

PLENARY SESSION 7 – MONITORING AVAILABILITY OF MHEWS, RISK INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENTS

TARGET G

Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030

Launch of the Sendai Framework Monitoring Process

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Ritsuko Yamazaki-Honda (honda@un.org)

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

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

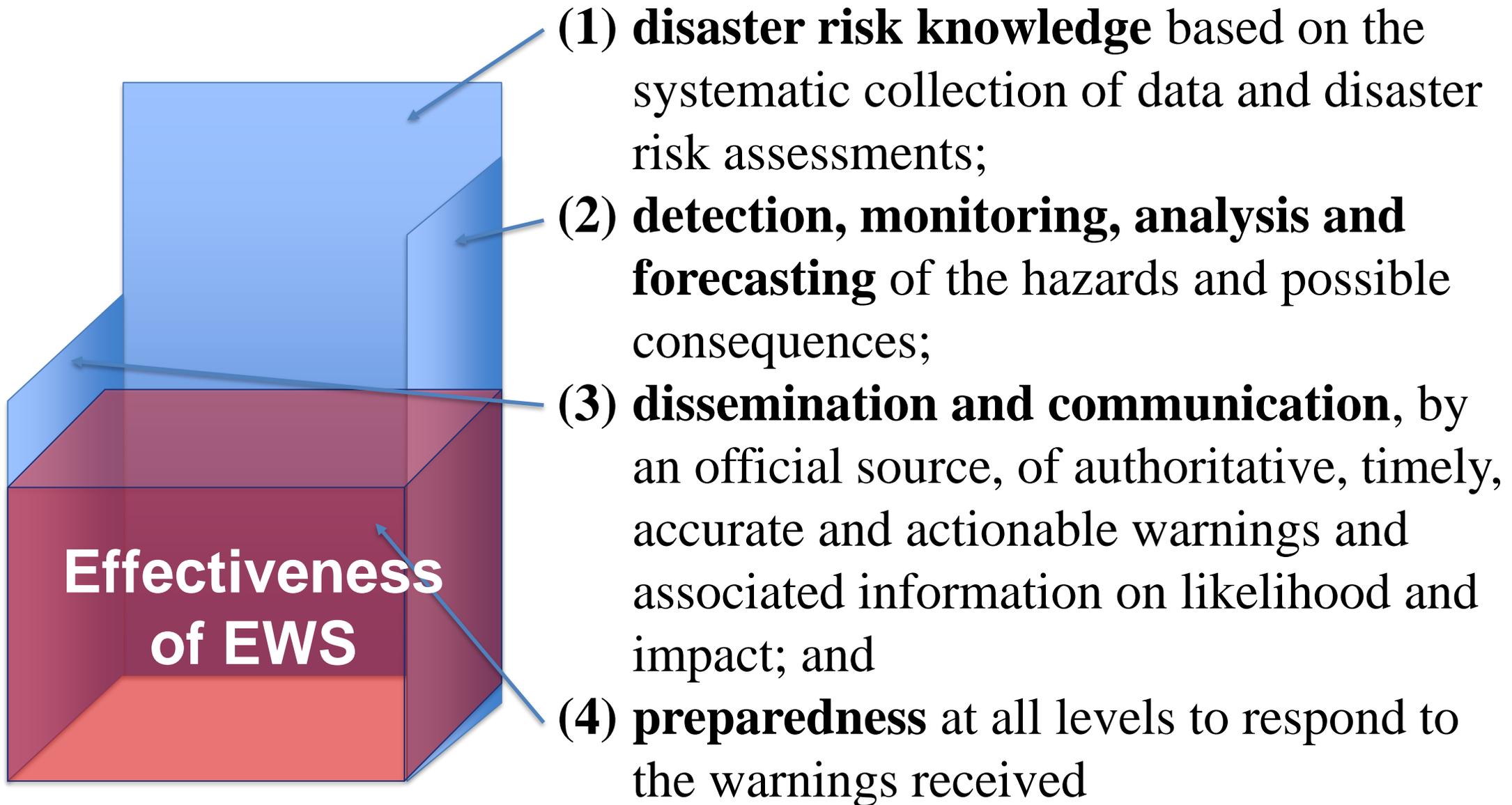
Global indicators for Target G recommended by OIEWG

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.

4 Key Elements of MHEWS

Member States in a position to do so are encouraged to provide information on the number of evacuated people.

Early Warning System ~ 4 interrelated key elements



Issues to be considered

I. Multi-hazard

<Terminology from the OIEWG Report>

- (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.**

Issues to be considered

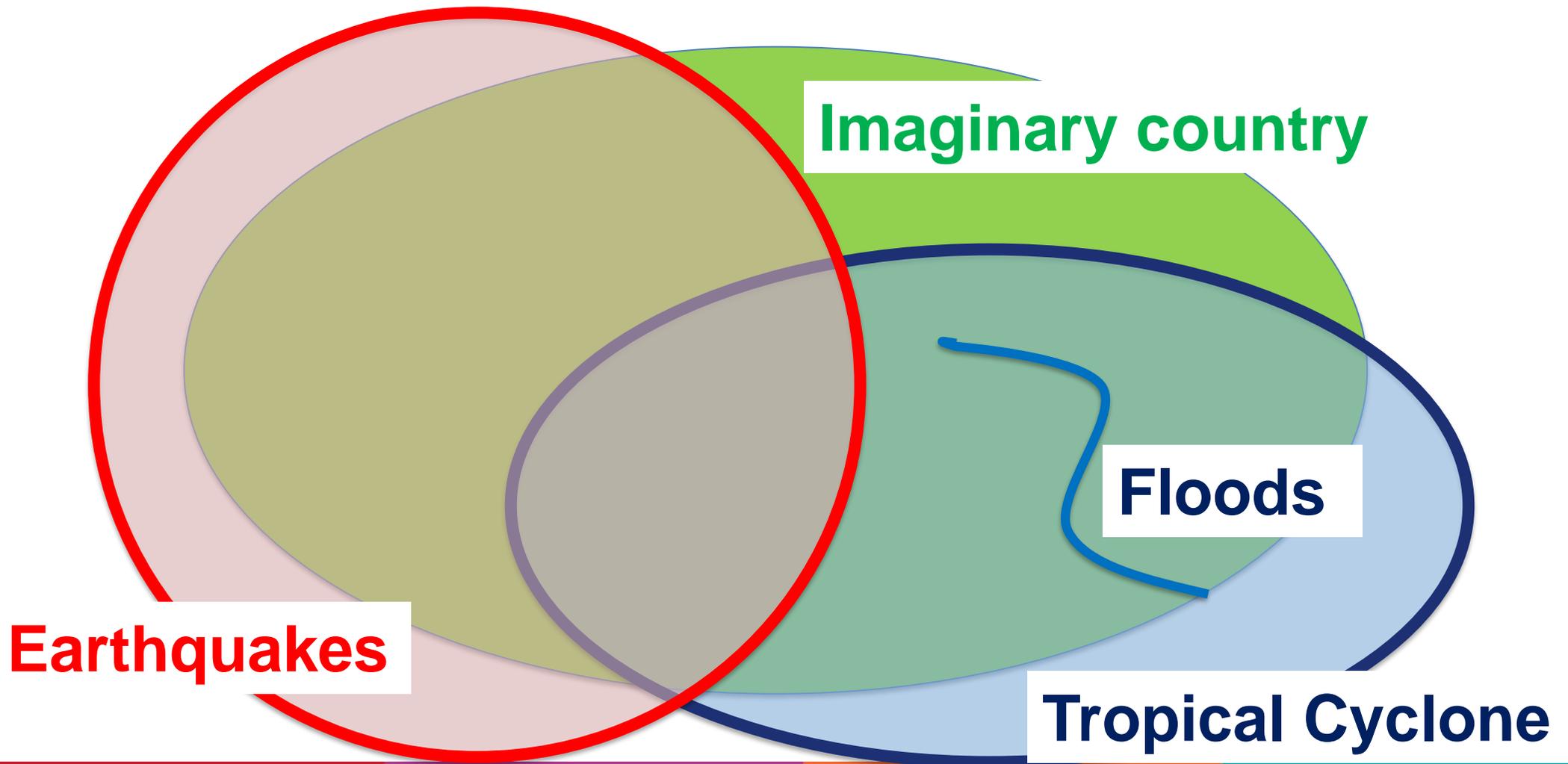
I. Multi-hazard

Each country should **define the major hazards to** be included in MHEWS based on the following;

- i. natural and/or man-made hazards of a certain level of frequency and intensity/severity of impacts (**risk assessment**) ;
- ii. **historical records** on impacts;
- iii. according to each **country's contexts and priorities**

Issues to be considered

II. Coverage and denominator (Exposure)



G-1

**Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems.
(compound G2-G5)**

**Country score = average of G2 ~ G5
= (country score of G2+G3+G4+G5) / 4**

where $0 \leq G_i \leq 1$ $i = 2, 3, 4, 5$

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

Sub-indicators from *draft MHEWS Checklist* are proposed

- 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.

How to measure each of sub-indicator



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**

Sample template

Please rate your country's achievement in implementing a national disaster risk reduction strategy based on the 10 core requirements below, 0 being no achievement or existence, and 1.0 comprehensive achievement.

#	CORE REQUIREMENTS	YEAR		
1	Have objectives and measures aimed at reducing existing risk	2016		0.5
		2018		
2	Have objectives and measures aimed at preventing the creation of risk	2016		0.25
		2018		
3	Have objectives and measures aimed at strengthening economic, social, health and environmental resilience	2016		0.75
		2018		
4	Have time frames, targets and indicators	2016		1.0
		2018		

G-3

Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms

Coverage of any primary media/mode
for early warning information

G-4 Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings

Sub-indicators from *draft MHEWS Checklist* are proposed and measured by binary, Yes=1, No=0

- i. Are disaster preparedness measures, including response plans, developed and operational?
- ii. Is public awareness and education conducted?
- iii. Is public awareness and response tested and evaluated?

⇒ For each local government take average of local gov score

⇒ **Country score** = (total of local gov score) / number of local gov

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

*From the past UNISDR work on risk assessment, **ideal risk assessment** is, given the hazard,*

- **based on most scientific approach possible** (ideally **probabilistic** where possible);
- the product of a **national consultation, shared, coordinated, and used by national institutions;**
- with clear responsibilities for decision making, planning, and storing data and information

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. (OIEWG Report)

- Report by each hazardous event
- Report *the number of evacuated people with exposed population, if available*

Thanks. Gracias. شكرا
Merci. Спасибо. 謝謝

Ritsuko Yamazaki-Honda

honda@un.org

Sendai Framework Monitoring Unit, Bonn Office,
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)