Sendai Framework Monitor & Indicators

Challenges in reporting data for indicators on disasters and climate change from a gender perspective

2 September 2019

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

MILESTONES

2015 - SFDRR

2015 – 2016 OEIWG

A/RES/71/276
Data Readiness Review
System Prototype
Technical Guidance
Launch SFM Process

DesInventar
SF Monitor
March Snapshot
Custom
Indicators
October
Snapshot
Analytics

2015
2016
2017
2018
2019

31 March Snapsh
30 April Baseline

Sendai Framework and 2030 Agenda: Common Indicators

Trends in Sendai Reporting To Date (2018-19)

Reporting as of August 2019

- 23 Countries in Asia Pacific reported some data online (59%)*

  - 18 in Asia; and

  - 5 in Pacific

* *Level of data provided varies greatly (nominal in some instances and others have mix of validated and un-validated data)*

Data reporting trends

- Highest reported is Target A and B on mortality and affected people

- Lowest reported are Targets D on critical infrastructure loss and Target F on international cooperation assistance

- Disaggregation by Hazard, Income, Sex, Age and Disability is minimal

Data Disaggregation Options

Targets A and B allow for disaggregation by:

- Hazard   - Geography
- Sex
- Age
- Disability
- Income

- **Target A: Number of Dead and Missing People**
- **Target B**: **Number of Affected People** (Injured and ill; damaged or destroyed dwellings; livelihoods destroyed or disrupted)
- **Custom Targets** – can be created by countries to track data on other areas and demographics not covered by the global targets (e.g. number of deaths and missing by third gender or non-binary roles)

Sample Disaggregated Data

A-2a Number of deaths attributed to disasters

Number of deaths

YEAR	NUMBER	SOURCE
2017		
2016		

Disaggregation (optional)

+ **Hazards**

+ **Geography**

+ **Sex**

+ **Age**

+ **Income**

+ **Disability**

Trends in Gender Non-Reporting Reasons

- Un-confident in data collected, so don't report it

- Have the disaggregation, but don't know they have it

- Unclear who has the disaggregated data

- Local authorities unwilling to release data to the National level

- Rushed reporting of data (last minute) – just entering totals

- Lack of capacity or resources to collect and/or report

- Data gaps - Have not been collecting gender disaggregated data

- Have just started or still coordinating collection of gender data

- Reluctant to use non-government partner collected data

Encouraging Good Practice

Maximizing Resources

- NDMOs linking with National Statistics Offices (NSO) to leverage technical support (e.g. secondment from NSO to NDMO)

- Utilizing SDG or other existing National Committees to assist in Sendai Reporting

Coordination

- National workshops - Bringing all relevant Govt partners together to identify who has what data, can and when they will provide it to NDMO for reporting purposes.

Opportunities

- Practical support to countries to collect and coordinate collection and reporting of gender data at the national level

- Leveraging support from CSOs in collecting gender specific data (particularly local data) for national reporting purposes (both Sendai and SDGs)

- Advocating to Member states to use data from CSOs (where appropriate) to report on Sendai Framework

- Encouraging local collection of data – and feeding to national level

- Establish stronger linkages with National Statistics Offices to assist with disaster data collection practices (e.g. the DSRF and SOPs) and online Sendai Reporting

Thank You

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Disaster Related Information flow within each country