Session 3:
DRR Targets in Post-2015 Development Agenda
Piloting Targets and Indicators on DRR
Sanny R. Jegillos, Senior Advisor, Disaster Risk Reduction
Overview

• Desired characteristics of DRR targets and indicators

• Proposed DRR related targets and indicators

• Traction achieved so far…

• Way forward
Desired Characteristics of Targets and Indicators (1)

- Motivating – ambitious but achievable
- Amenable to aggregation globally; also suitable for translating to national, sub-national and community levels
- Include outcome-oriented components
- Include risk reduction components
- Add value rather than focusing on aspects that are already improving
Desired Characteristics of Targets and Indicators (2)

- Simple and straightforward to communicate
- Measurable, though not necessarily already measured globally, with the potential for a baseline to be created
- Able to capture trends in intensive and extensive risk
- Target vulnerable groups and address the inequality in disaster impacts

Source: ODI, 2013
Proposals: Blended Targets

*Combine aspects of economic impacts, mortality and livelihood protection:*

- Reduce by x% the impact of disasters on economic growth and reduce by x% disaster-induced poverty
- Reduce by x% the impact of disasters on economic growth and reduce by x% the number of deaths from disasters
Proposals: Single Targets

- Reduce deaths from natural disasters by $x\%$
- Reduce by $x\%$ the impact of disasters on economic growth
- End disaster-induced poverty
- All investment decisions are informed by disaster risk assessments
Proposals: Mainstreaming DRR in Sectoral Targets

Education Target:
Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education, and is able to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards

DRR Indicator:
- % schools built after 2015 are disaster resistant to a minimum standard
Proposals: Mainstreaming DRR in Sectoral Targets

**Governance Target:**
Guarantee the public’s right to information system and access to government data

**DRR Indicator:**
- % of population with access to local disaster risk information

**Poverty Target:** Cover x% of people who are poor and vulnerable with social protection systems

**DRR Indicator:**
- % of people who are covered by social protection systems that can be scaled up when disasters hit
Level of Traction Achieved….

  - Disasters have the potential to create poverty and render impossible the goal of ‘ending poverty’
  - Recommended a target on disasters under goal 1 (poverty)

- **Open Working Group on SDGs**
  - Identified 16 focus areas for SDGs; DRR is reflected in 6 of them
Poverty Goal

- Proposed Target:

  *Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by x%*

*What are the pros & cons?*
Proposed Indicators for HLP Target

Measuring the ‘deaths’ component:

- % of people at risk of disasters who are covered by functioning early warning systems and evacuation plans
- % of earthquake resistant buildings in earthquake prone zones
- % of population in high hazard zones, killed and displaced by disasters annually
Proposed Indicators for HLP Target

Measuring the ‘build resilience’ component:

- % of investment decisions informed by disaster risk assessments
- % of the population with access to locally relevant, reliable disaster risk information
- % GDP lost due to the impact of a disaster
- % of overall assets at risk from disaster damages
- % of population falling into poverty due to adverse events, including disasters
- % of annual government spending allocated to disaster risk reduction and preparedness activities
OWG Focus area 1:

Poverty eradication, building share prosperity and promoting equality

- Target:
  
  (d) Build resilience of the poor and reduce by x% deaths and economic losses related to disasters
OWG Focus area 2:

Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition

- Targets:
  
  (f) All countries have in place sustainable land-use policies by 2020, and all drought-prone countries develop and implement drought preparedness policies by 2020

  (g) Achieve climate-smart agriculture that is resilient and adaptable to extreme weather including drought, climate change and natural disasters

output oriented targets with mainstreaming focus
OWG Focus area 6:

Water and sanitation

- Target:
  (h) Decrease by x% mortality and serious injuries, and decrease economic losses caused by water-related disasters, by 2030
OWG Focus area 10:

Sustainable cities and human settlements

- Target:

  (e) By 2020, increase by x% the number of cities adopting and implementing policies and plans towards resilience and adaptation to climate change and natural disaster

*input oriented target that may be useful in catalyzing actions*
OWG Focus area 12:

Climate Change

- Target:
  (b) Build resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-induced hazards in all vulnerable countries
OWG Focus area 15:

Means of implementation/ Global partnership for sustainable development

- Target:
  
  (t) Develop and implement capacity building programmes in developing countries, especially LDCs, in support of the national plans implementing health as well as in disaster prevention and reduction capacity and sustainable natural resources management
Way Forward

The HLP and OWG proposed DRR targets for post-2015 & new indicator system for the HFA successor are equally important

Remaining Questions – How.....?

- achieve a complementary monitoring & reporting framework
- ensure they feed all the three intergovernmental processes
- anchor them in existing national priorities and country context
- make sure they provide a political steer of action
- know whether they are transformative, measurable and technically coherent
Thank you

sanny.jegillos@undp.org