

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: *Space-Based Technology to Report on Sendai*

**UN International Conference on
Space-Based Technologies for DRR
(Beijing, China)
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Mr Timothy Wilcox**

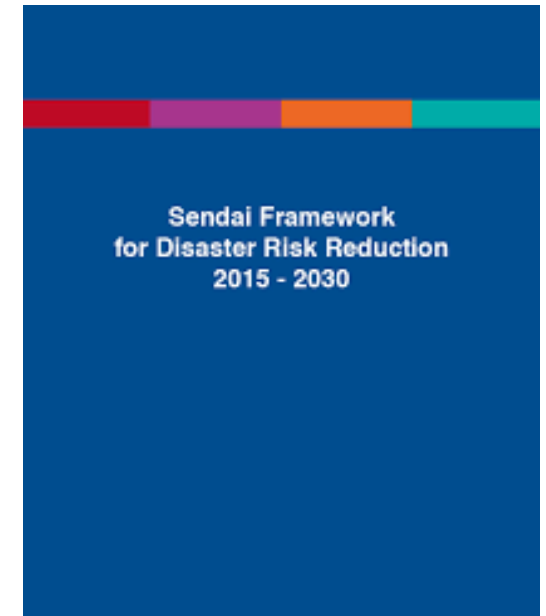
UNISDR (Asia and Pacific Region)

In support of the Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-30)

What is the Sendai Framework for DRR?

- Voluntary Global Framework agreed by United Nations General Assembly in 2015
- Outcome is to: *reduce disaster risk, losses of lives, livelihoods and health in economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.*



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-30)

There are 4 Priority Areas of the Framework

Priority # 1: Understanding Disaster Risk

"Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk "

Such knowledge can be leveraged for the purpose of pre-disaster risk assessment, for prevention and mitigation.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-30)

SBT in Priority 1 - National and Local Levels:

To promote real time access to reliable data, make use **of space** and in-situ **information**, including geographic information systems (GIS), and use information and communications technology innovations to enhance measurement tools and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-30)

SBT in Priority 1 - Global and Regional Levels:

To promote and enhance, through international cooperation, including technology transfer, access to and the sharing and use of non-sensitive data and information, as appropriate, communications and geospatial and **space-based technologies** and related services; maintain and strengthen in situ and remotely-sensed earth and climate observations.



Reporting Requirements for Sendai Framework Monitoring Process for 2018 and 2019



Data for period:
2015, 2016, 2017

Targets:
all Global Targets (A-G)

Purpose:
for reporting at the
Global Platform 2019 (May 2019)
and as input into GAR³ 2019

**1 October
2018**



Data for period:
2005-2014 (baseline data)

Targets:
A,B - required (C,D - optional)

Purpose:
for baseline information for
common indicators of Sendai
Framework and SDG

**30 April
2019**

**31 March
2018**

Data for period:
2017

Targets:
A, B, C, D, E (related to SDG¹ indicators)

Purpose:
for reporting against related common
SDG indicators and forwarding to
DESA for input into SDG report 2018
through HLPF² 2018 (July 2018)



**31 March
2019**

Data for period:
2018

Targets:
A, B, C, D, E (related to SDG indicators)

Purpose:
for reporting against related common
SDG indicators and forwarding to
DESA for input into SDG report 2019
through HLPF 2019 (July 2019)



¹ SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

² HLPF: High Level Political Forum

³ GAR: Global Assessment Report (GAR) on DRR



Challenges in Reporting Sendai

Reporting to date revealed data gaps:

- Sendai Targets C and D on Economic Loss and damage to Critical Infrastructure data were the lowest reported (about 40% response rate).
- Geospatial data does not always exist, particularly in developing countries.
- Data that does exist is not always available (even between Government Ministries) or used as there is a low technical capacity to interpret and understand.



Space-Based Technology Can Assist

Countries can greatly benefit from Space-Based Technology shared by other nations, particularly in:

1. Risk Assessments before a Disaster
2. Damage Assessments after a Disaster (e.g. agricultural crops)
3. Data can be used to report on Sendai and SDGs

Example: Cyclone Winston 2016 (Fiji)



Data before Disasters

1. Collect and share geospatial data not just after but also before the hazard / disaster event:
 - This will improve damage assessments through comparison of more recent before and after imagery;
 - Increase effectiveness of risk assessments to prevent the disasters
2. Must make data publically available.
3. Must make data publically understandable and user friendly.

Key Points

- Sendai (like SDGs) identifies a clear role for Space-Based Technology in implementation and monitoring.
- Large benefits from SBT shared by other nations (*e.g. reducing risk through better assessments and improving damage assessment data*)
- SBT agencies should become a key partner in the Sendai and SDG Reporting process.
- Invite SBT agencies to be part of national DRR strategy development work to include them from the beginning.

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