frameworks
– Fitting SFM in current legislation
– Adapting legislative framework
Coordination / Governance – multi-stakeholder
– National Platform
– Matrix data ownership
– Regional cooperation
Local level engagement
– Channelling data into national reporting
– Promoting local level resilience
Disaster Loss Databases
– Use of DesInventar-Sendai
– Developing national DLD
DRR Strategies
– Integrating monitoring process
– Self-assessing against SFM

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Learning from others: challenges and risks

Reporting process
– (too) high expectations
– multiplication of exercises
– lack of capacity
– language
Technical hurdles
– engaging stakeholders: national / local
– thresholds
–validation
– offline / online: DesInventar
Sustainability
– (over)regulatory limitations
– Institutional buy-in
– Linking to SDG reporting process

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What did you take away from day 1?

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Day 2

– Data Collection – DesInventar-Sendai

– Hands-on session

– Custom Indicators

– Supporting tools

– Wrap-up and Next steps

Training objectives

- ✓ Understanding of the Sendai Framework Monitoring process;
- ✓ Familiarity with the main concepts, methodologies and tools;
- ✓ Awareness to link SFM with other initiatives and processes;
- ✓ Capacity to use to SFM online system, and help colleagues back home.

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Day 2 expectations?

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Day 2 / Session 2:

Data Collection DesInventar-Sendai

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Disaster loss accounting

- Without information it is very difficult to establish the context.
- Lack of knowledge about past losses hampers future risk-informed decision-making.
- Provides insight about the temporal and spatial footprint of disasters, helping to take action on critical spots where damages and losses are concentrated.
- Shows where risk generation should be avoided and DRR measures should be taken and prioritized.

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Disaster Loss Data Sources

EM-DAT

- **Global coverage**
- **Mortality**: more than 10 people
- **Number of affected:** more than 100 people
- **Economic losses:** are present in less than 30% of the records
- **Global level of observation, national level resolution**

Private Insurance and Re-insurance companies

- **Global coverage**
- **Data is not freely available**
- **Only Analysis reports are shared**
- **Developed for the insurance market**

ECLAC-WB: Damage and Loss Assessment methodology (DaLA)

- **National level of observation, data with sub-national level of resolution.**
- **Consistent methodology**
- **Only assesses losses from large scale (intensive) disasters**
- **Does not have global coverage**

National databases

- **National level of observation, data with sub-national level of resolution.**
- **Methodologies are heterogeneous, hampering global comparison.**
- **Not frequently updated.**

National disaster loss databases: Advantages

- Functions as a **national** level disaster loss information system.
- Allows to track **historical disaster risk** at different geographical scales.
- Shows patterns of **impacts from different hazards** at all levels.
- Functions as an **international reporting mechanism** against the Sendai Framework targets (A-D).
- Captures **Extensive and Intensive** disasters

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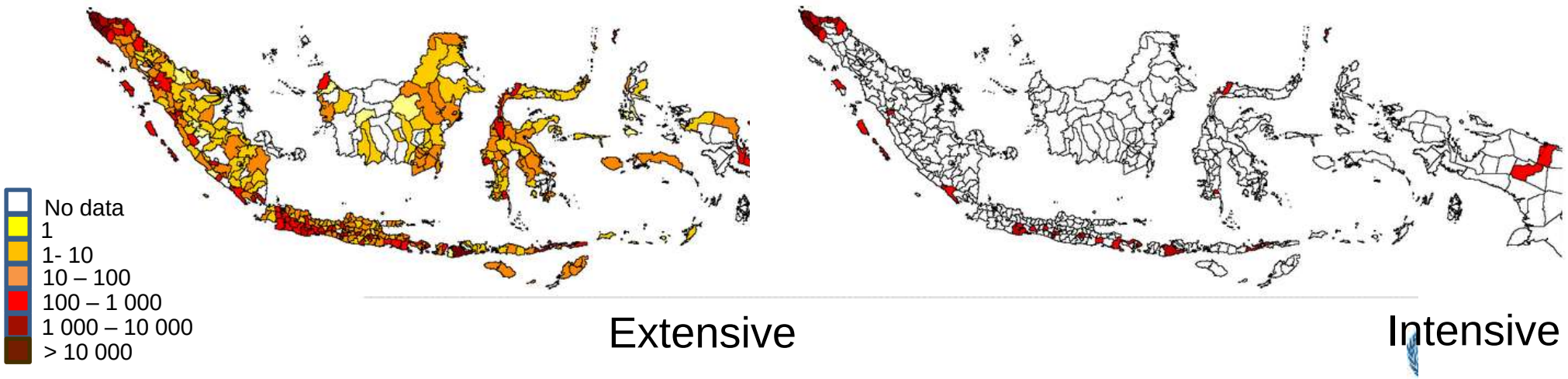
Extensive and Intensive disasters

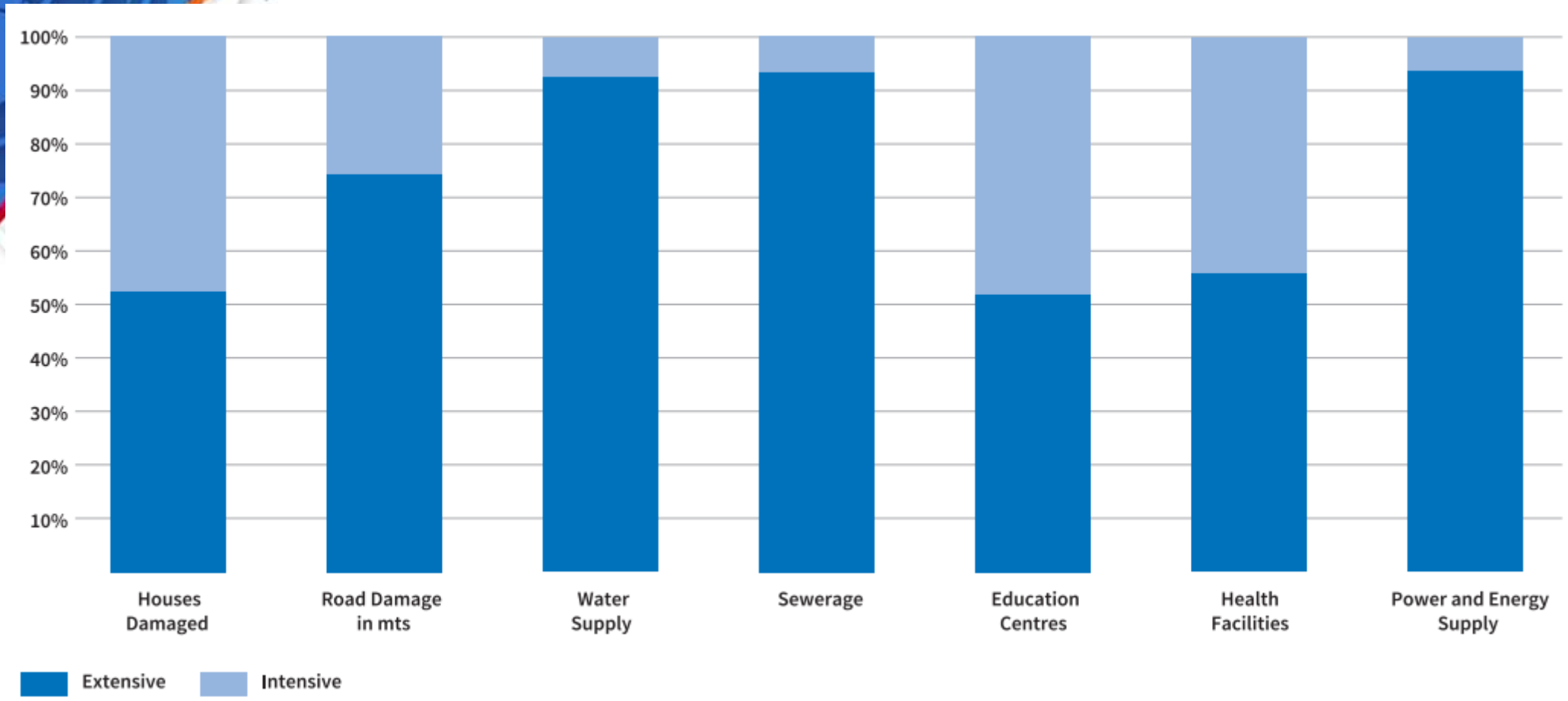
- **Intensive disasters**: *is used to describe high-severity, mid to low-frequency disasters, mainly associated with major hazards*.
- **Extensive disasters**: *is used to describe low-severity, high-frequency disasters, mainly but not exclusively associated with highly localized hazards*.

- After a series of statistical and mathematical analyses, the thresholds for extensive disaster finally obtained that an extensive disaster is when:
  - **Mortality: less than 30 people killed.**
  - **Housing destruction: less than 600 houses destroyed**



Extensive and Intensive disasters

- The impact of extensive disasters



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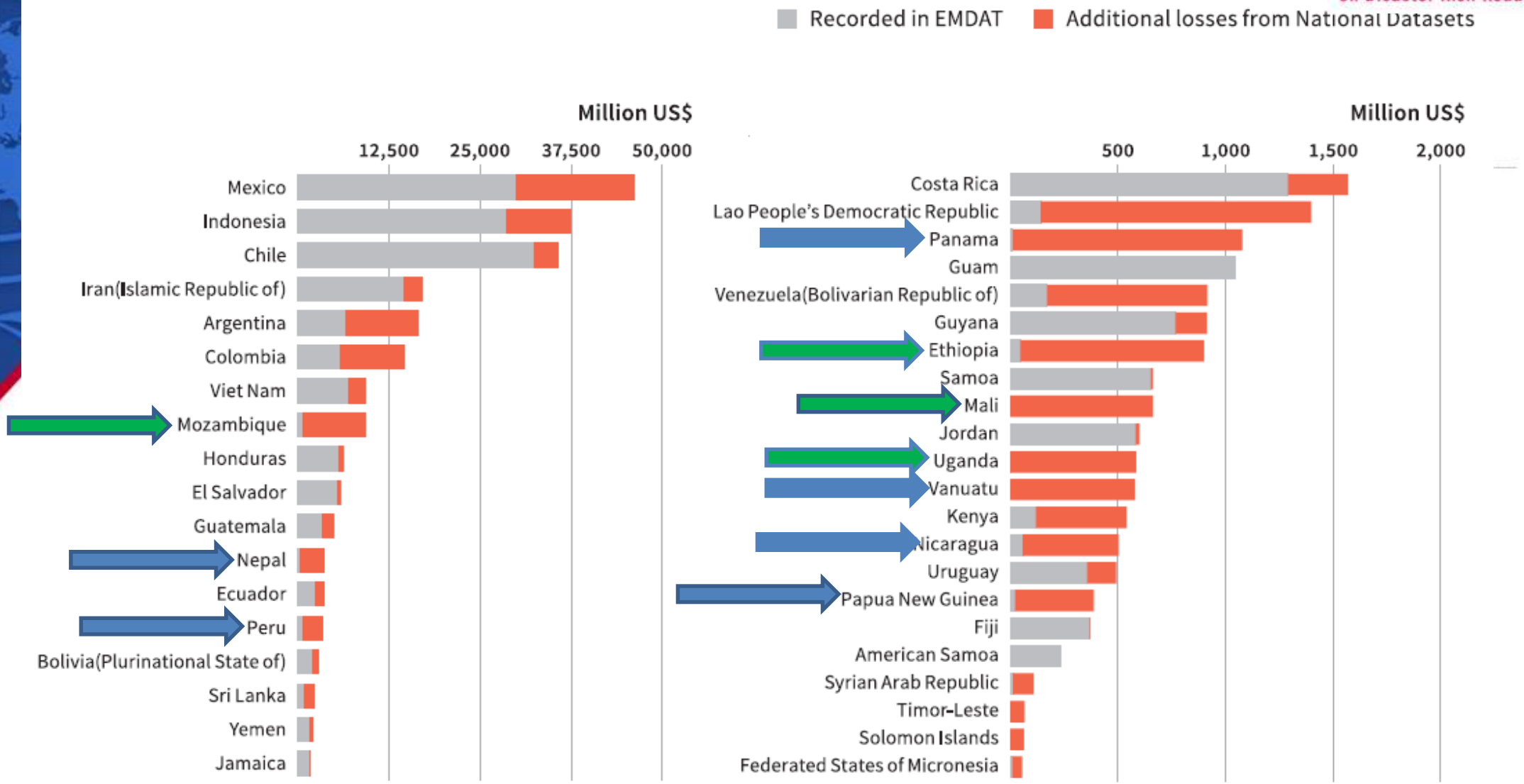
Highlights of Comparison - National Disaster Loss Databases and International Databases

Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction



- ***Direct losses in National Disaster Loss Databases are <u>at least</u> 60% more than the ones registered internationally.***
- ***In Africa, the implementation of National Disaster Loss Databases has helped to complete the picture about disaster losses and damages, which have been triggered essentially by small and medium-scale events that are not captured by the international databases.***

SFM data national use: policy and programme influencing opportunity

- *Collected disaggregated disaster impact data: contributes to analyse knowledge and capacity gaps to design resilience interventions*

- *Involving women, older, people living with disability, and indigenous people in the design, formulation, programming and monitoring of national and local DRR strategies fosters inclusiveness & ownership & long-term sustainability in DRR implementation*

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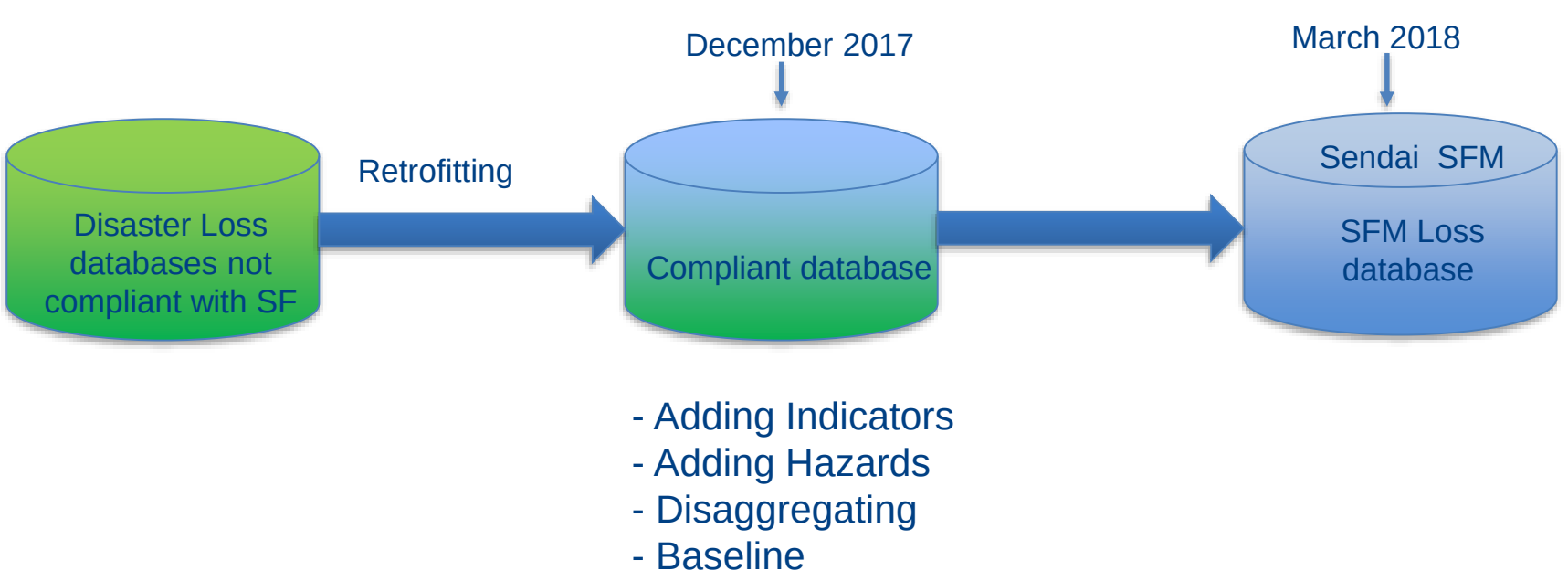
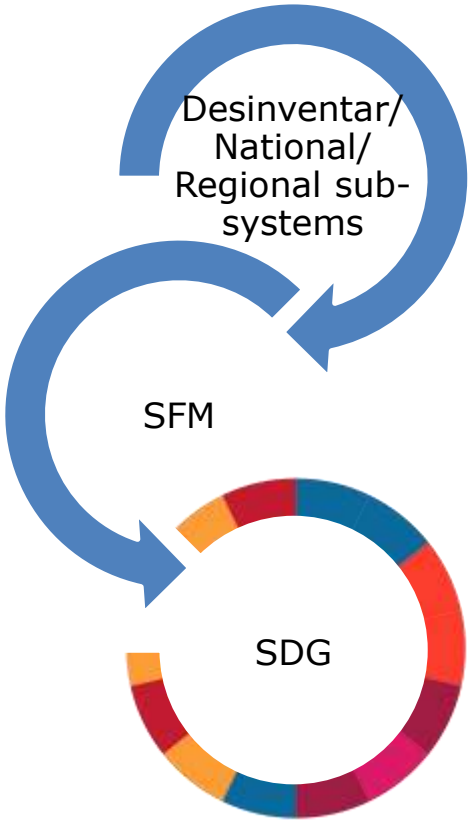
Online Loss Accounting sub-system





- Reusing current capacity and knowledge of the tools
- Reusing data already collected
- DesInventar users will be supported by automated migration path

DesInventar Sendai: http://www.desinventar.net

DesInventar Sendai Overview

- *A historical disaster loss database.*
- *A tool for collecting disaster loss data.*
- *A tool for Reporting on Sendai Framework and the SDG's*
- *Contains a set of tools for analysing the data, such as:*

  -Hazard profile (impacts)

  -Temporal analysis

  -Spatial analysis

  -Cause-effect analysis

  -Statistical analysis (mean, standard deviation, etc.)
- *But more importantly, DesInventar proposes **a methodology** that allows to develop analysis in a comparative way between the countries that have joined the initiative.*

desinventar
Disaster Information Management System

Recommendations for loss accounting

- *Disaggregate to an optimal scale and the administrative boundaries (*Geographical data)
- *Select specific names and codes for each administrative level*(districts, municipalities)
- *Search for data for the longest possible period of time (ideally 30 years?)*:
  - At least back to 2005 for the baseline of the Sendai Framework Monitoring.
- *Select, rate and prioritize data sources*
- *Compile important information such as:*
  - *Agricultural data: Yield, prices, area and production per district*
  - *Other statistics: Population, GDP, Age Groups, Exchange rate, etc…*

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Roles and Responsibilities

Who hosts the database?

Who validates and updates the database?

When the database should be updated?

Who is the focal point in each institution for sharing data with the host agency?

Who will be the end users?

Who is accountable for the maintenance of the database?

Sustainability

- The workflow should be maintained, with clear responsibilities.
- Quality control and updating needs to be done, to guarantee quality and reliability of the data. UNISDR can provide technical support, through gap analysis and troubleshooting.
- Channels need to be open in terms of data sharing between the different institutions and the host agency.
- Institutional commitment and synergy should function as basis for the maintenance and updating of the database.

Sustainability (contd.)

- Data needs to be analysed and presented in reports so it functions as basis for policy and decision-making. Results should be commuicated with key partners and stakeholders.
- **Ownership means sustainability**
- Creating **synergies** among the institutions for data collection and follow-up is essential. Without coordination, it is very difficult to implement a successful disaster loss accounting system!
- Relate loss data with other socio-economic data such as Poverty, Environment, Demography, etc.

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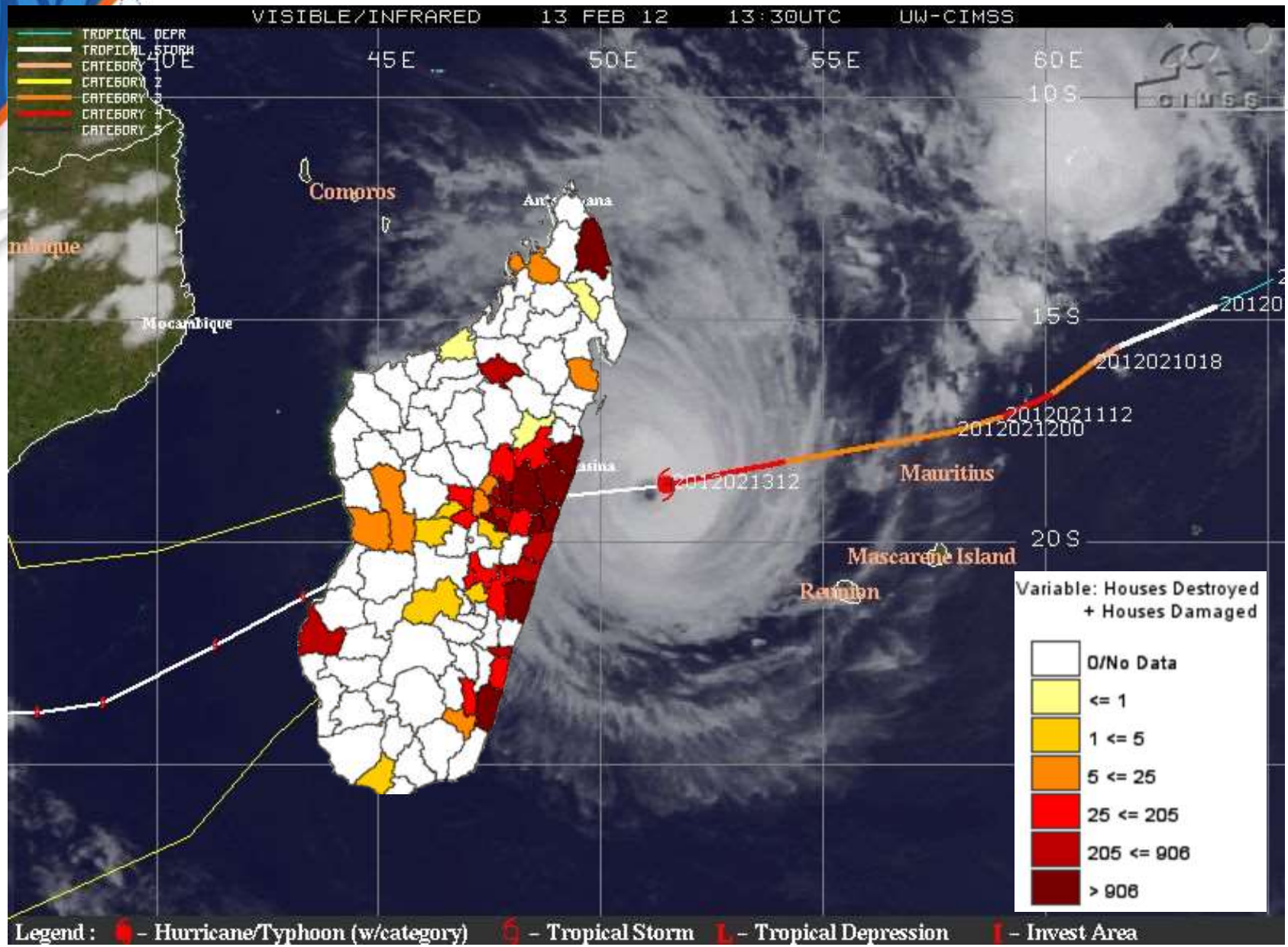
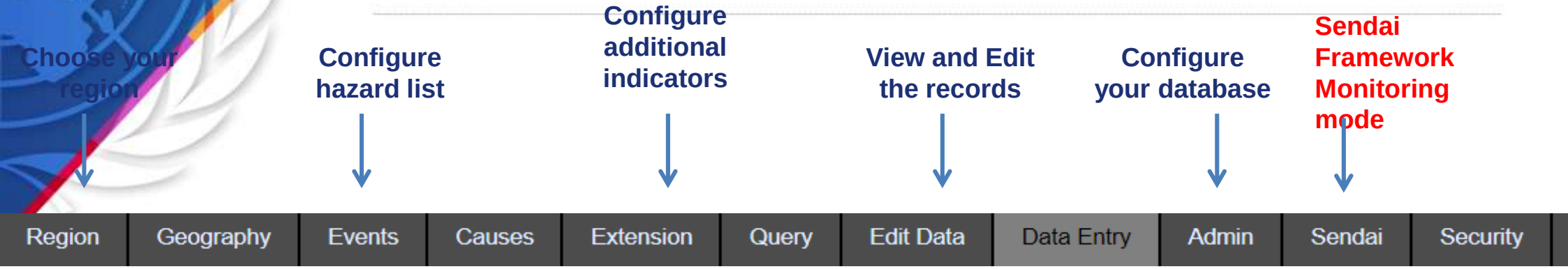
Disaggregation (geography)

- *Impact to housing of cyclone Giovanna in Madagascar (2012)*



The Administration Module



Configure maps

Configure causes

Query and filter the records entered in the database

Enter data about new disasters

Security options (users, permissions)

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The Datacard – Entering an event

'Classic Mode'

Serial: 22 Date (YMD): 2016 4 21 Duration (d): Source: Status: Approved

Province: Municipality: Township :

Event: TSUNAMI Location: GLIDEnumber:

Cause: Description of Cause:

EFFECTS Standard

Deaths: Missing: Injured:

Affected: Relocated: Houses Damaged.:

Evacuated: Victims: Houses Destroyed:

Affected Sectors

Transportation Communications Relief

Agriculture Water supply Sewerage

Power and Energy Industries Education

Other sectors Health sector

OTHER LOSSES:

Magnitude:

Losses $Local:

Losses $USD:

Damages in roads Mts:

Damages in crops Ha.:

Lost Cattle:

Education centers:

Hospitals:

Latitude: -12.125264218 Longitude: 17.1826171875

Comments:

By: Anonimous Date: 2016-04-21

EDUCATION | HEALTH | POWER AND ENERGY | WATER AND SANITATION | AGRICULTURE | TRANSPORTATION | CULTURAL ASSETS | GENDER AND AGE

Primary schools damaged (#):

Primary schools destroyed (#):

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The Datacard – Entering an event

‘Sendai - SDG Mode’

Serial: 106 Date (YMD): 2012 1 6 Duration (d): 12 Source: MOI Status: Approved

Region: Shkodër District: Malësi e Madhe Commune :

Event: FROST Location: Segmenti rrugor Selce-Vermosh me gjatesi rreth 1 GLIDEnumber: @@51

Cause: Cond.Atmosph. Description of Cause: paradite reshje debore, naten ere e forte

EFFECTS

Sendai Framework Target A

Please record in this section human losses (in number of people) needed for Target A, Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disaster. These fields will be used to compute Indicators A2, A3, B2, B5 and others. If possible, enter disaggregated figures and use the Σ button to calculate the sum of each subgroup

Number of deaths (A-2)

Total of Deaths (Sub-indicator A-2a): Number Σ

By sex: Female: Number Male: Number

By Age: Children (0-14): Number Adult (15-64): Number Elder (>65+): Number

Other disaggregation: With disabilities: Number Below Poverty Line: Number

Number of missing (A-3)

Total missing (Sub-indicator A-3a): Number Σ

By sex: Female: Number Male: Number

By Age: Children (0-14): Number Adult (15-64): Number Elder (>65+): Number

Other disaggregation: With disabilities: Number Below Poverty Line: Number

Sendai Framework Target B

In this section please register human and physical impact required to compute Indicators B2, B3, B4 and B5

Injured or Ill (B-2)

By sex:

By Age:

Other disaggregation:

Please locate aproximately the centroid of the disaster

Right-click to position disaster. Double-click to zoom in, and drag to pan. Use controls to zoom in/out.

Disaggregation (human losses)

- *Disaggegation of human losses by Sex, Age, Disability and Income level*

Number of deaths (A-2)

Total of Deaths (Sub-indicator A-2a):	By sex:	By Age:	Other disaggregation:
Number ☐ Σ	Female: Number Male: Number	Children (0-14): Number Adult (15-64): Number Elder (>65+): Number	With disabilities: Number Below Poverty Line: Number

Number of missing (A-3)

Total missing (Sub-indicator A-3a):	By sex:	By Age:	Other disaggregation:
Number ☐ Σ	Female: Number Male: Number	Children (0-14): Number Adult (15-64): Number Elder (>65+): Number	With disabilities: Number Below Poverty Line: Number

Sendai Framework Target B

In this section please register human and physical impact required to compute Indicators B2, B3, B4 and B5

Injured or Ill (B-2)

Total injured/ill (Indicator B-2):	By sex:	By Age:	Other disaggregation:
Number ☐ Σ	Female: Number Male: Number	Children (0-14): Number Adult (15-64): Number Elder (>65+): Number	With disabilities: Number Below Poverty Line: Number

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Disaggregation (productive assets)

- *Disaggregation of productive assets (C-3) by economic sector and size*

Damages and losses in all other Productive Assets (C-3)

Economic loss and damage to all other productive assets (C-3):			
Economic loss from Productive Assets	Number of Productive assets facilities (C-3A)	Number of Productive assets facilities damaged	Number of Productive assets Facilites destroyed
Number	Number Σ	Number	Number

Disaggregation:				
Manufacturing - Small factory	Economic loss: Number	Total Affected (Factory) [Units]: Number Σ	Damaged (Factory) [Units]: Number	Destroyed (Factory) [Units]: Number
Manufacturing - Medium factory	Economic loss: Number	Total Affected (Factory) [Units]: Number Σ	Damaged (Factory) [Units]: Number	Destroyed (Factory) [Units]: Number
Manufacturing - Large factory	Economic loss: Number	Total Affected (Factory) [Units]: Number Σ	Damaged (Factory) [Units]: Number	Destroyed (Factory) [Units]: Number
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Economic loss: Number	Total Affected (Commerce) [Units]: Number Σ	Damaged (Commerce) [Units]: Number	Destroyed (Commerce) [Units]: Number
Medium wholesale trade	Economic loss: Number	Total Affected (Commerce) [Units]: Number Σ	Damaged (Commerce) [Units]: Number	Destroyed (Commerce) [Units]: Number
Large wholesale trade	Economic loss: Number	Total Affected (Commerce) [Units]: Number Σ	Damaged (Commerce) [Units]: Number	Destroyed (Commerce) [Units]: Number
Retail trade, repair of vehicles	Economic loss: Number	Total Affected (Commerce) [Units]: Number Σ	Damaged (Commerce) [Units]: Number	Destroyed (Commerce) [Units]: Number
Small store	Economic loss: Number	Total Affected (Commerce) [Units]: Number Σ	Damaged (Commerce) [Units]: Number	Destroyed (Commerce) [Units]: Number
Medium store	Economic loss: Number	Total Affected (Commerce) [Units]: Number Σ	Damaged (Commerce) [Units]: Number	Destroyed (Commerce) [Units]: Number

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Analysis Module

Tool presentation

Country data at a glance

View data and sort it

Check the administrative boundaries

Make graphics

Extract and export dataset

«Ask questions» to the database

All selection done on the Query tab will be kept in memory on each tab

Do analysis and statistics

Make maps

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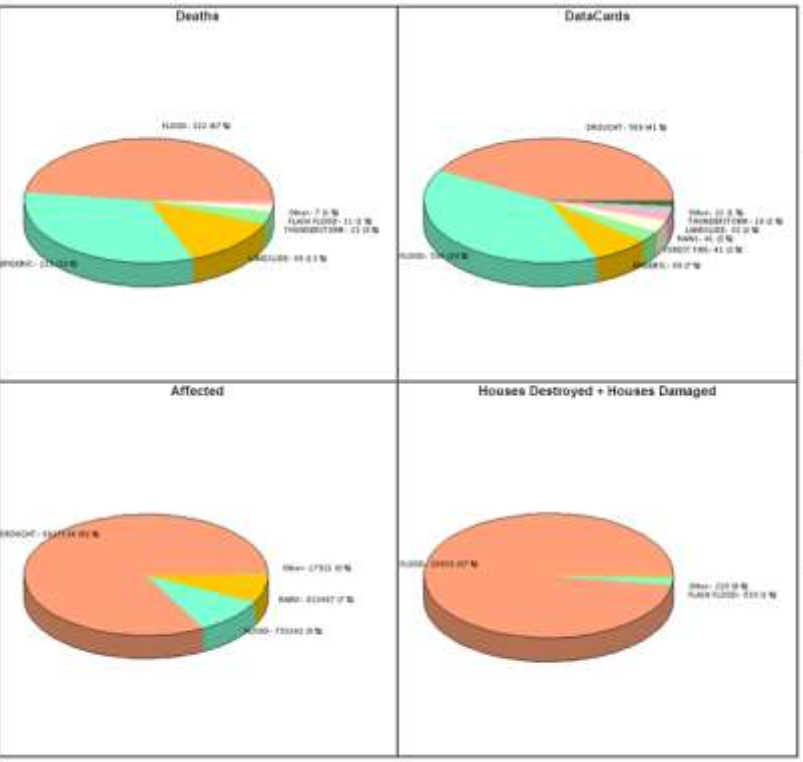
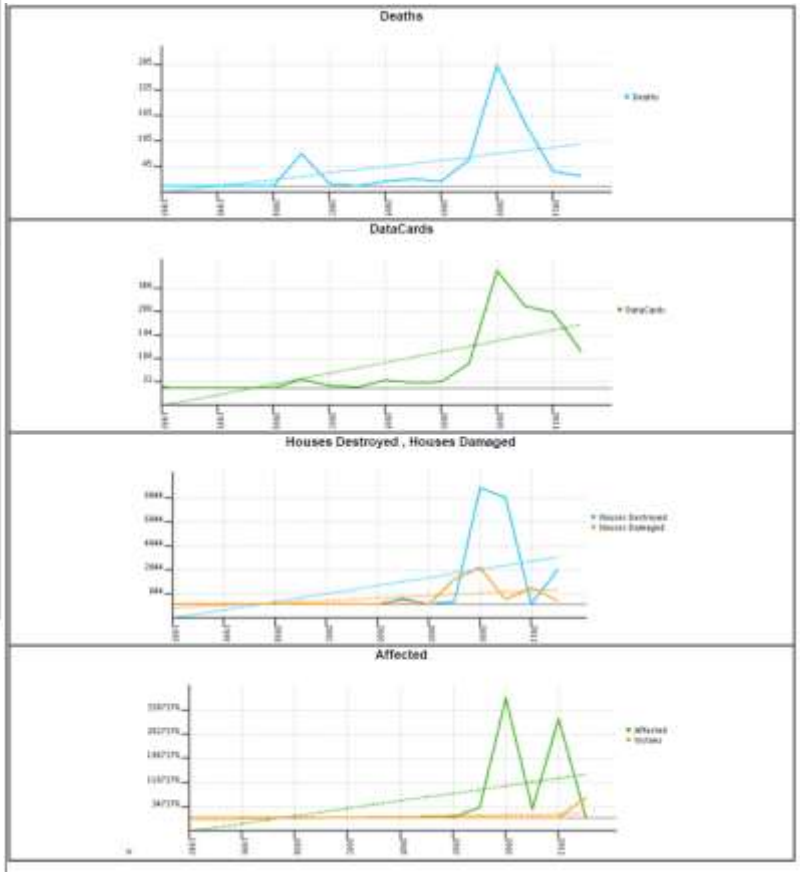
Profile tab

- **Country and province data at a glance**

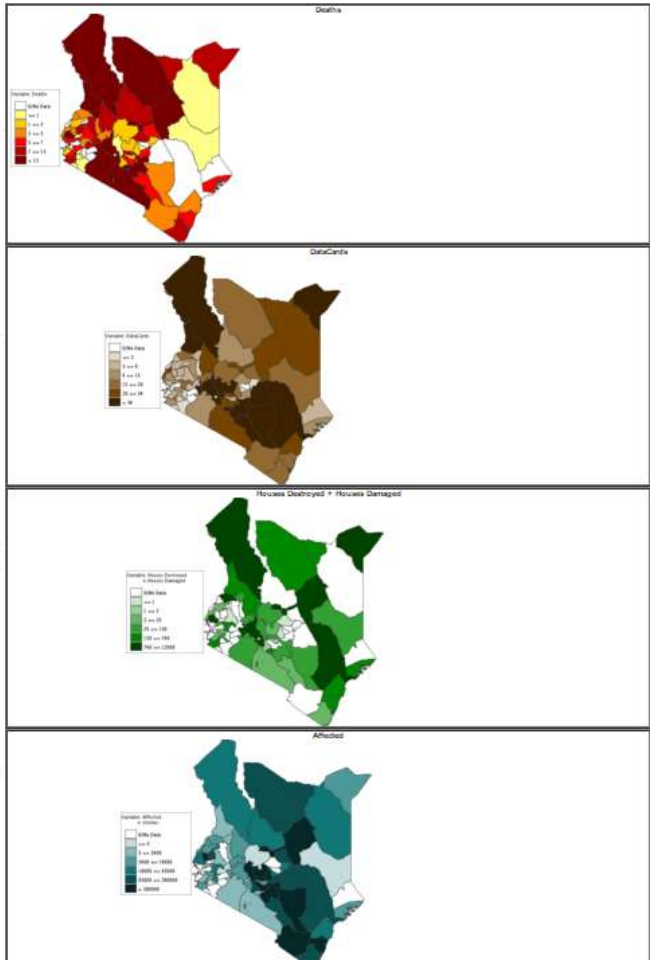
Loss and damage by hazard



Loss and damage in time



Loss and damage in space



Only four indicators are provided, to give an **overview** of disaster impacts in the country or province.

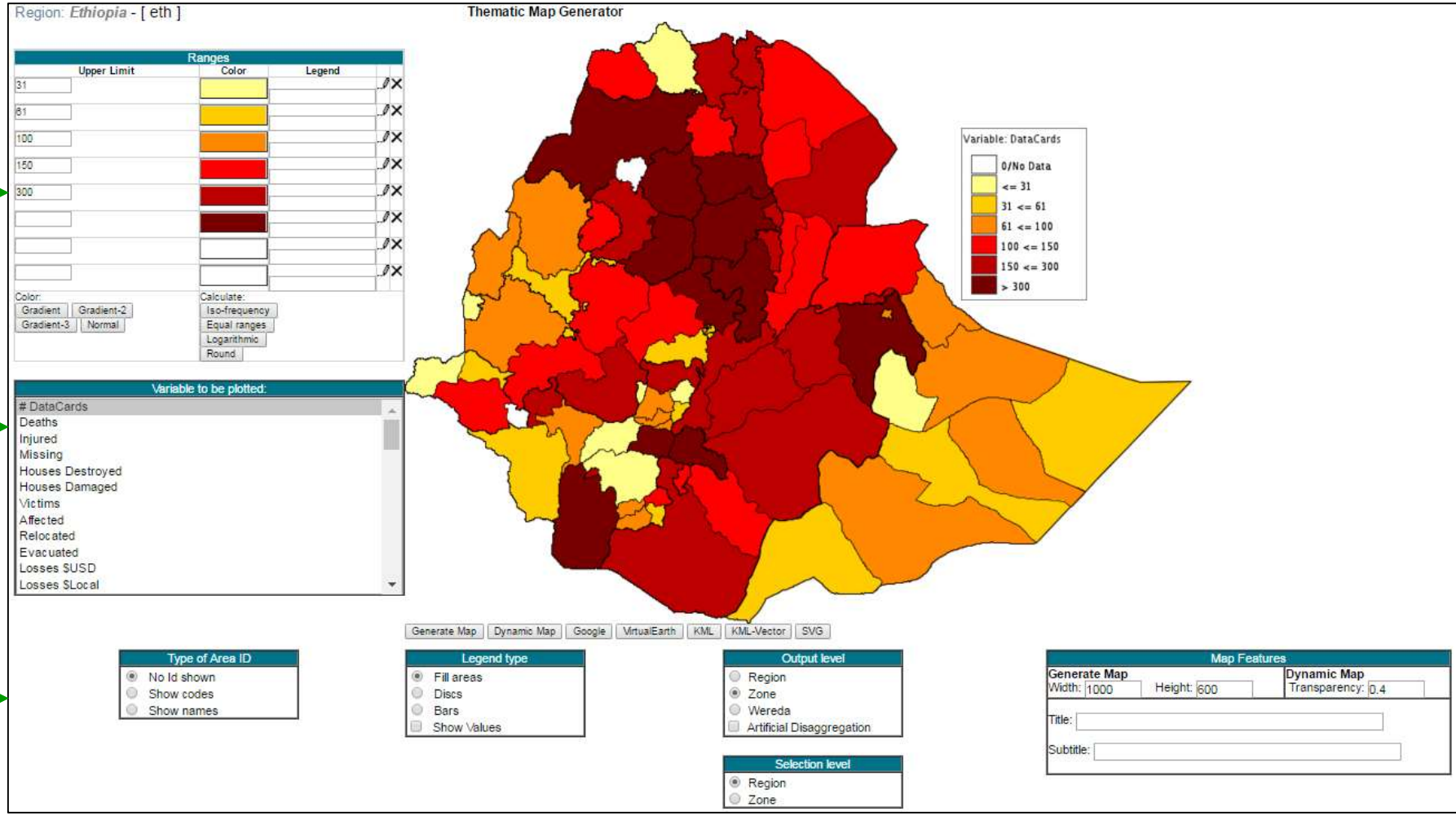
Thematic tab

➢ Build thematic maps

Choose the colors, and the ranges (classes)

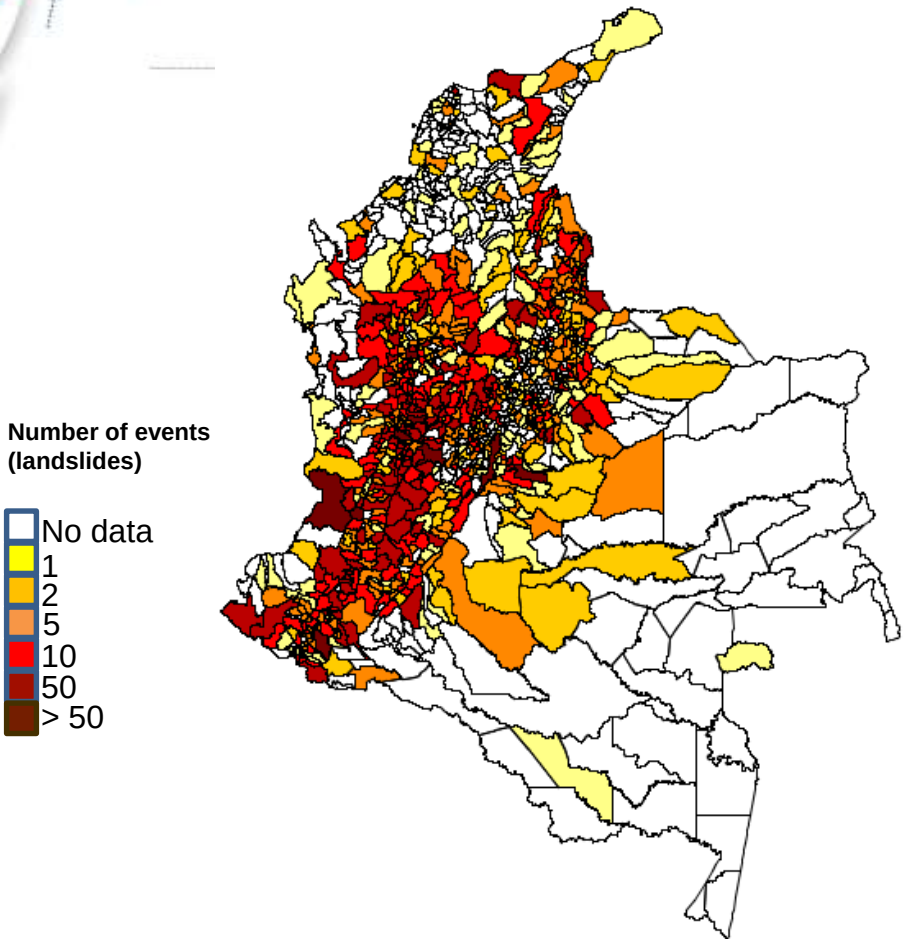
Choose the variables to be plotted in your map

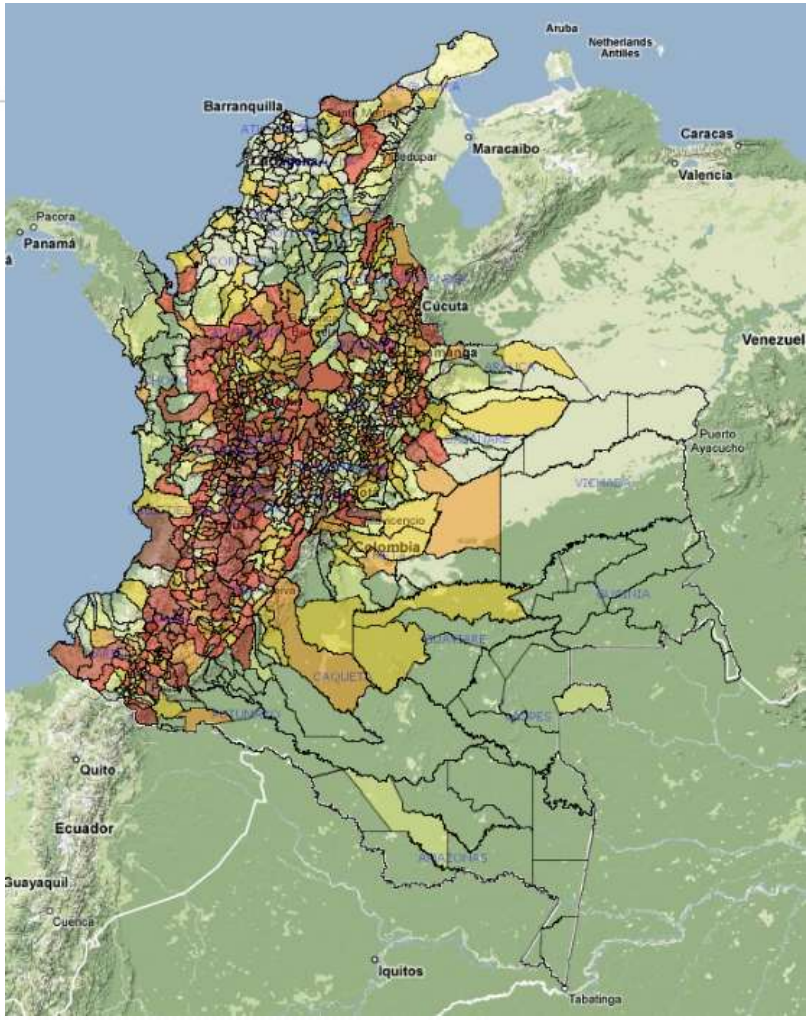
Choose additional display options



Thematic tab

➢ Spatial Analysis (patterns): distribution of losses over space





Spatial distribution of landslides in Colombia

Most of the events have taken place in the mountain regions of the Andes cordillera, that are more landslide-prone than the flat regions.

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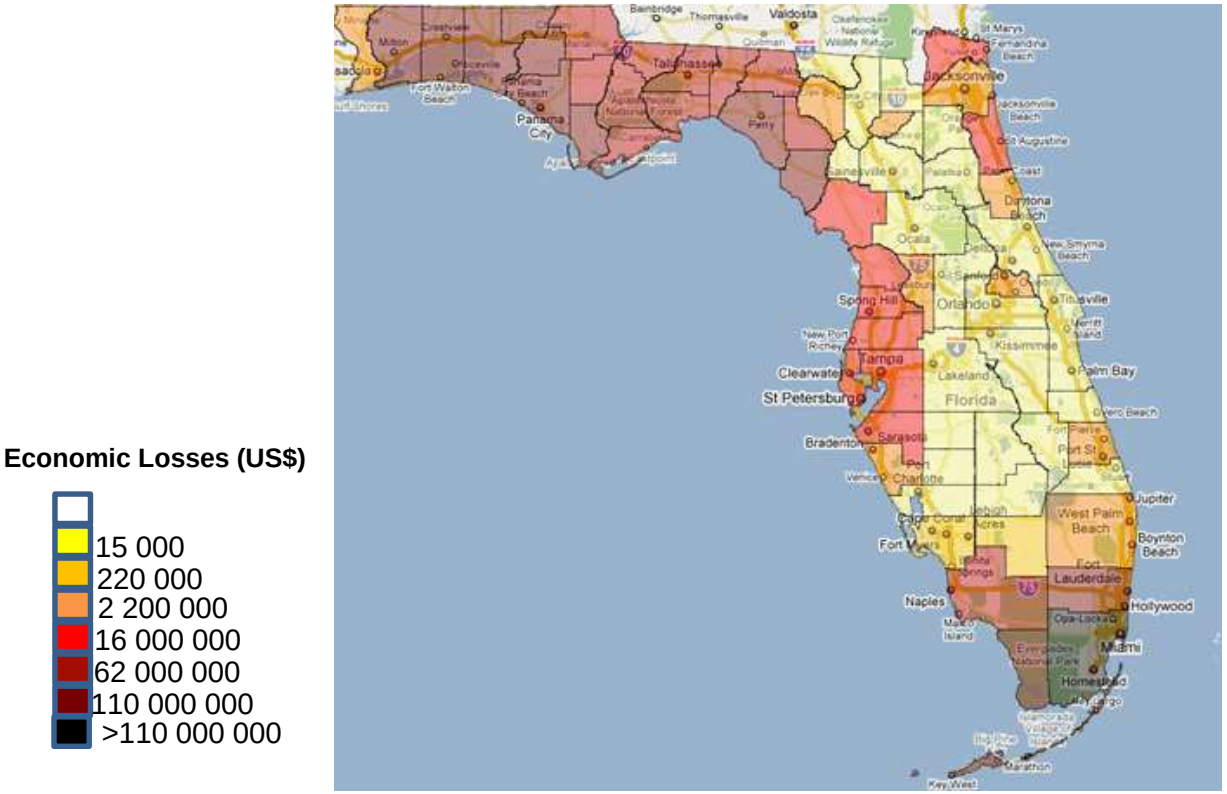
Thematic tab

➢ Spatial Analysis (patterns): distribution of losses over space



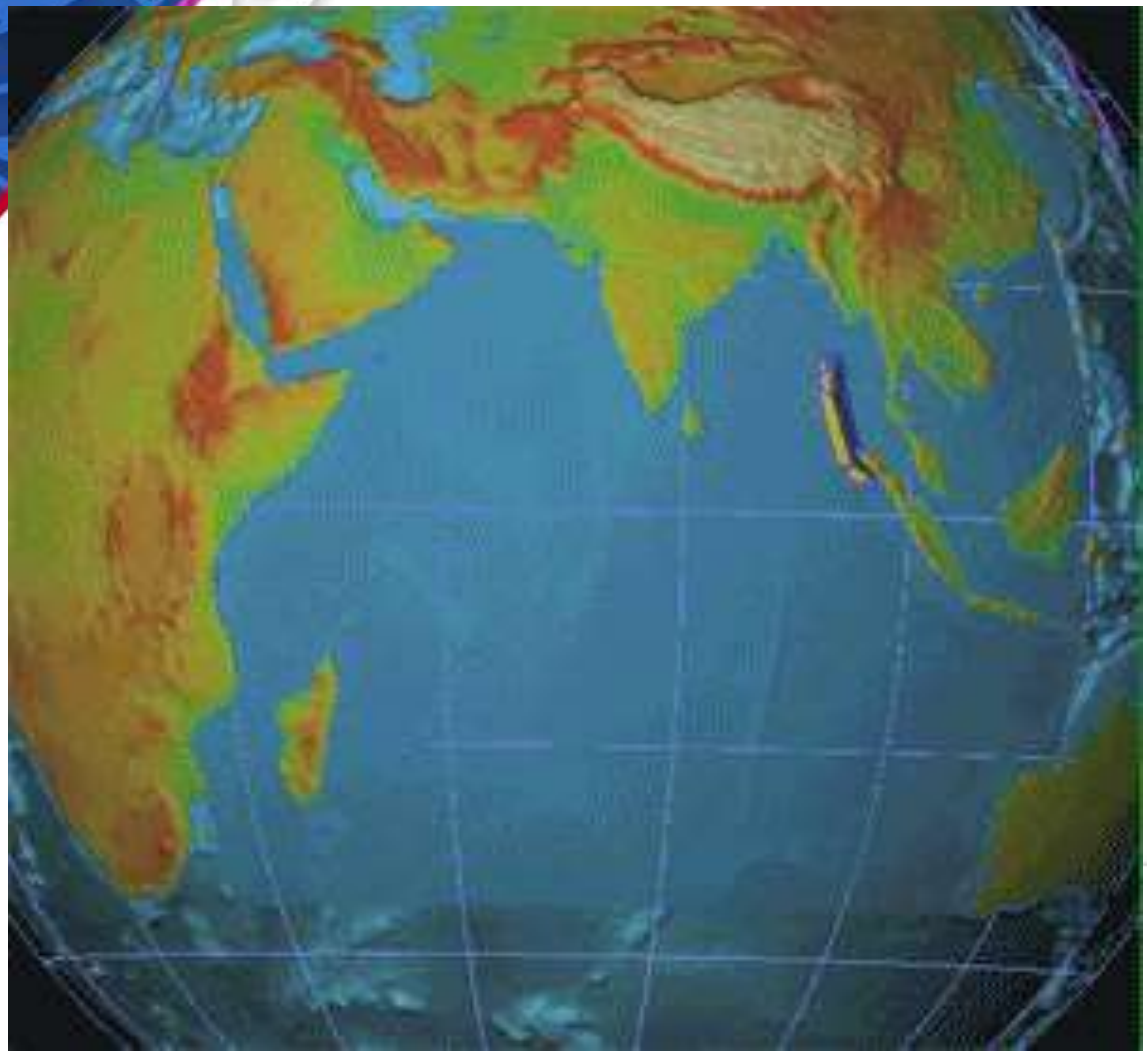
Spatial distribution of Economic losses by hurricanes in Florida, USA

Counties situated in the hurricane paths have been more affected. Coastal counties in the Gulf Coast have more economic losses also due to the impact of storm surges.

Thematic tab

➢ Spatial Analysis (patterns): distribution of losses over space

Spatial distribution of houses destroyed in Sri Lanka after the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami.



Number of houses destroyed

28
84
1 278
2 557

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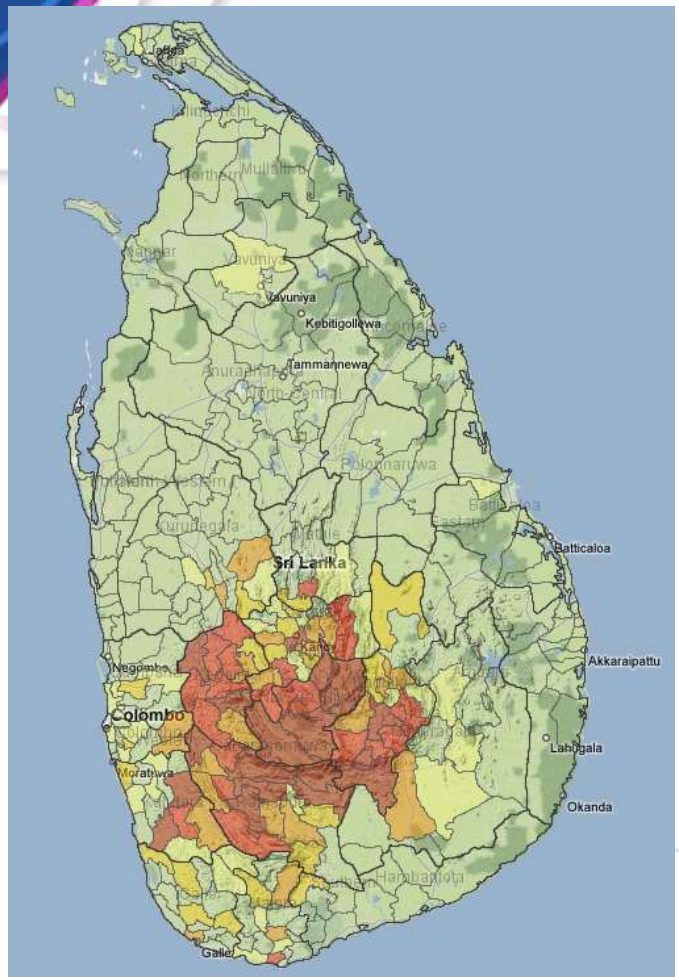
Thematic tab

Spatial Analysis (patterns): distribution of losses over space

Spatial distribution of Landslides in Sri Lanka (1970-2007).



Number of landslides

- <= 1
- 1 – 2
- 2 – 5
- 5 – 10
- 10 – 50
- > 50

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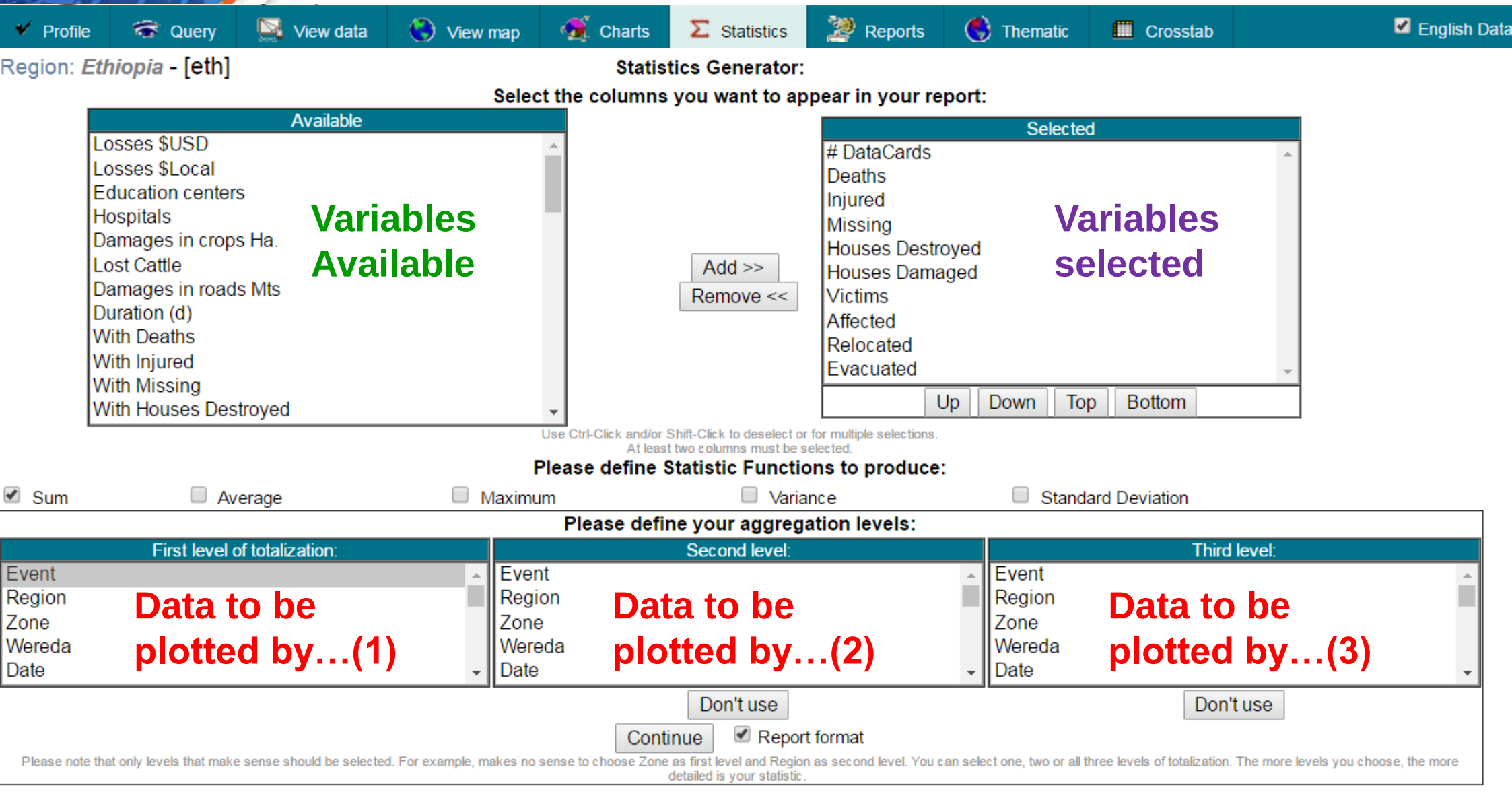
Statistics Tab

- Build statistical reports



Using statistics for decision making

Houses damaged by floods in Dakar city, Senegal

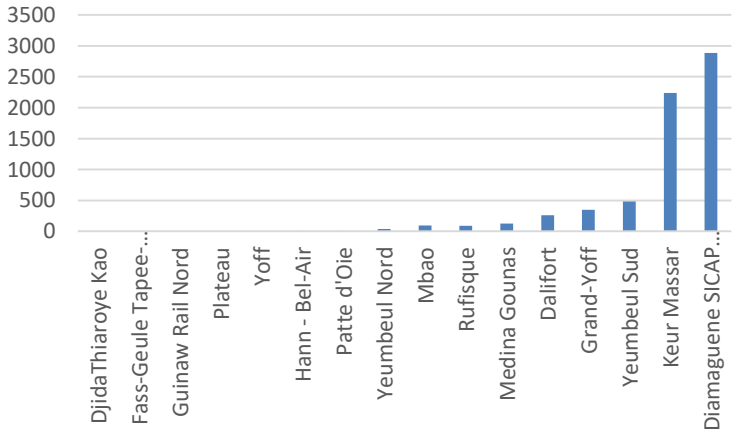
1. Query the database

2. Extract and organize the data

Urban district	Houses Damaged
DjidaThiaroye Kao	0
Fass-Geule Tapee-Colobane	0
Guinaw Rail Nord	0
Plateau	0
Yoff	0
Hann - Bel-Air	1
Patte d'Oie	3
Yeumbeul Nord	37
Mbao	95
Rufisque	92
Medina Gounas	126
Dalifort	259
Grand-Yoff	350
Yeumbeul Sud	482
Keur Massar	2241
Diamaguene SICAP Mbao	2884
Others	62393
TOTAL	68963

3. Analyze data and build reports which will enable decision making

This tool allows to build statistics based on nationally-sustained and reliable data, which will enable to take decisions by sector, location and priority.



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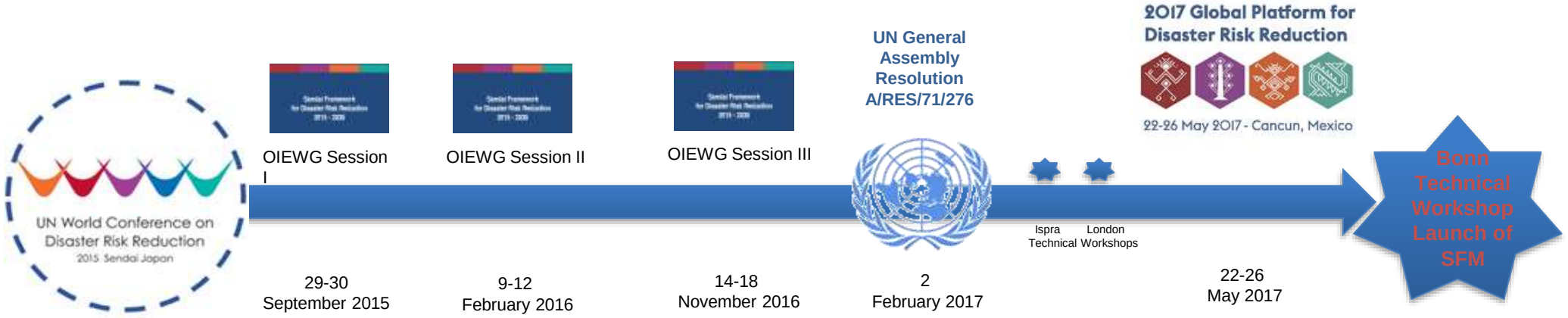
Day 2 / Session 3:

Hands-on Session
Targets and Indicators

UNISDR/DPPI SEE SFM Training, 5-6 March 2019

Sendai Framework monitoring system development



Through the consultation process:

- Three sessions of the OIEWG **… Technical Guidance Notes**
- UNGA Resolution
- Technical workshops
- Consultations at GP 2017

Technical Guidance Notes

- *For each Target and Indicator indicate:*
  - 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)

http://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/54970

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Architecture of the Sendai Framework Monitoring System

Sendai Framework 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

INPUT LEVEL

Nationally appropriate public policy indicators

Sendai Framework Priorities for Action

- **Priority 1** Understanding risk
- **Priority 2** Strengthening governance
- **Priority 3** Investing in DRR
- **Priority 4** Enhancing preparedness for effective response, BBB

Drop down menu of national targets and indicators

National self-assessment

OUTPUT LEVEL

Nationally defined targets and indicators embedded in national strategies and plans

Sendai Framework Goal

Reduce existing risk | Prevent new risk | Strengthen social and economic resilience

Underlying Risk Drivers

Urban | Environmental | Social | Governance | Climate Change

SDG indicators

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Paris Agreement

Risk metrics

GAR

OUTCOME LEVEL

Globally comparable and objective indicators defined by the OEIWG

SENDAI FRAMEWORK GLOBAL TARGETS

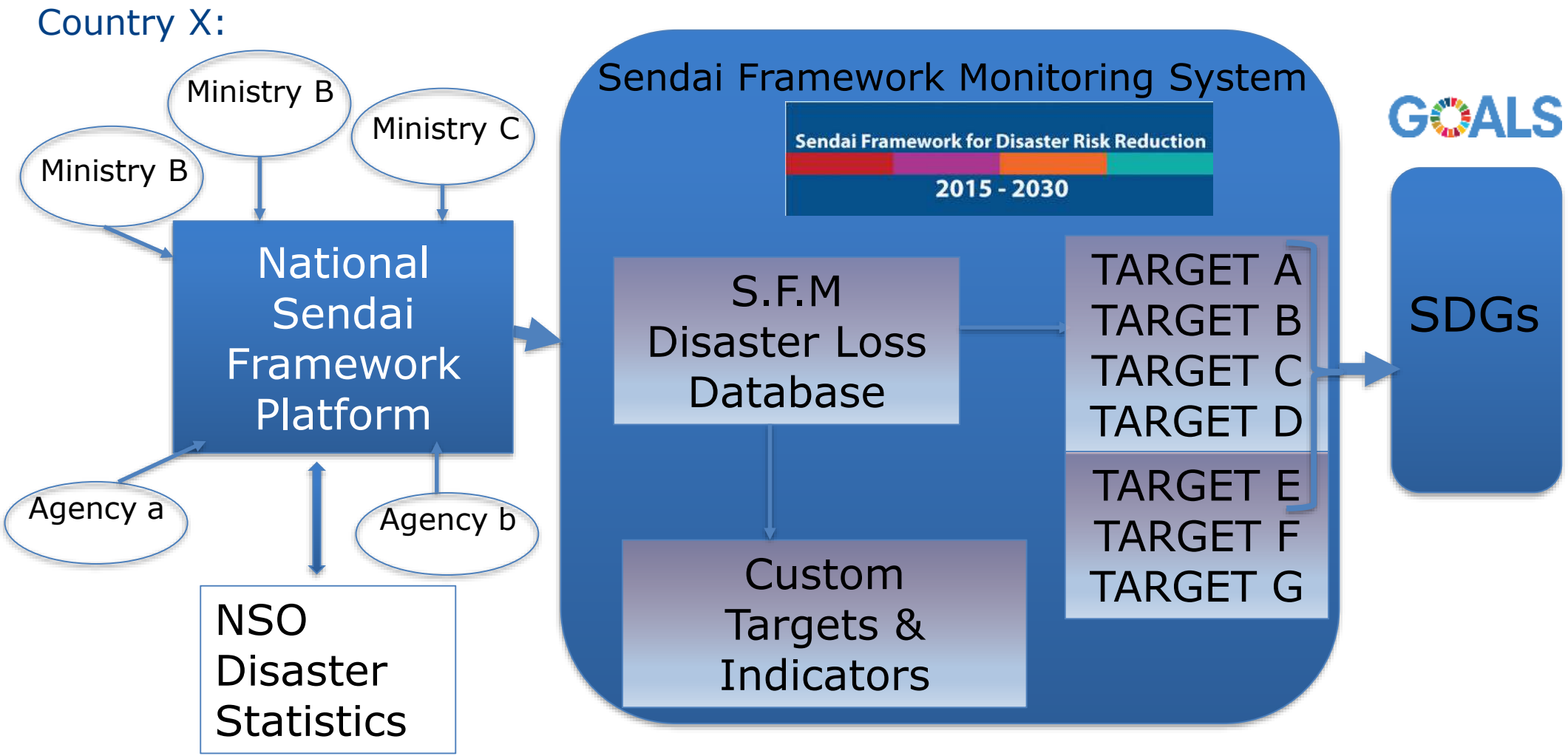
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A1-A3	B1-B5	C1-C6	D1-D8	E1-E2	F1-F8	G1-G6

Disaster loss data (Targets A–D)

National assessments (Targets E & G)

ODA and STI data (Target F)

Overall Sendai Framework Monitor structure:
Multi-Purpose Data & Integrated Monitoring & Reporting



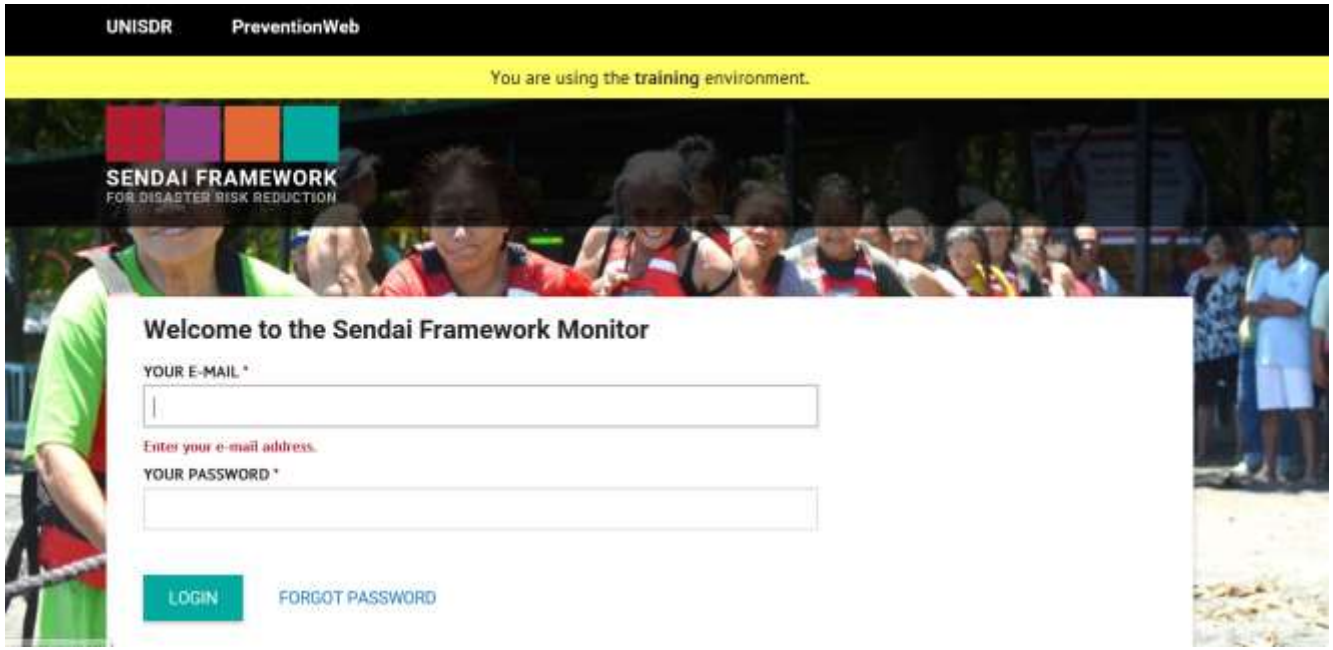
Training Environment link

https://sendaimonitortraining.unisdr.org/login

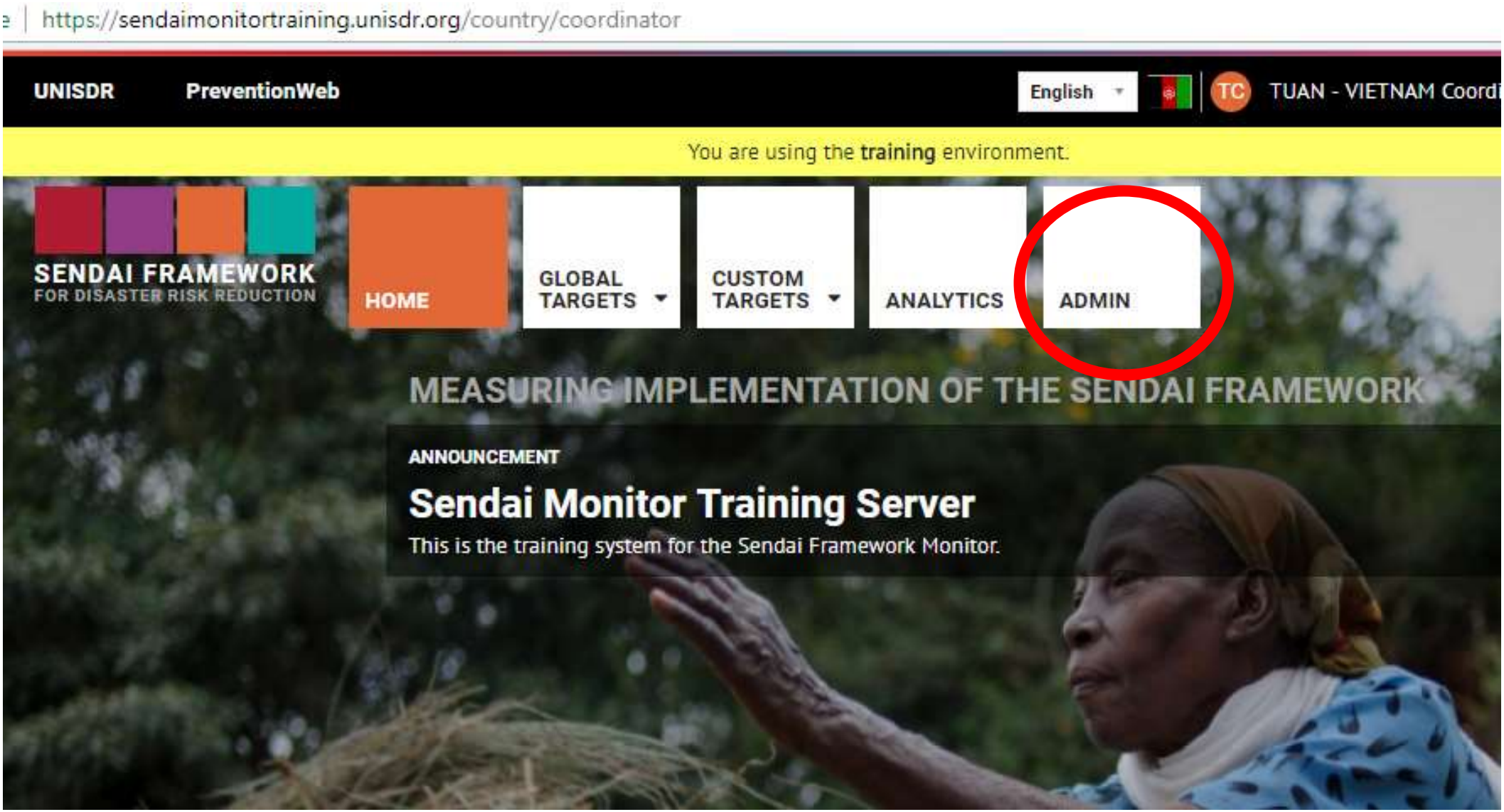
XXX@sendai.com... XXX: ISO code

Password:
123456

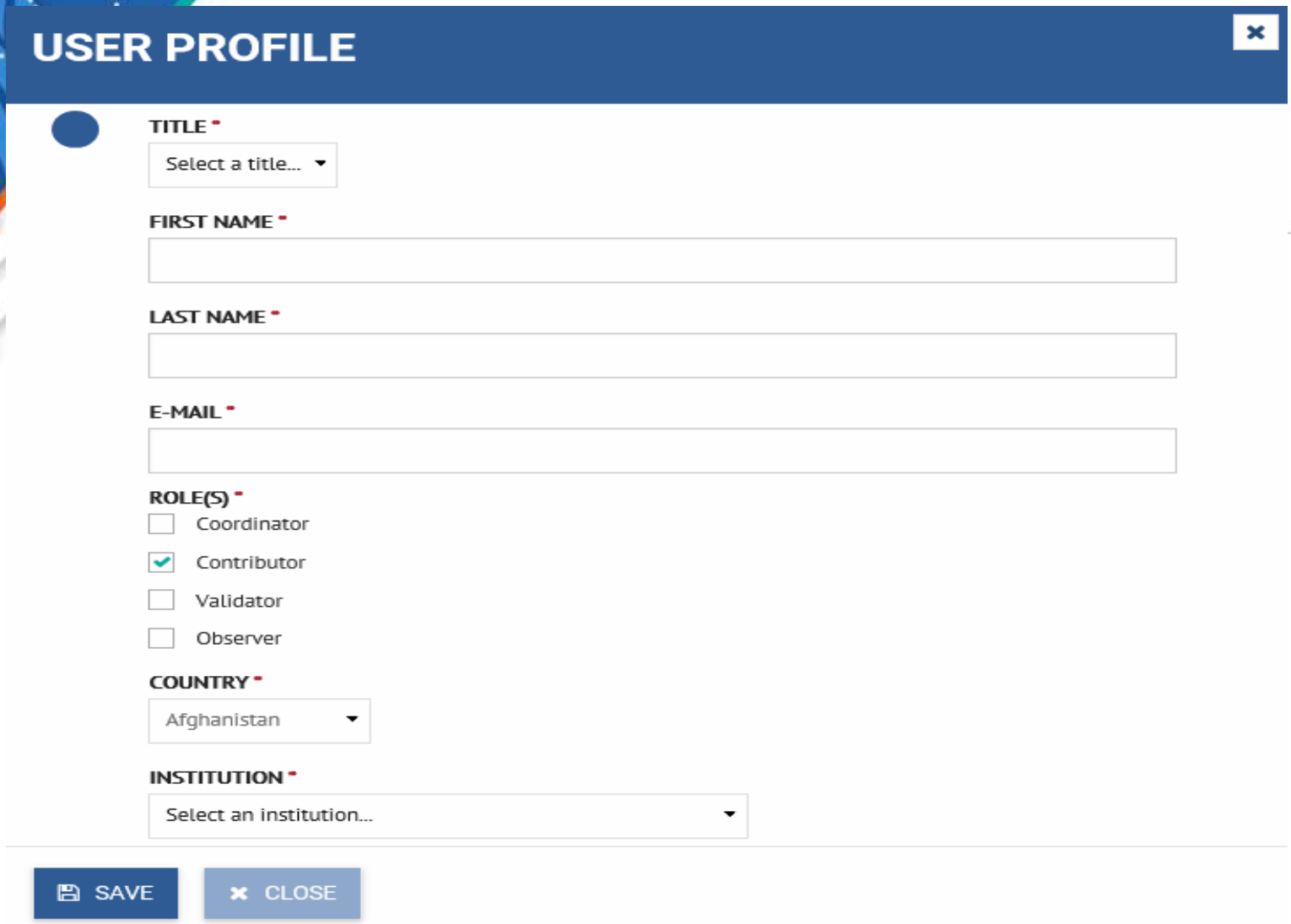
WIFI:



Training Environment



Create a new user



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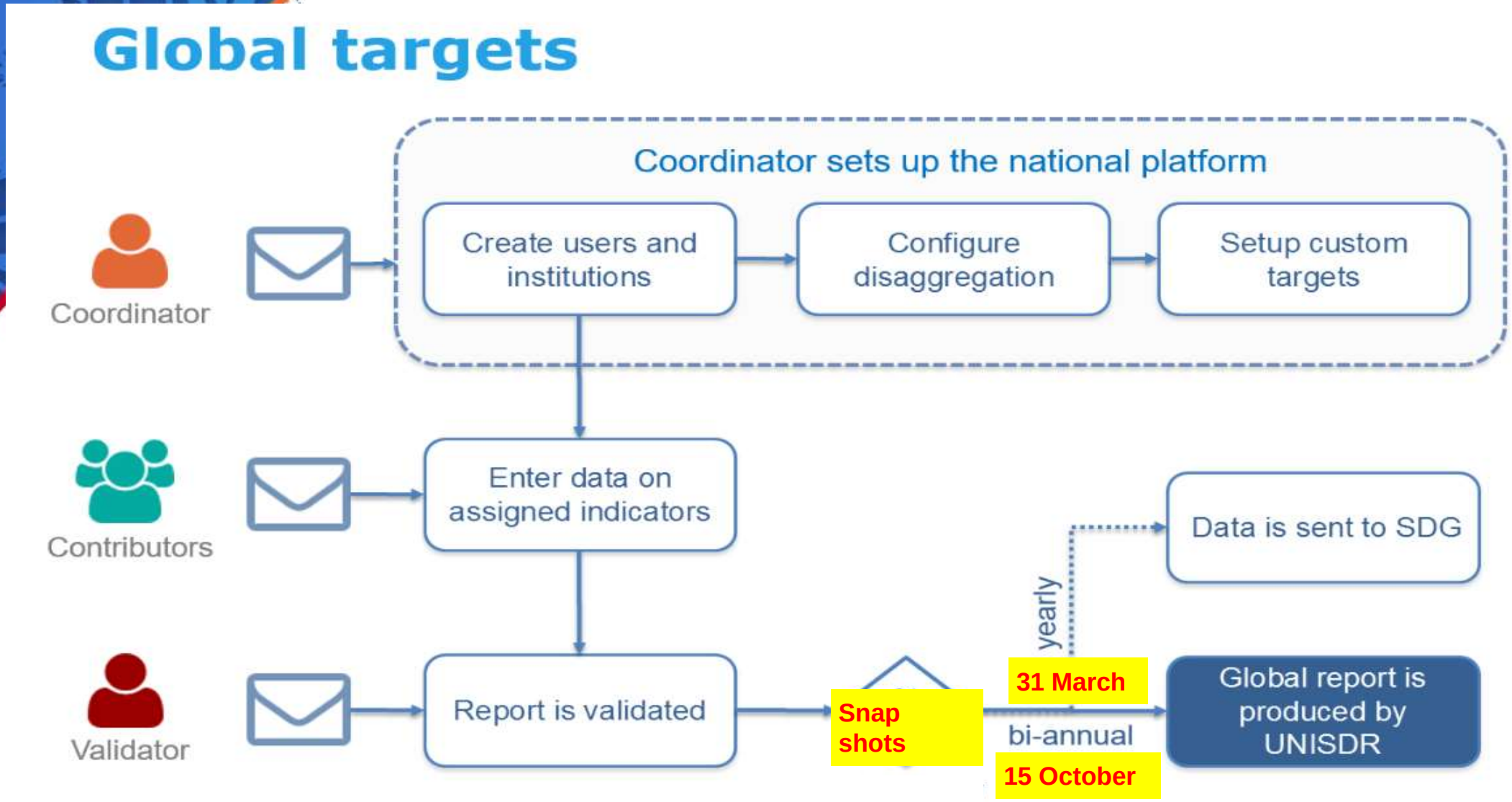
Institutional Arrangement at National Level

1. **Nomination of National Sendai Framework Focal Point**
2.

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

Roles & Responsibilities of Users within nominated Institutions



Definition of roles & responsibilities of users within nominated Institutions

Owner: Institution that will provide data for and validate the data of a target or indicators

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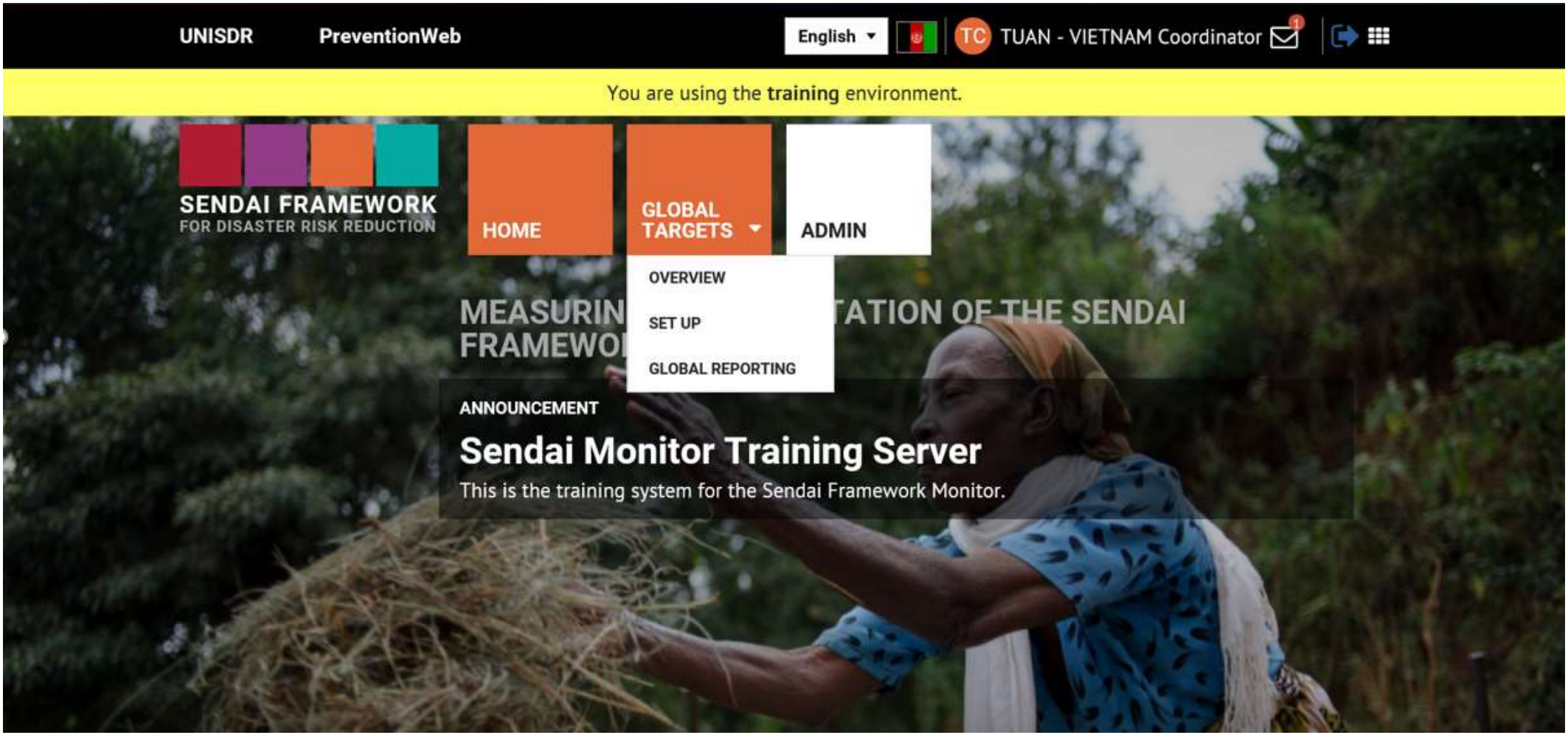
Overview of the home page menu



Metadata Set-up

Reporting year: 2017

GLOBAL TARGETS: Reporting

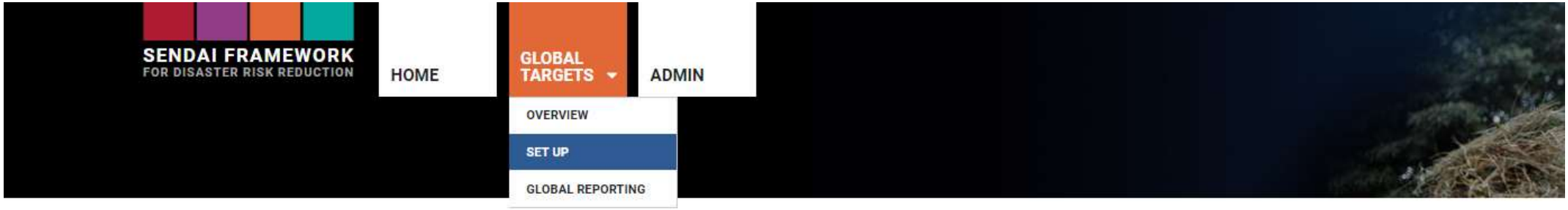
- Metadata
- A Mortality
- B People affected
- C Economic loss
- D Critical infrastructure & services
- E Disaster risk reduction strategies
- F International cooperation
- G Early warning and risk information

Metadata

The country coordinator needs to fill in the following metadata, which is needed to calculate some of the global indicators.

- + Currency
- + Exchange rate
- + Nominal GDP
- + Number of Households
- + Percentage of road network paved
- + Population
- + Population age 0-14

Disaggregation Metadata



GLOBAL TARGETS: Setup

RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS

DISAGGREGATION

- Hazards
- Geography
- Agricultural Crops (C-2C)
- Livestock (C-2L)
- Forestry (C-2FO)
- Fisheries (C-2FI)
- Aquaculture (C-2A)
- Agricultural Assets (C-2LA)
- Agricultural Stock (C-2LB)
- Productive Assets (C-3)
- Housing Sector (C-4)
- Other Critical Infrastructure (C-5)
- Health Facilities (D-2)
- Education Facilities (D-3)

Disaggregation metadata: Hazards

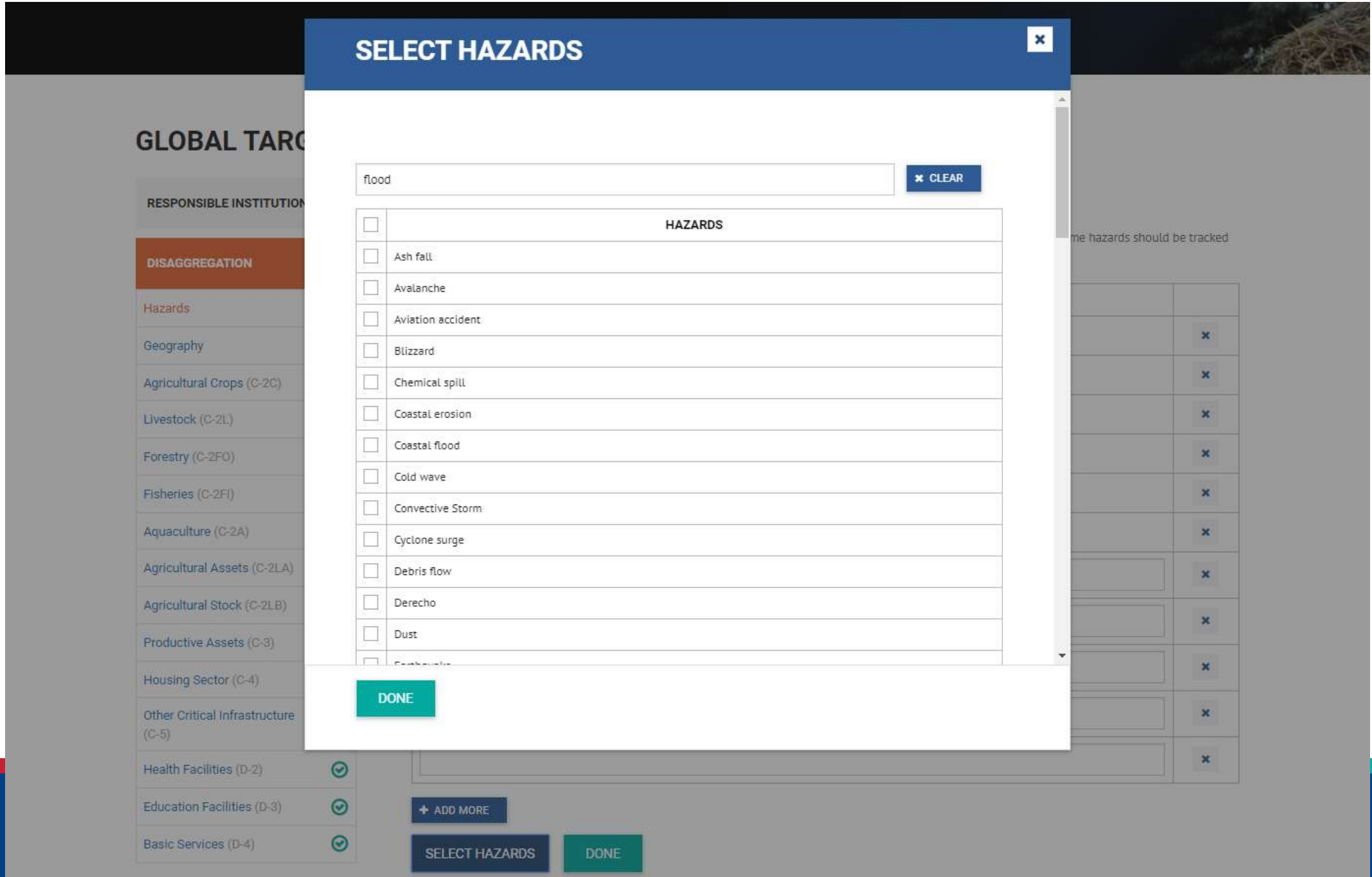
Please select the hazards your country faces. These will be used to disaggregate the data for Targets A - D. Note that the same hazards should be tracked over the entire period of the Sendai Framework.

SELECTED HAZARDS	
Animal Incidents	×
Cyclonic rain	×
Cyclonic wind	×
Drought	×
Flash flood	×
Flood	×
Landslide	×
Lightning	×
Snow	×
Tropical Depression	×

+ ADD MORE

SELECT HAZARDS | DONE

Disaggregation (Hazards)



Reporting: Target A (disaggregation)

Disaggregation (optional)

Hazards

HAZARDS	2017	2016
Animal Incidents		
Cyclonic rain		
Cyclonic wind		
Drought		
Flash flood		
Flood		
Landslide		
Lightning		
Snow		
Tropical Depression		

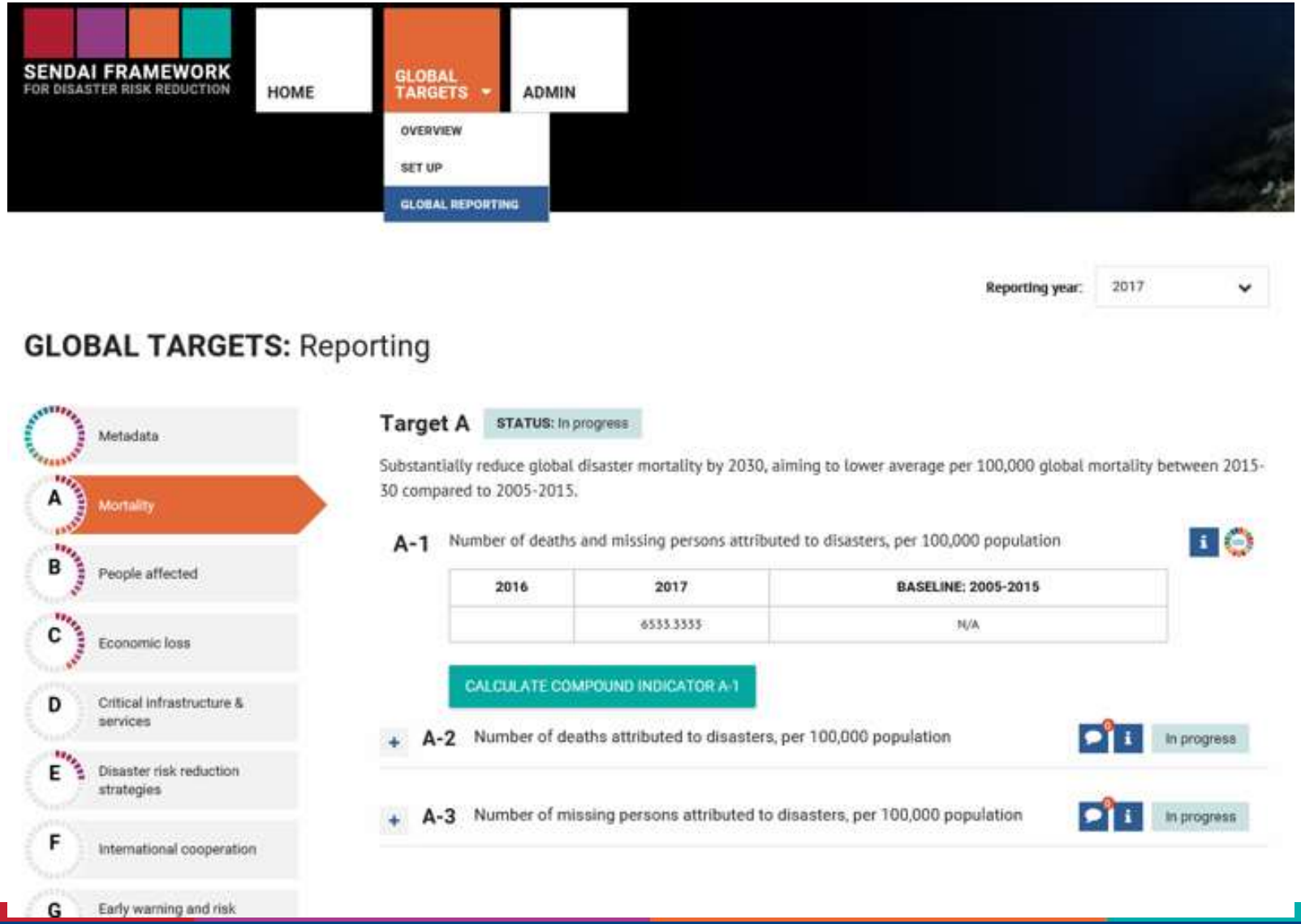
Geography

GEOGRAPHY	2017	2016
Mi?n núi phía B?c (Northen Moutainous)		

Sex

SEX	2017	2016
Men		
Women		

Reporting: Target A



Reporting: Target A (cont.)

A-2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population

In progress

To be imported from National Disaster Loss Database

YES NO

SUBMIT INDICATOR A-2

Number of deaths per 100 000 (calculated indicator)

YEAR	NUMBER	SOURCE
2017	6533.3333	
2016		

A-2a Number of deaths attributed to disasters

Number of deaths

YEAR	NUMBER	SOURCE
2017	98000	
2016		

Disaggregation (optional)

+ **Hazards**

+ **Geography**

+ **Sex**

+ **Age**

+ **Income**

+ **Disability**

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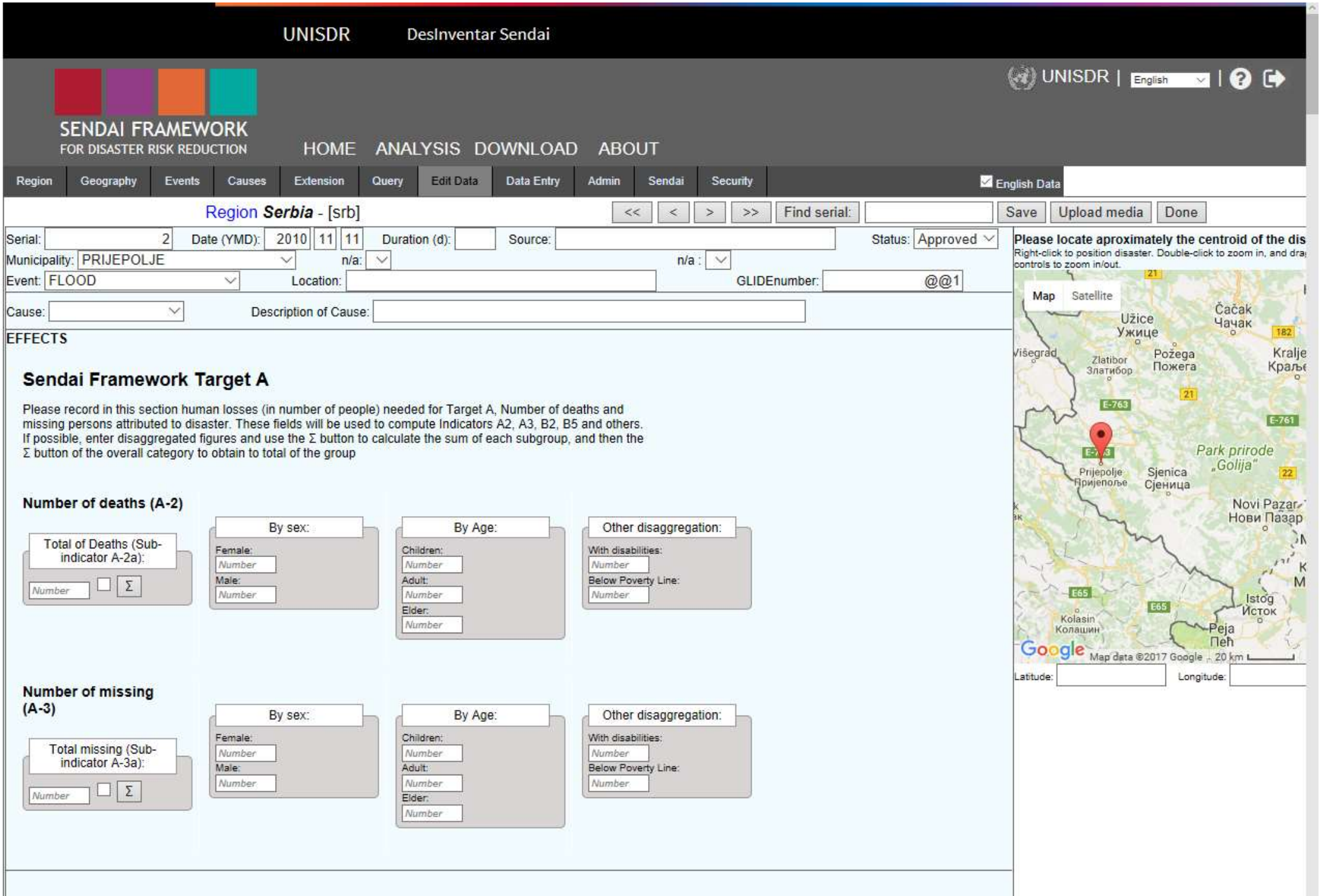
Target A Indicator disaggregation (loss database)



Exercise 0 (10 minutes)

- *The National DRR Report states disaster impacts in 2015.*
- *You as a coordinator/contributor report the following data in SFM.*
  - *100 people died and 20 missing.*
  - *70 seniors (over 65 years old) died among of them.*
  - *Out of these, 80 died in floods and 20 in a drought.*
  - *60 of the death persons were men and 40 women.*
  - *200 people were injured and 50 ill*
  - *According to the Census, population is 100,000*
- *Data have to be validated by validator.*

Target c - Definitions

Important annotations:

Direct economic losses *usually happen* ***during*** *the event or* ***within the first few hours after*** *the event and are often assessed soon after the event to estimate recovery cost and claim insurance payments. These are tangible and relatively easy to measure.*

Indirect economic loss *includes micro-economic impacts (e.g. revenue declines owing to business interruption, impacts on natural assets, loss of revenue or income due to missing assets, interruptions to transportation networks, supply chains or temporary unemployment) and macroeconomic impacts (e.g. price increases, increases in government debt, negative impact on stock market prices, and decline in GDP). Indirect losses can occur inside or outside of the hazard area and often with a time lag. As a result they may be intangible or difficult to measure.*

Target c – Methodology

- Member States have freedom to choose between nationally defined methodologies or the methodologies proposed by the Secretariat by which **direct** economic loss to damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters is determined.

The following major groups of methods are developed in the Techical Guidance to be used when estimating direct economic losses:

- C-1 compound indicator is expressed as a simple sum of Indicators C-2 to C-6 in relation to GDP.
- Estimation of Agricultural Sector losses (C-2): Jointly developed by FAO and UNISDR (for example, to assess economic loss on crops).
- Assessment of built environment losses (C-3, C-4, C-5): Developed by UNISDR, based on ECLAC/DALA (for example, to assess economic loss on houses).
- Assessment based on replacement value and unit prices (for example, to assess economic loss on vehicles or vessels)

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C-3	Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters. *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.*
C-4	Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters. *Data would be disaggregated according to damaged and destroyed dwellings.*
C-5	Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters. *The decision regarding those elements of critical infrastructure to be included in the calculation will be left to the Member States and described in the accompanying metadata. Protective infrastructure and green infrastructure should be included where relevant.*

Reporting: Target C (cont.)

- D Critical infrastructure & services
- E Disaster risk reduction strategies
- F International cooperation
- G Early warning and risk information

C-2 Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters

Not started

Data entry options

SUBMIT INDICATOR C-2

- ○ Enter monetary value & hectares manually
- ◉ Enter hectares manually & monetary value to be calculated
- ○ Both values to be imported from National Disaster Loss Database

Agricultural loss

YEAR	MONETARY VALUE (LCU)	SOURCE
2017		
2016		

C-2C Loss of crops damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters

Loss of crops

YEAR	MONETARY VALUE (LCU)	HECTARES			SOURCE
		TOTAL	DAMAGED	DESTROYED	
2017					
2016					

Disaggregation (optional)

Agricultural Crops

#	AGRICULTURAL CROPS	YEAR	MONETARY VALUE (LCU)	HECTARES			UNIT PRICE
				TOTAL	DAMAGED	DESTROYED	
1	Wheat	2017					
		2016					
2	Barley	2017					
		2016					
		2017					

Reporting: Target C-2 DesInventar

Sendai Framework Targets C and D

In this section please register damages to productive assets, critical infrastructure and disruption to basic services.

Damages and losses in Agriculture (C-2)

Agricultural Crop Loss (C-2C)

Economic Loss and Physical Damage to Crops (C-2Ca):

Economic loss from crops affected:	Total Hectares of crops affected:		Hectares damaged:	Hectares destroyed:
Number	Number	Σ	Number	Number

Disaggregation:

	Economic loss:	Total Affected (Area) [Ha]:		Damaged (Area) [Ha]:	Destroyed (Area) [Ha]:
Wheat	Number	Number	Σ	Number	Number
Barley	Number	Number	Σ	Number	Number
Maize	Number	Number	Σ	Number	Number
Sorghum	Number	Number	Σ	Number	Number
Cereals, nes	Number	Number	Σ	Number	Number
Coffee, green	Number	Number	Σ	Number	Number

Add crops

Agricultural Livestock Loss (C-2L)

Physical Damage to Livestock (C-2La):

Total loss from crops affected:	Number of livestock affected or lost:		Number of livestock affected:	Number of livestock lost:

Exercise 1 (20 minutes)

- *The national DRR platform met report on Sendai Implementation for 2016.*
- *They convene to report:*

-275 people died and 15 were officially reported missing. Out of these, 123 died in floods, 52 in a drought and 100 in an earthquake. It is reported that 110 of the death persons were men and 165 women.

-500 people were injured

-150 ha. of crops were lost (100 of bananas and 50 of beans)

-150 pieces of cattle died and 80 were injured.

-The production of 40 ha of crops stored were lost and 20 agricultural trucks were damaged.

-70 houses were damaged and 30 were destroyed

Target D – Methodology

- Indicators **D-2, D-3, and D-4** directly monitor the elements of "**damage to critical infrastructure**" by measuring the **number of facilities and number of infrastructure units** which are damaged or destroyed. This is the same number that is required for Target C (Indicator C-5)

- Indicators **D-6, D-7 and D-8** directly monitor the elements of "**disruption to basic services**" of Target D by counting the **number of times** the provision of basic services are **disrupted as a consequence of a disaster**.

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Target D – Terminology

"**disruption**" includes :

interruptions, either single or multiple, short or long, of the services, damage to the facilities or networks that provide the service, or a measurable/noticeable reduction in the quality of the service, or reduction in the population covered by the service, **or a combination of all the above**

Target D – Methodology

Example 1 : During and after floods, the water supply was affected in a province. Water was not of the purity required, and because many sources of water were damaged, it had to be rationed to 6 hours per day during 1 month.
This means that under this methodology, water service was disrupted by one disaster (**one disruption**).

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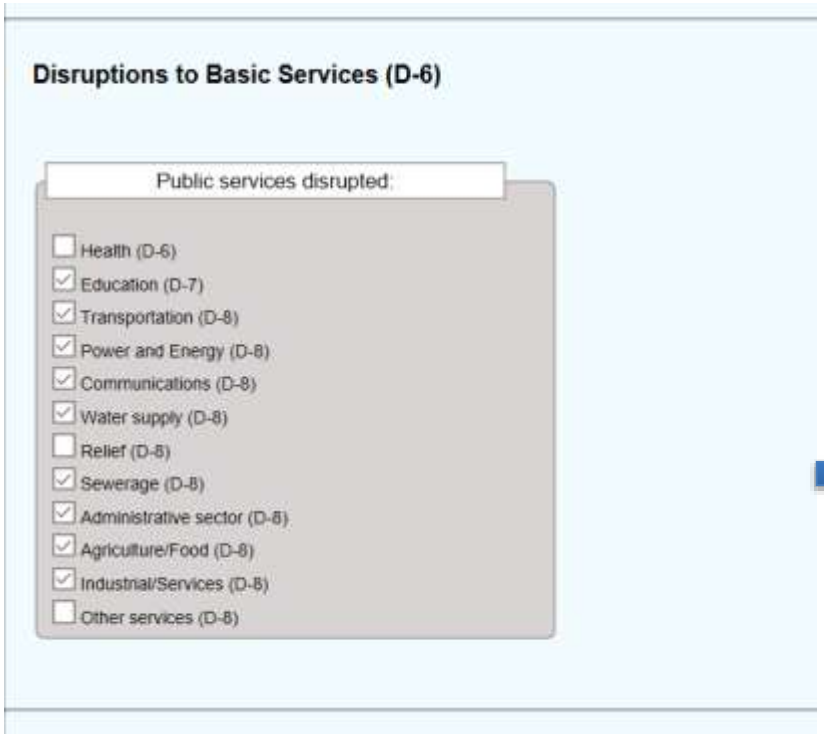
Target D – Indicators D-7 and D-8 data



Disruptions of services in one disaster (loss database)

Note: a service can be disrupted once (yes or no) in a given disaster. The accumulation of these disruptions in multiple disasters is the number of disruptions to be reported

D-7 Number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters

To be imported from National Disaster Loss Database

YES | NO

Health services disrupted

YEAR	NUMBER	SOURCE
2021		National Disaster Loss Database
2022		

Disaggregation (optional)

> HAZARD

> GEOGRAPHY

D-8 Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters

To be imported from National Disaster Loss Database

YES | NO

Number of disruptions to basic services

TYPE	2021	2022	SOURCE
Transport system			National Disaster Loss Database
Water supply			National Disaster Loss Database
Information and Communication Technology (ITC) system			National Disaster Loss Database
Emergency response			National Disaster Loss Database
Protective infrastructure			National Disaster Loss Database
Green infrastructure			National Disaster Loss Database

Exercise 2 (20 minutes)

- *According to the national Information source, other reported loss and damage includes;*
- *1 Inland port destroyed (1 million LCU)*
- *2 Water Pump station destroyed (each 1 million LCU), which caused interruptions of water supply for 3 days*
- *3 Government buildings destroyed (av. 400 m2 floor, 10,000 LCU)*
- *1 high school with 3000 m2 floor destroyed (10,000 LCU)*
- *2 elementary schools damaged (each had 1000 m2 floor, 5,000 LCU)*
- *3 small hospitals destroyed (each 100,000 LCU)*
- *4 Health centers destroyed (each 10,000 LCU)*
- *There was no damage in the power station but 1,000 households had blackout for 3 hours*

Target E - Terminology

Disaster risk reduction strategies and policies:
Define goals and objectives across different timescales and with concrete **targets, indicators and time frames**. In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, these should be aimed at **preventing the creation of disaster risk**, the **reduction of existing risk** and the **strengthening** of economic, social, health and environmental **resilience**.

Local Government:
Form of sub-national public administration with responsibility for DRR – to be determined by countries for the purposes of monitoring Target E

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How to measure the alignment

10 Key Elements from the Sendai Framework

i. *Have different timescales, with **targets, indicators and time frames***

ii. *Have aims at **preventing the creation of risk***

iii. *Have aims at **reducing existing risk***

iv. *Have aims at **strengthening economic, social, health and environmental resilience***

- *(cont.)*

10 Key Elements from the Sendai Framework (cont.)

- *v. Address the recommendations of **Priority 1**, **Understanding disaster risk**:*
- *vi. Address the recommendations of **Priority 2**, **Strengthening disaster risk governance** to manage disaster risk:*
- *vii. Address the recommendations of **Priority 3**, **Investing** in disaster risk reduction **for resilience**:*
- *viii. Address the recommendations of **Priority 4**, Enhancing **disaster preparedness** for effective response and to **"Build Back Better"** in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction:*
- *ix. Promote **policy coherence** relevant to disaster risk reduction such as sustainable development, poverty eradication, and climate change, notably with the SDGs the Paris Agreement*
- *x. Have mechanisms to **follow-up, periodically assess and publicly report on progress**.*

How to measure the alignment

5 levels of implementation in each element

- *Comprehensive implementation (full score):* ***1.0***
- *Substantial implementation, additional progress required:* ***0.75***
- *Moderate implementation, neither comprehensive nor substantial:* ***0.50***
- *Limited implementation:* ***0.25***
- *No implementation or no existence,* ***0***

⇒ **Country score= average score of sub-indicators**

Exercise 3 (10 minutes)

- *Please take an example of your national DRR strategies and report ratings/scores of 10 sub indicators in the system (Please also refer to the Technical Guidance Notes. https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/54970)*

Exercise 4 (5 minutes)

- *Your country has 200 local governments with responsibility for DRR.*

- *Among them only 80 local governments that adopted and implemented local DRR strategies in line with the national one.*

Target F – Definitions / Key Terms

International cooperation:
concerns Official Development Finance (ODF) which is used by the OECD DAC to measure the inflow of resources to recipient countries, and includes:

a. bilateral ODA,
b. grants and concessional and non-concessional development lending by multilateral financial institutions, and
c. Other Official Flows (OOF) for development purposes (including refinancing loans) which have too low a grant element to qualify as ODA.

Official development assistance (ODA): ODA is defined as flows of official financing (essentially grants or concessional loans) to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients (developing countries) and to multilateral agencies.

Target F – Definitions / Key Terms (cont.)

Other official flows (OOF):
other official flows (excluding officially supported export credits) are defined as transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessiona

Capacity building: is the process by which individuals, organizations, institutions and societies develop abilities to perform functions, solve problems and set and achieve objectives for disaster risk reduction. It needs to be addressed at two inter-related levels: individual and institutional. (Simplified adaptation of the definition of ECOSOC).

Transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation (STI) in disaster risk reduction: processes and activities that help the transmission of disaster risk reduction-related knowledge and technology that is developed and held in developed and developing countries, to developing countries.

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Target F

F-1	Total official international support, (ODA plus other official flows), for national DRR actions.
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*.

Target G - Definitions

Early warning system:
an integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities systems and processes that enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous events.

Annotations: Effective "end-to-end" and "people-centred" early warning systems may include four interrelated key elements: (1) disaster risk knowledge based on the systematic collection of data and disaster risk assessments; (2) detection, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards and possible consequences; (3) dissemination and communication, by an official source, of authoritative, timely, accurate and actionable warnings and associated information on likelihood and impact; and (4) preparedness at all levels to respond to the warnings received. These four interrelated components need to be coordinated within and across sectors and multiple levels for the system to work effectively and to include a feedback mechanism for continuous improvement. Failure in one component or a lack of coordination across them could lead to the failure of the whole system.

Target G - Definitions

Disaster risk assessment:

a qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.

Annotation: Disaster risk assessments include: the identification of hazards; a review of the technical characteristics of hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability; the analysis of exposure and vulnerability, including the physical, social, health, environmental and economic dimensions; and the evaluation of the effectiveness of prevailing and alternative coping capacities with respect to likely risk scenarios.

***Disaster risk information**: comprehensive information on all dimensions of disaster risk, including hazards, exposure, vulnerability and capacity, related to persons, communities, organizations and countries and their assets.*

Annotation: Disaster risk information includes all studies, information and mapping required to understand the disaster risk drivers and underlying risk factors.

Evacuation: moving people and assets temporarily to safer places before, during or after the occurrence of a hazardous event in order to protect them.

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Target G - Definitions

Multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS)

address several hazards and/or impacts of similar or different type in contexts where hazardous events may occur alone, simultaneously, cascadingly or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects. A multi-hazard early warning system with the ability to warn of one or more hazards increases the efficiency and consistency of warnings through coordinated and compatible mechanisms and capacities, involving multiple disciplines for updated and accurate hazards identification and monitoring for multiple hazards.

Multi-hazard:

means (1) the selection of multiple major hazards that the country faces, and (2) the specific contexts where hazardous events may occur simultaneously, cascadingly or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects.

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SETUP Disaggregation – Hazards -

Multi-hazard

- *Member States should **define the major hazards** to be included in MHEWS and **each weight** based on the following approaches:*

***(i)Potential impacts** on human or natural hazard risk of a certain level of frequency and intensity/severity of each hazard*

***(ii)Historical records** on impacts*

- *(for example, using a baseline data for the Target A and Target B, i.e. number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected)*

- *(iii) If countries wish, and especially when data is not available, weights could be based on **expert criteria**.*

- *(iv) If countries wish, it is also advisable to make weights according to their own **objectives or targets**.*

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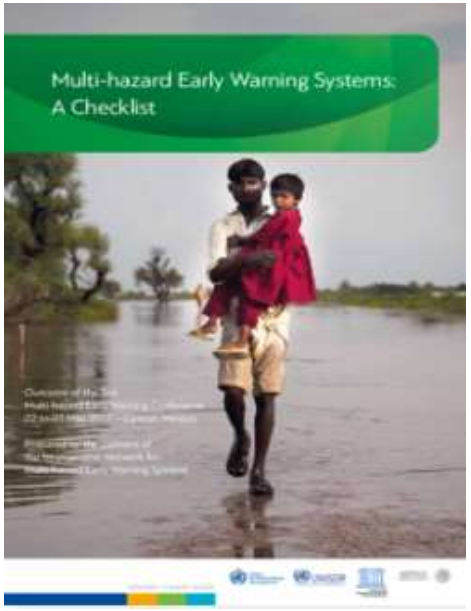
Target G

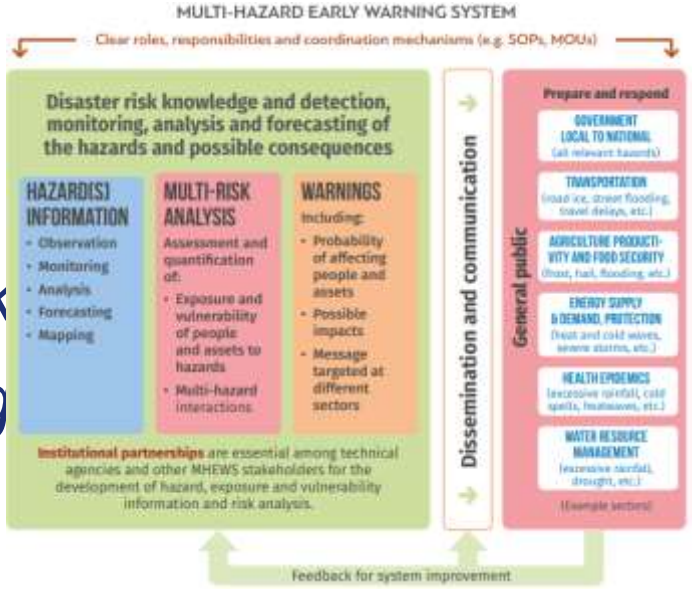
G-1 (compound G2-G5)	Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems.
G-2	Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems.
G-3	Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination 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 levels.
G-6	Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning. *Member States in a position to do so are encouraged to provide information on the number of evacuated people.*

4 Key Elements of MHEWS

Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems: A Checklist



- ***Living document***
- ***Developed through inter-agency process***
- ***Discussed*** *at the First Multi-hazard Early Warning Conference (MHEWC) in 2017*



- ***Updated*** *the original*
- *Early Warning Systems Check*
- *(First widely agreed and recog*
- *guidance for EWCIII in 2006)*

- *https://public.wmo.int/en/resources/world-meteorological-day/wmd-2018/multi-hazard*

Reporting: Target G (G-2 Mimimum)

G-2 Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems

In progress

Data entry options

SUBMIT INDICATOR G-2

- (●) **Minimum: Indicate whether your country has a multi-hazard early warning system, by hazard (yes or no)**
- ( ) **Recommended: Rate the quality of your country's multi-hazard early warning system**

Multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems

	2017	SCORE
Score of the multi-hazard early warning systems	0 — 1.00	0.8

Quality of multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems

HAZARDS	2017	EXISTS	SCORE	WEIGHT
Animal Incidents	2017	NO / YES	0	0
Cyclonic rain	2017	NO / YES	1	20
Cyclonic wind	2017	NO / YES	1	10
Drought	2017	NO / YES	0	0
Flash flood	2017	NO / YES	0	0
Flood	2017	NO / YES	1	50
Landslide	2017	NO / YES	0	20
Lightning	2017	NO / YES	0	0
Snow	2017	NO / YES	0	0
Tropical Depression	2017	NO / YES	0	0

0.00 = No hazard information / assessment available
0.25 = Limited achievement
0.50 = Moderate achievement, neither comprehensive nor substantial
0.75 = Substantial achievement, additional progress required
1.00 = Comprehensive achievement (full score)

Reporting: Target G (G-2 Recommended; TG)

Each Sub-indicator to be reported by **5 levels (0 – 1.00)**

i. **Monitoring data** available through established network with observed by well-trained staff

ii. **Forecasting** through data analysis and processing, modelling, and prediction based on accepted scientific and technical methodologies and disseminated within international standards and protocols

iii. **Warning messages** which include risk/impact information with clear emergency preparedness to trigger response reactions generated and disseminated in a timely and consistent manner

iv. **Standardized process, and roles and responsibilities** of all organizations generating and issuing warnings established **mandated** by legislation or other authoritative instrument.

Reporting: Target G (G-2 Recommended)

- D — services
- E — Disaster risk reduction strategies
- F — International cooperation
- G — Early warning and risk information

G-2 Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems — In progress

Data entry options

SUBMIT INDICATOR G-2

- ○ **Minimum: Indicate whether your country has a multi-hazard early warning system, by hazard (yes or no)**
- ● **Recommended: Rate the quality of your country's multi-hazard early warning system**

Multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems

	2017	SCORE
Score of the multi-hazard early warning systems	0 — 1.00	0.793

Quality of multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems

HAZARDS	2017	SCORE	WEIGHT	MONITOR	FORECAST	MESSAGES	PROCESS
Animal Incidents	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyclonic rain	2017	1	20	1	1	1	1
Cyclonic wind	2017	1	10	1	1	1	1
Drought	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flash flood	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flood	2017	0.81	50	0.75	0.75	0.75	1
Landslide	2017	0.44	20	0.5	0	0.75	0.5
Lightning	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snow	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tropical Depression	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0

0.00 = No hazard information / assessment available
0.25 = Limited achievement
0.50 = Moderate achievement, neither comprehensive nor substantial
0.75 = Substantial achievement, additional progress required
1.00 = Comprehensive achievement (full score)

Reporting: Target G (G-5 Recommended; TG)

- **Define the major hazards** and **each weight**
- **Rate of accessibility and availability** (%)
- **Quality of** (increment measurement)

Each Sub-indicator to be reported by **5 levels (0 – 1.00)**

i.Be based on the most scientific approach possible (ideally probabilistic where feasible);

ii.the product of a national consultation, shared, coordinated, and used by national institutions;

iii.with clear responsibilities for decision making, planning, and storing data and information.

Reporting: Target G (G-5)

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 levels

In progress

SUBMIT INDICATOR G-5

Disaster risk information and assessments

	2017	SCORE
Score of existence of accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels	0 1.00	81

Quality of Disaster risk information and assessments

HAZARDS	2017	SCORE	WEIGHT	ACCESSIBILITY RATE (%)	SCIENTIFIC	CONSULTED	RESPONSIBILITY
Animal Incidents	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyclonic rain	2017	1	20	90	1	1	1
Cyclonic wind	2017	1	10	90	1	1	1
Drought	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flash flood	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flood	2017	1	50	90	1	1	1
Landslide	2017	0.5	20	90	0.5	0.5	0.5

Exercise 5 (10 minutes)

•*Floods, earthquakes, and drought are major hazards in your country. Considering losses and damage, you decide weight*

- *Flood: earthquake: drought = 6:3:1.*

•*You have to review your MHEWS in 2017 and report to UNISDR by 1 October 2018.*

- *You have **monitoring and forecasting systems** for floods and drought but not for earthquakes.*
- *90% of population is **covered** by MHEWS and can access to early warning info*
- *50 **local governments have a plan to act** on early warnings among 200 local governments.*
- ***Disaster risk information and assessment** on any hazards is under development and doesn't exist yet.*

<Optional> Exercise 5+ (10 minutes)

- ***Disaster risk information and assessment of flood*** *has been finally developed in 2018.*

- *Flood risk information and assessment is shared with all households by flyers and available on the web.*
- *Flood risk assessment, a product of national consultation, has been done by deterministic and probabilistic approach with experts involved.*
- *National institutions are currently discussing who will take a lead in revising their national DRR strategies based on risk assessment.*
- *(Other conditions and status remain the same)*

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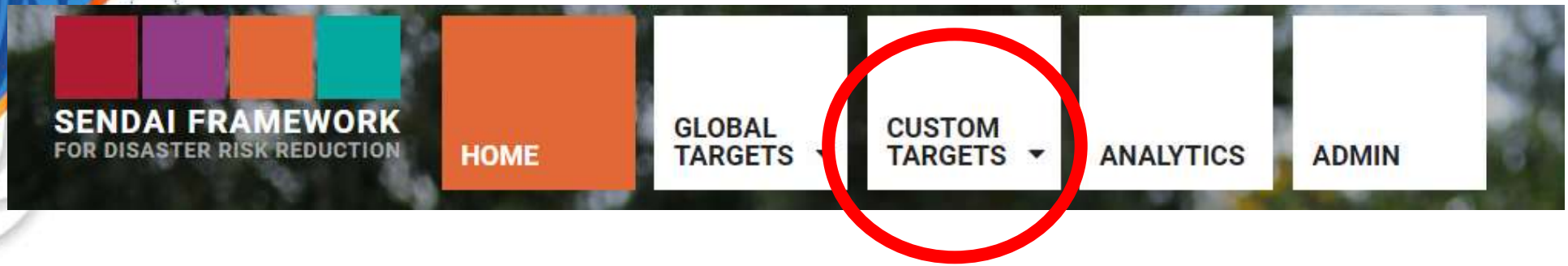
Day 2 / Session 4:
Custom Indicators

UNISDR/DPPI SEE SFM Training, 5-6 March 2019

Custom Targets and Indicators



- *For indicators:*
  - *Developed as **new** by respective countries (or regional entities)*
  - *Selected from a menu of **pre-defined** indicators in SFM*

- *For answers:*
  - *Selected from a menu of wide variety e.g.*

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Key benefits of the Custom Target and Indicator

- ***Monitoring*** *of the implementation of DRR Strategies and policies select 1 or 2 years for a monitoring cycle (starting month)*
- ***Nationally appropriate*** *self-assessment : Member States can select relevant indicators from wide array proposed as menu (142 pre-defined indicators with sub-indicators available across the Sendai Framework 4 Priorities and a full set of MCR local indicators) to measure progress toward self-defined targets, and*
- ***Dashboard****: Each indicator family could be presented graphically highlighting progress towards targets*
- ***Peer review****: This can be undertaken on a voluntary process by groups of countries with similar challenges*

Potential applications

National & Local Reporting

Example:

- *Used for in-country review of national or local DRR strategies.*
- *Monitoring at local level: National government can involve local governments in measuring local progress by common indicators reported by local governments*

Regional Framework Reporting

Examples:

- *Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa: defined 5(+7) targets and 13 indicators, 1-2 year*
- *Asia Roadmap for Implementation of the Sendai Framework: - measured every 2 years.*

Custom indicators: Select from Pre-defined Indicators

Priority 1

1-1.Disaster loss and impact assessment

1-2. Risk assessment

1-3. Data and information management

1-4. DRR research and development

1-5. DRR education, awareness raising and capacity building

Priority 2

2-1.Policy and legislative framework

2-2. Institutional arrangement

2-3. Local level Implementation

2-4. Accountability and liability

2-5. Global and regional co-operation

2-6. DRR in public finance

2-7. Housing and urban development sector

Priority 3 & 4

3-1.DRR in public finance

3-2. Investment Planning

3-3. Disaster preparedness for effective response

3-4.Recovery and reconstruction

3-5. Foreign Affairs

3-6. Public Works or infrastructure sector

3-7. Telecom sector

3-8. Energy sector

3-9. Housing and urban development sector

3-10. Economy and finance sector (including trade and investment)

3-11. Environment sector

3-12. Agriculture and rural development sector

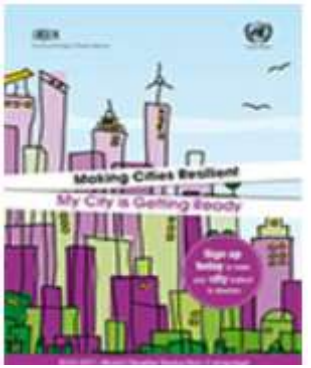
3-13. Social welfare sector (including employment)

3-14. Education Sector

3-15. Health sector

3-16. Cultural sector

3-17. Tourism



Local indicators

Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient (MCR)

SDG Indicators

related to DRR

Sample pre-defined indicators

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

1. Disaster loss and impact assessment

I-2: Disaster Loss Database

I-2.1 Does the country have a policy requiring local and the national government to systematically record disaster loss and damage due to both small-scale and large-scale disasters? (Answered by 5 levels of achievement)

I-2.2 If Yes, is there a national disaster loss database? (Answered by 5 levels of achievement)

I-2.3 Is the database consistent with an international standard promoted by UNISDR? (Answered by 5 levels of achievement)

I-2.4 Is disaster loss linked to the National Statistical System? (Answered by 5 levels of achievement)

I-2.5 Is the database accessible to the public? (Answered by 5 levels of achievement)

I-2.6 How is the disaster loss data used? Select one or more from the following: (Answered by multiple choice <(a) national DRR strategy; (b) local DRR strategy; (c) spatial & land use planning; (d) building design criteria; (e) structural standards of infrastructure; (f) national contingency plan; (g) local contingency plan; (h) DRR plan monitoring and assessment; (i) economic planning; (j) environment policy; (k) others >)

Sample pre-defined indicators (cont.)

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

2-3. Local level Implementation

II-11: Risk consideration in Local plan making

To what extent are risk factors considered within the National/local/City Vision / Strategic Plan?

(Answered by single choice

<5 – The plan includes a range of actions / priorities (e.g. urban growth and infrastructure projects) that directly respond to current and anticipated future risks;

4 – The plan includes a range of actions / priorities (e.g. urban growth and infrastructure projects) that directly respond to current identified risks;

3 – The plan context is framed around clear presentation of the city risk factors;

2 – A robust risk assessment methodology is integral to the city plan;

1 – There is evidence within the plan that risks (hazards x likelihood) is broadly understood within the City planning team;

0 – Risks are not considered in the plan;>)

Local Indicator 1.1.1 of the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient

To what extent are risk factors considered within the City Vision / Strategic Plan?

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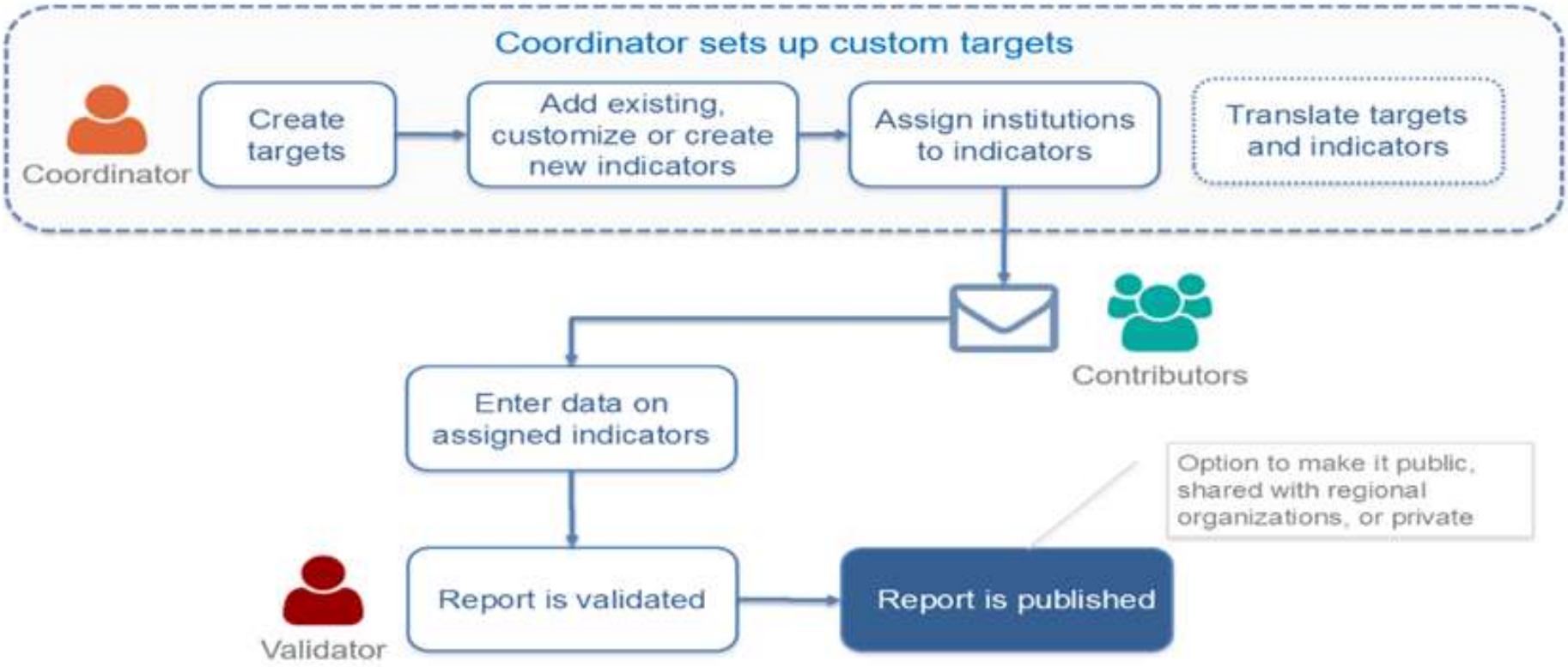
Custom targets and Indicators: Work flow



Custom Targets: SET UP

CUSTOM TARGETS: SET UP

- GENERAL SETTINGS
- DEFINE STRATEGY AND TARGETS
- TARGET 1 RETROFITTING OF ALL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE TO BE RESILIENT
- TARGET 2 MAKE A DRR LAW WITH CURRENT SOP'S AND OTHER PASS BY CONGRESS
- RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS

General settings

For the custom reporting, you can define your own reporting period and define your own languages besides one of the official UN languages.

REPORTING CYCLES

Repeat: (●) Yearly ( ) Every two years

Start: Starting month: January

BASELINE

[x] Include baseline from 2005 - 2015

If you include the baseline from 2005 - 2015, you will be able to report data on your custom targets as early as 2005/2006 instead of 2015/2016

NOTIFICATIONS

[x] Send notification to alert users 30 days before period ends

DEFAULT & ADDITIONAL LANGUAGES

You have the possibility to translate the content of the indicators into additional languages.

LANGUAGE	DEFAULT	
Français	●	

+ ADD MORE

SAVE

om-targets/set-up

Custom Targets: SET UP (cont.)

CUSTOM TARGETS: SET UP

Français

GENERAL SETTINGS

DEFINE STRATEGY AND TARGETS

TARGET 1
RETROFITTING OF ALL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE TO BE RESILIENT

TARGET 2
MAKE A DRR LAW WITH CURRENT SOP'S AND OTHER PASS BY CONGRESS

RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS

Define strategy and targets for the custom reporting

Specify your DRR strategy and define your own targets for custom reporting.

STRATEGY

Description

Description of the strategy..

maximum 1000 characters

Supporting documentation(s)

UPLOAD

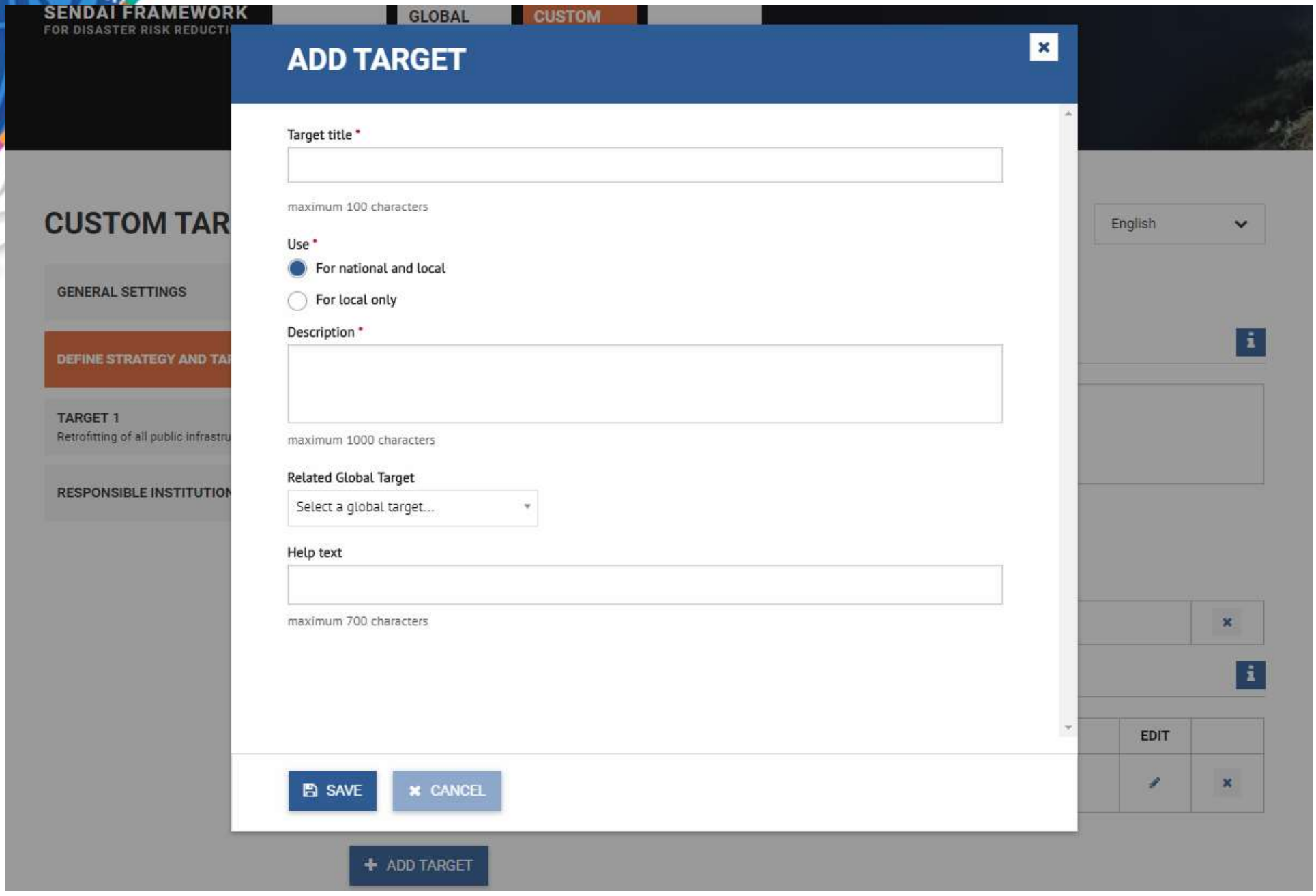
Development System_FAQ_31 May.pdf

TARGET

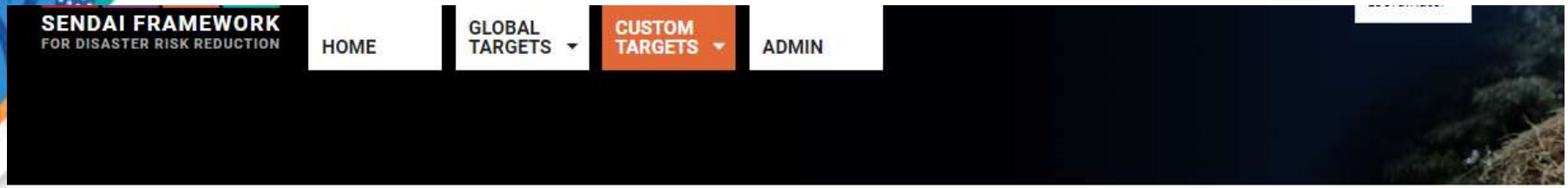
TARGET	USE	EDIT	
Target 1: Retrofitting of all public infrastructure to be resilient Retrofit infrastructure against floods	For national and local		
Target 2: Make a DRR law with current SOP's and other pass by congress	For national and local		

+ ADD TARGET

Custom Targets: SET UP (cont.)



Custom indicators: SET UP own indicators



CUSTOM TARGETS: SET UP

English

GENERAL SETTINGS

DEFINE STRATEGY AND TARGETS

TARGET 1
Retrofitting of all public infrastructure ...

RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS

TARGET 1

Retrofitting of all public infrastructure to be resilient

– TARGET INFORMATION

Description

Related Global Target

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.

INDICATOR	2018	2017
D-5-Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters (compound indicator)		N/A
D-1-Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters		N/A

Use: For national and local

– INDICATORS

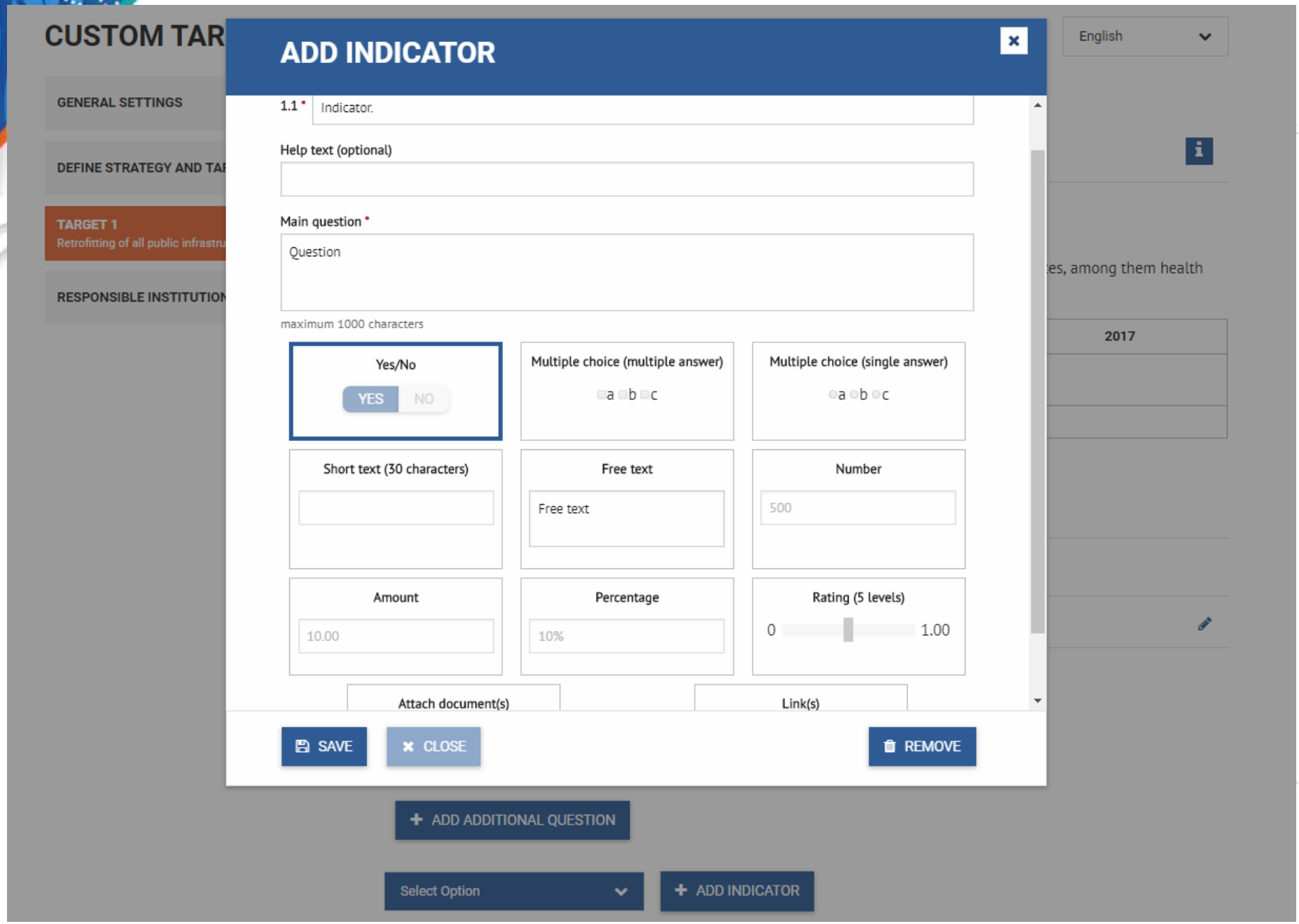
+ 1.1 Indicator.

Select Option

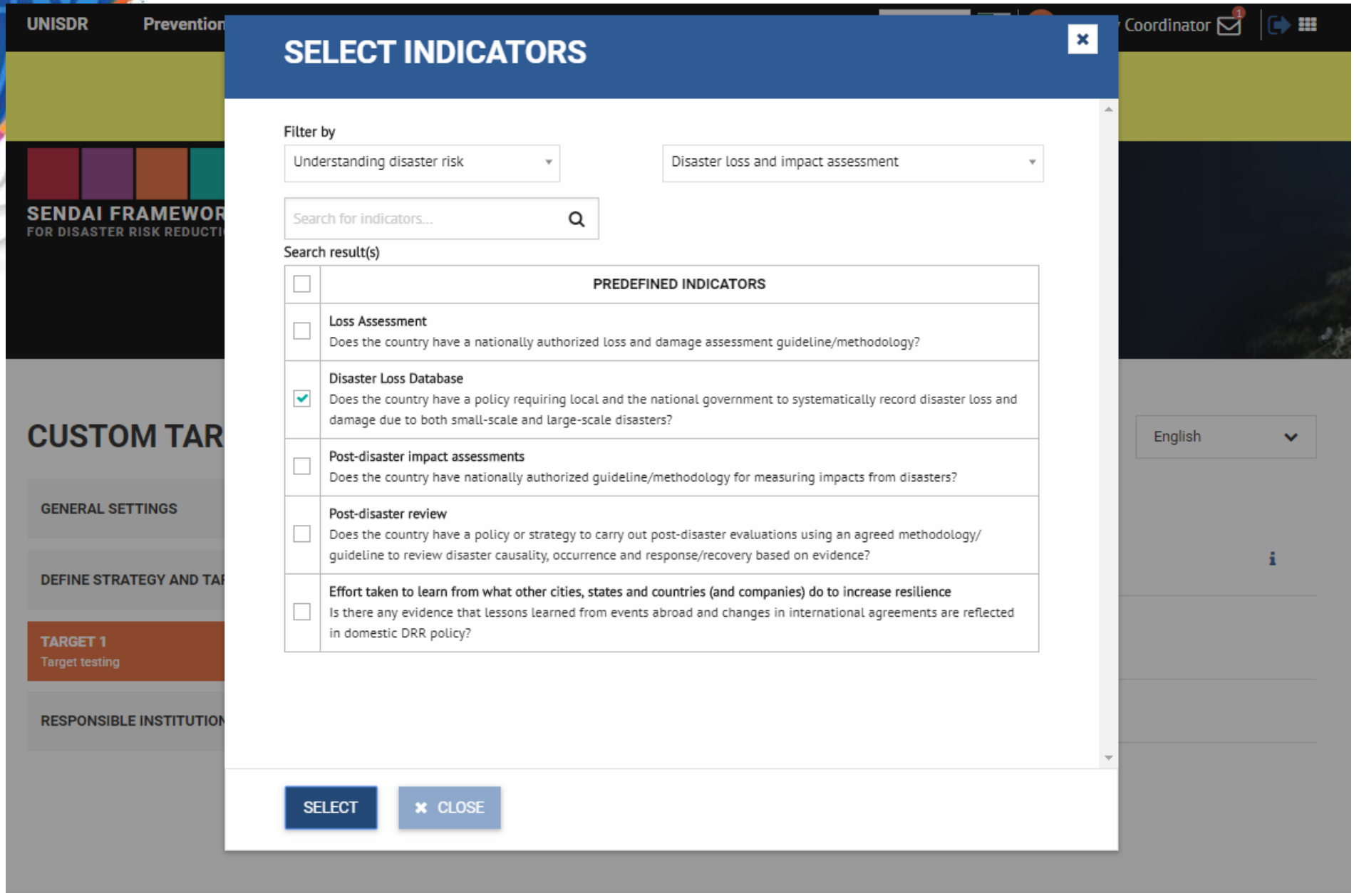
+ ADD INDICATOR

Select Option
Sendai Framework Priorities
10 Essentials for Local Governments

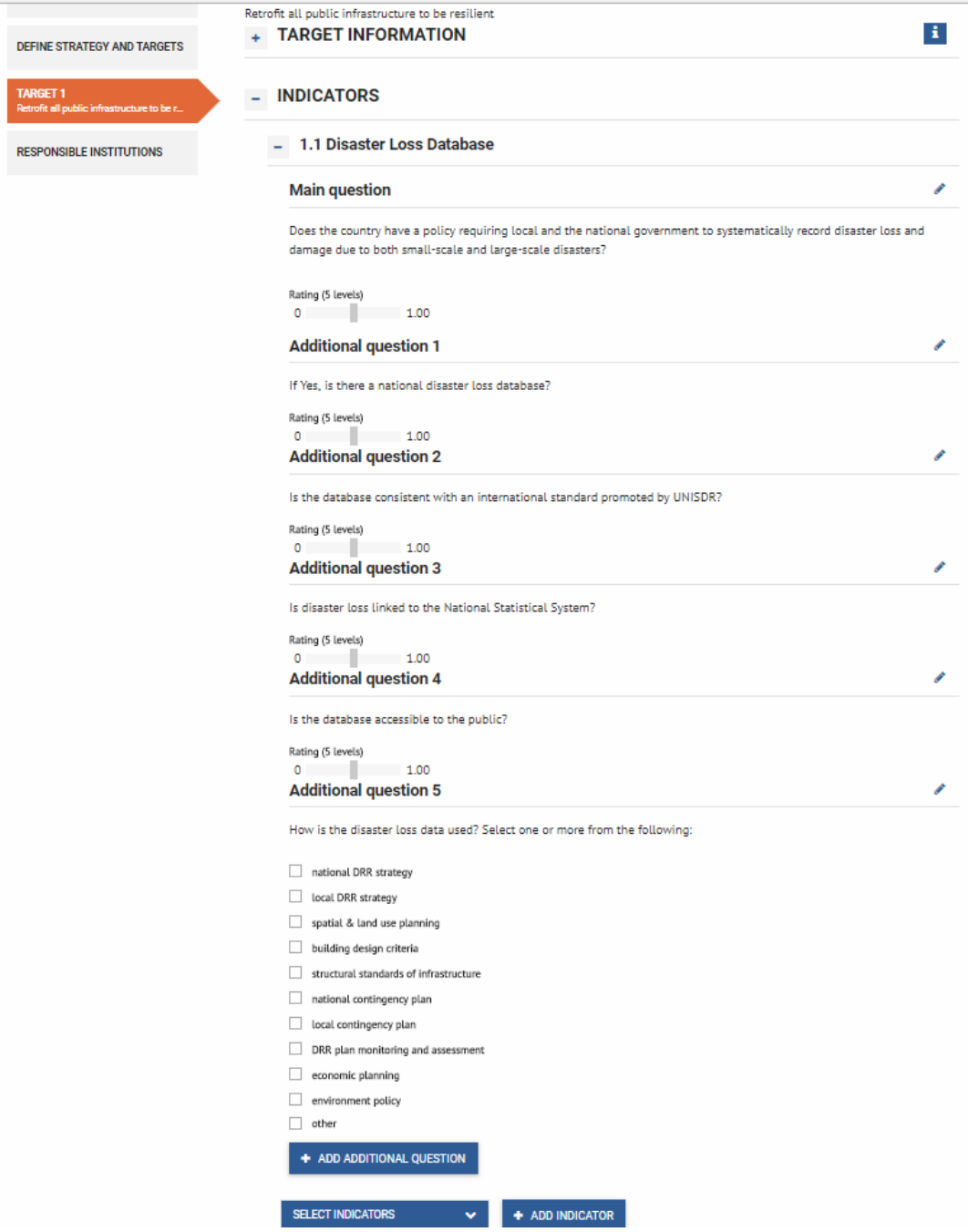
Custom indicators: SET UP own indicators



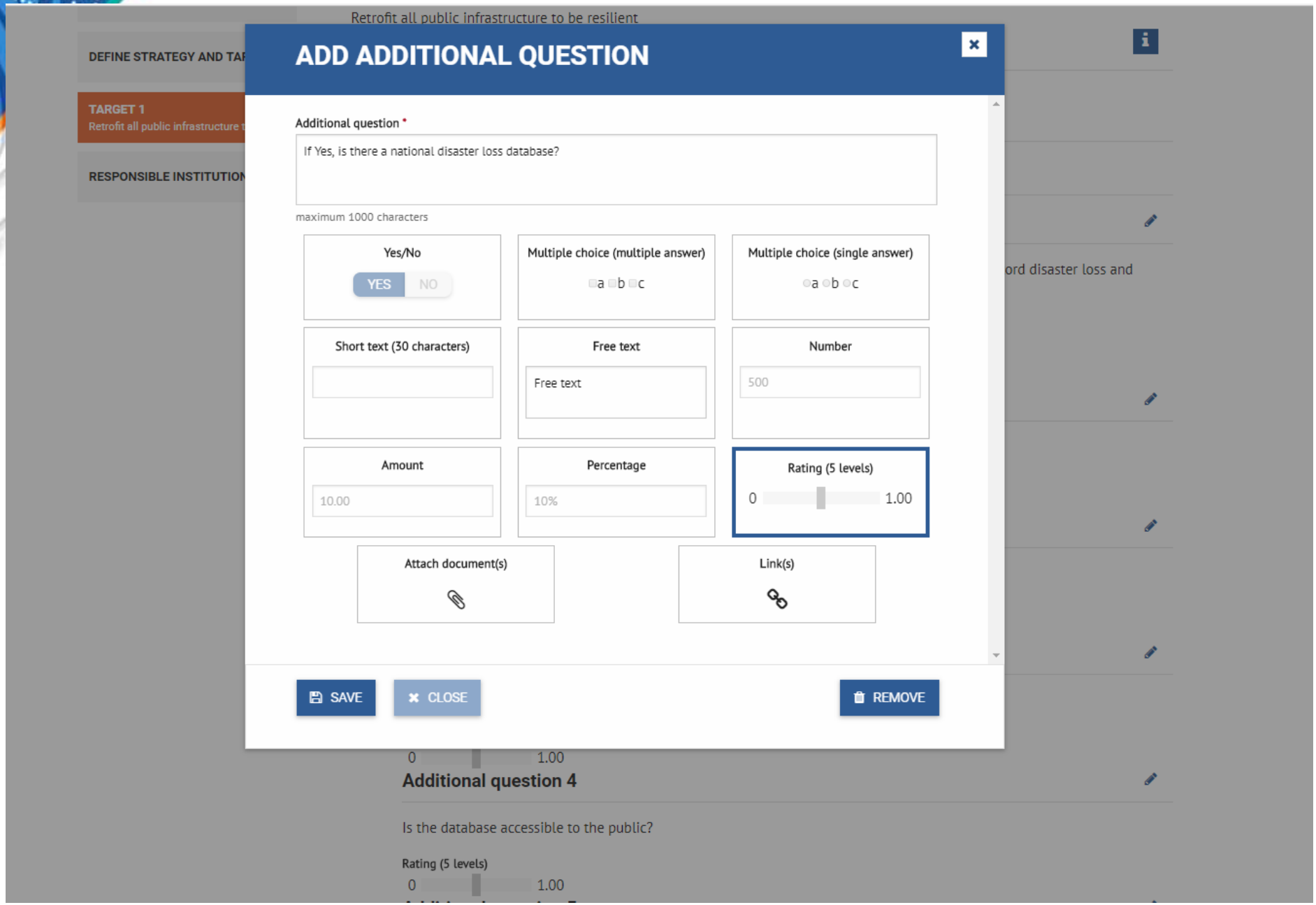
Pre-defined Custom Indicators: SET-UP



Pre-defined Custom Indicators: SET-UP (cont.)



Pre-defined Custom Indicators: SET-UP (cont.)



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Day 2 / Session 5:
Supporting Tools

UNISDR/DPPI SEE SFM Training, 5-6 March 2019

E-Learning Tool

- *Co-developed by UNISDR and ADPC and launched in January 2019*
- *Aiming to train government officials and relevant stakeholders involved in reporting national progress using SFM.*
- *Comprised of video lectures, online Monitor tutorials, discussion boards, and short assessments.*
- *A self-paced course, allowing to choose relevant modules, or complete all modules*
- *Assessments to receive a Certificate of Completion at the end of this course.*

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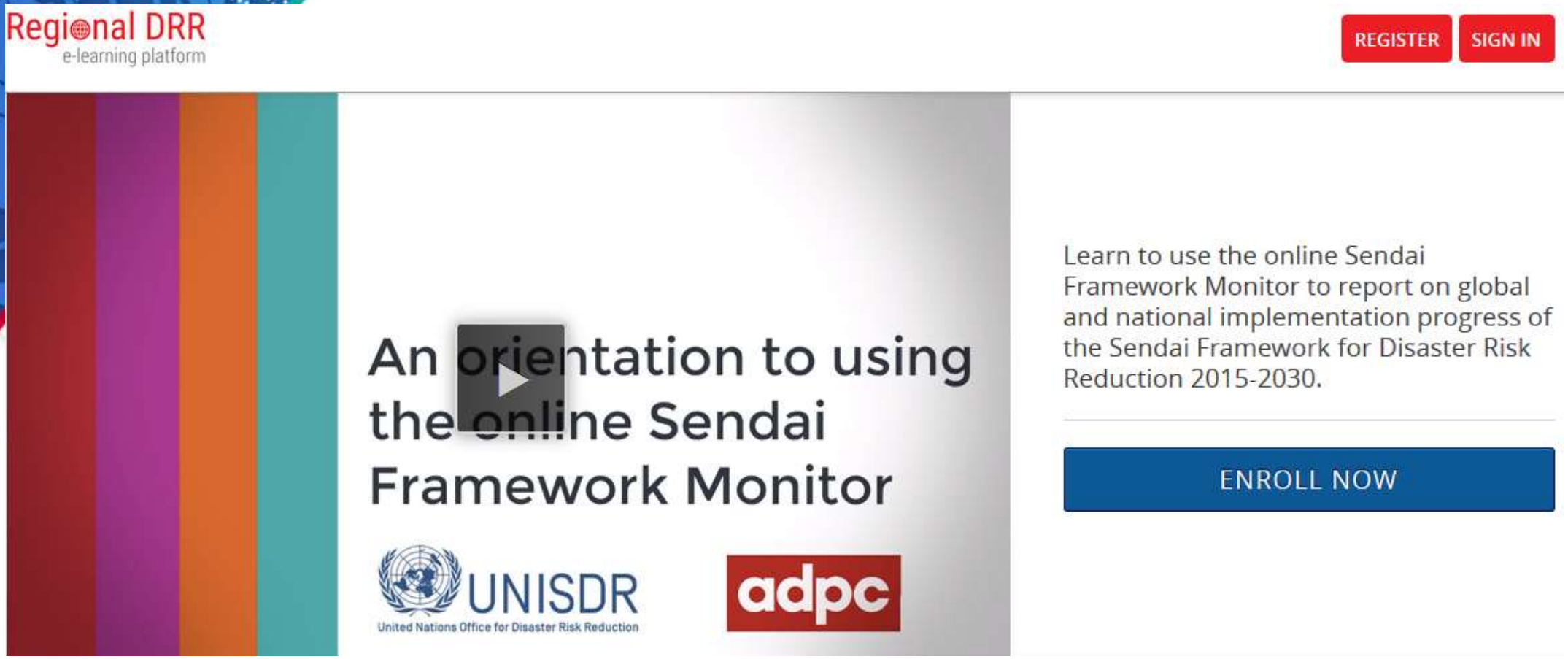
E-Learning Tool



https://courses.adpc.net/courses/course-v1:UNISDR+SFM001+2019Y1/about

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Analytics Module

Compare by

- *Reporting year*
- *Country / Region*
- *Global Target and Indicators*

With a map

With graph and table

with previous year and baseline 2005-2014 (decade)

Key benefits of Analytics

- ***Monitoring*** *of the implementation of the Sendai Framework by global indicators (now available) and Custom Indicators (under development), and any defined DRR strategies and policies under Custom Targets & Indicators*
- ***Producing maps, tables, and graphs*** *easily with a few clicks to compare by country / Region / World, and by indicator in time series*

*Validated data **ONLY** => need data validation*

- ***New function for Reporting*** *will be available soon. SFM allow to extract data and image in Excel or PDF format*

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ANALYTICS

Reporting year: 2017

Country/Region: Europe

Global Target: Target A

Indicator: Progress

TARGET A : MORTALITY

Analytics:

reporting status

ANALYTICS

Reporting year: 2017

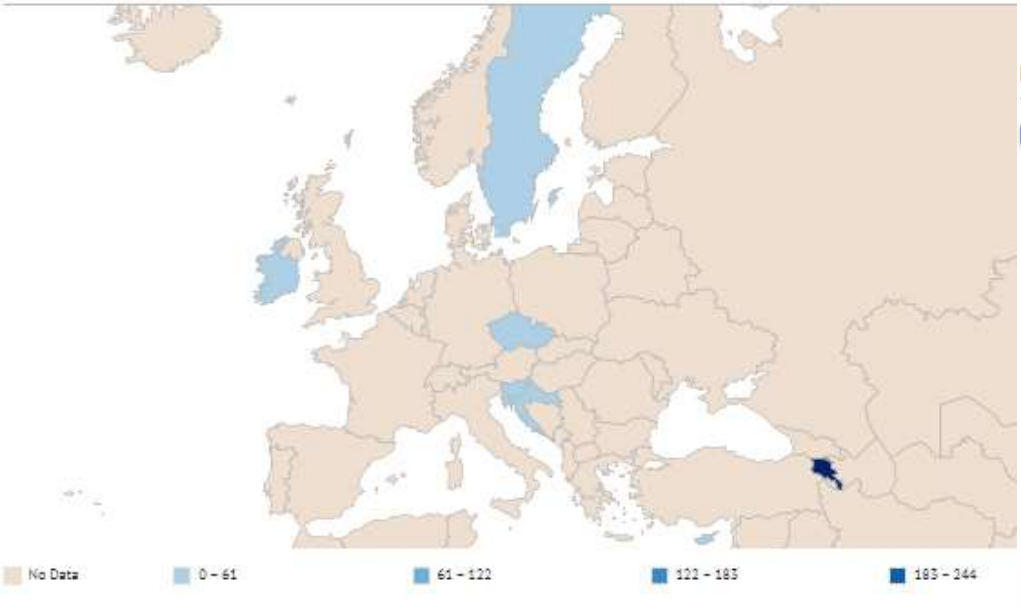
Country/Region: Europe

Global Target: Target A

Indicator: A-2a: Number of deaths attributed to disasters

INDICATOR A-2A: Number of deaths attributed to disasters

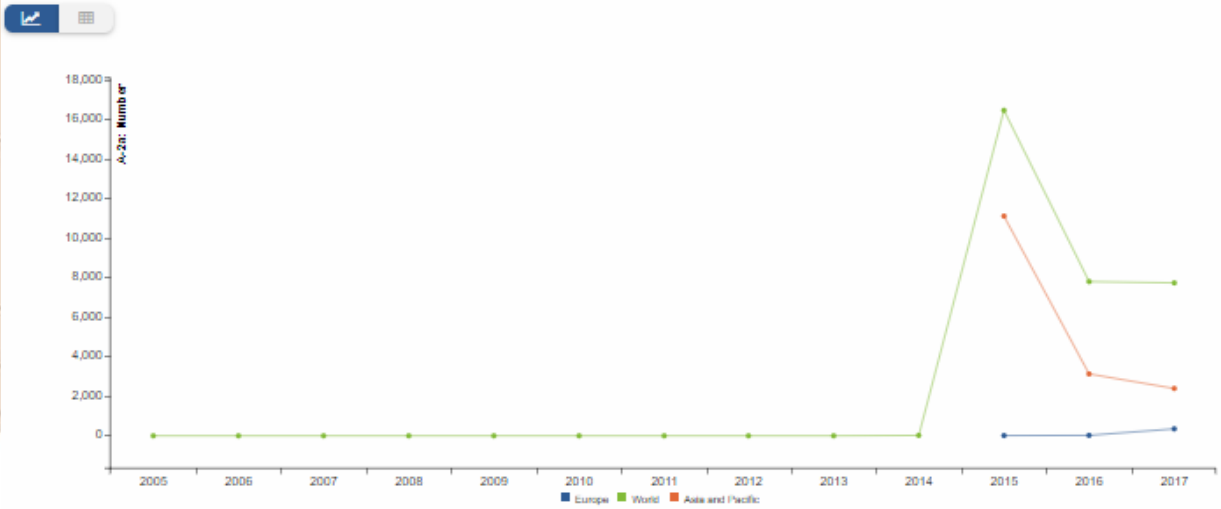
Displayed: Indicator figure for selected year



	Europe	World	Asia and Pacific
2017	352	7,737.4	2,395.4
2016	23	7,802	3,131
2015	13	16,467	11,116
2014		21	

Compare with: World X | Asia and Pacific X | Region, organization or country

Evolution



Comparison

	BASELINE | DECADE 2005/2014 | 2008/2017	PREVIOUS YEAR | SELECTED YEAR 2016 | 2017
Europe	N/A	1,430.43%
World	152,411.43%	-0.83%
Asia and Pacific	N/A	-23.49%

Analytics: map, graph, and tables

Analytics:

Compare with region / world

INDICATOR A-1: EVOLUTION & COMPARISON

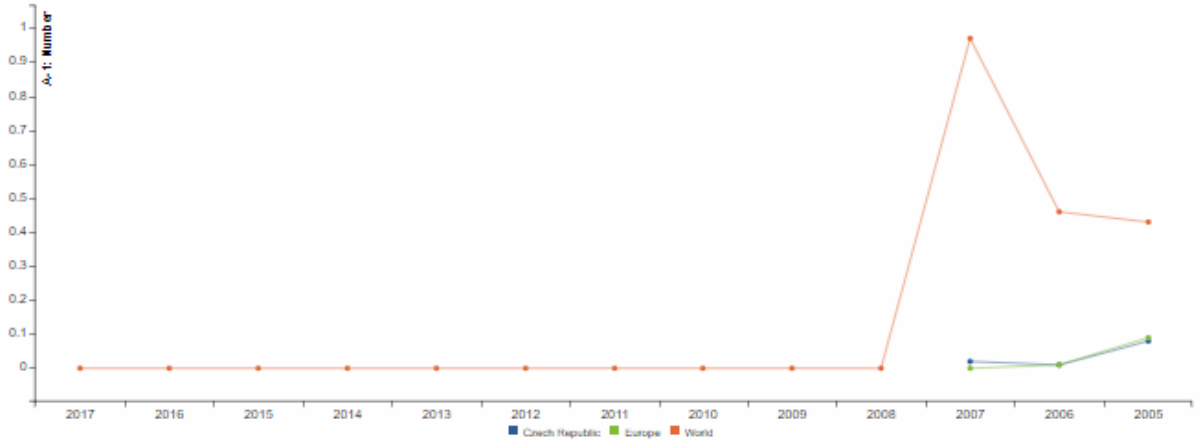
Selected country/region: Czech Republic

Selected indicator: A-1: Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population

Compare by: COUNTRY/REGION | INDICATOR

Compare with: Europe X | World X | Region, organization or country

Evolution



Comparison

	BASELINE | DECADE 2005/2014 | 2008/2017	PREVIOUS YEAR | SELECTED YEAR 2016 | 2017
Czech Republic	N/A	797.35%
Europe	N/A	1,007.99%
World	N/A	-5.62%

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Analytics:

Compare with indicators (graph)

INDICATOR A-1: EVOLUTION & COMPARISON

Selected country/region: Czech Republic

Selected indicator: A-1: Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population

Compare by: COUNTRY/REGION | INDICATOR

Compare with: Target B

Indicator: B-1: Number of directly affected people attributed to d...

Evolution

Comparison

	BASELINE | DECADE 2005/2014 | 2008/2017	PREVIOUS YEAR | SELECTED YEAR 2016 | 2017
A-1: Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population **[Number]**	N/A	797.35%
B-1: Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population **[Number]**	N/A	N/A

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Analytics:

Compare with indicators (tables)

Evolution

	A-1: Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population **[Number]**	B-1: Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population **[Number]**
2017	0.09	292.19
2016	0.01	0
2015	0.02	0
2014		
2013		
2012		
2011		
2010		
2009		
2008		
2007		
2006		
2005		

Comparison

	BASELINE | DECADE 2005/2014 | 2008/2017	**PREVIOUS YEAR | SELECTED YEAR** 2016 | 2017
A-1: Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population **[Number]**	N/A	797.35%
B-1: Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population **[Number]**	N/A	N/A

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Day 2 / Session 6:
Wrap-up & Next Steps

UNISDR/DPPI SEE SFM Training, 5-6 March 2019

Training objectives

- ✓ Understanding of the Sendai Framework Monitoring process;
- ✓ Familiarity with the main concepts, methodologies and tools;
- ✓ Awareness to link SFM with other initiatives and processes;
- ✓ Capacity to use to SFM online system, and help colleagues back home.

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Expectations

- Knowledge of the Sendai Framework
- Practical information on the Sendai Framework Monitoring process
- Understanding linkages of the SFM process with other initiatives / different levels of governance
- Learn from / share national experiences
- Broaden networks

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Day 1 overview

– Introductions / expectations

– Sendai Framework Monitoring updates

– National experiences

– SFM / DRR Strategies / Platforms

– Coherence

– Regional cooperation

Learning from others: strengths & opportunities

Legal frameworks
– Fitting SFM in current legislation
– Adapting legislative framework
Coordination / Governance – multi-stakeholder
– National Platform
– Matrix data ownership
– Regional cooperation
Local level engagement
– Channelling data into national reporting
– Promoting local level resilience
Disaster Loss Databases
– Use of DesInventar-Sendai
– Developing national DLD
DRR Strategies
– Integrating monitoring process
– Self-assessing against SFM

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Learning from others: challenges and risks

Reporting process
– (too) high expectations
– multiplication of exercises
– lack of capacity
– language

Technical hurdles
– engaging stakeholders: national / local
– thresholds
–validation
– offline / online: DesInventar

Sustainability
– (over)regulatory limitations
– Institutional buy-in
– Linking to SDG reporting process

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Day 2 overview

Data collection

– Using DesInventar / national DLD

– Exporting data to SFM

– Making use of training module

SFM Hands on training

– Setting up administrative elements: users, institutions, roles

– Setting up reporting rights per target

– Starting with Metadata

– Validating to release data

– Importance of technical guidance note

– Using the system is the best training!

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Main observations

- Potential in sharing national experiences
- Understand the SFM process and its potential (policy/data)
- Reinforce role of National Platform around SFM
- Build on synergies between data collection, DLD and SFM
- Link SFM with DRR strategy development
- Be familiar with guidance and procedures
- Test the system, and attribute reporting roles
- There are no bad questions / no harm in trying

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Next steps

Main take away actions?

➢3-month review on progress made.

Follow-up actions:

- future DPPI trainings: follow up event 2020?
- other relevant for a (EU);
- multinational initiatives;
- bilateral engagement.

SDG Reporting – SFM milestones

Global Platform, 13-17 May in Geneva

➢Key milestone events: political visibility.

Target E deadline – 2020

➢report now and show progress.

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Well done and thank you!

UN Office for DRR – available to help and support

Ritsuko Honda – honda@un.org

Andrew Bower – andrew.bower@un.org

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