Plenary 3 - Sendai Framework Monitoring

Summary of discussion and outcomes

a.   **Monitoring the Sendai Framework implementation**

Grassroots perspectives - the challenges and opportunities to enhance the monitoring process are:

- Get the monitoring at local level looking how policy change is happening.
- Ensure that the Monitoring process is relevant to look at small scale occurring natural hazards.
- Disaggregate data to tailor policy to the needs of stakeholder groups – how to pay special attention to people disproportionally affected.
- Make sure this rich information is accessible to and found usable by whole range of stakeholder groups.
- Harmonize the information and collection process of SDG and Sendai related data (and subsequently those related to Paris agreements) to increase impact at the national and local level since at that level the information is not differentiated by international networks.

Availability of data –it is key to measure the Sendai Framework implementation and contribution to national risk reduction. The national Sendai Framework local point will play a crucial in the collection and reporting of relevant data. The Global summary of the Readiness Review provides a snapshot of the status of 87 countries on their capacity to report against the Sendai targets and indicators.

Inclusion – UN system should focus on data quality and information sharing in response to what the community is expecting. People at risk have special needs and requirement such as in the context of women pregnancy and child birth. It should particularly focus on leaving no one behind – that shows the power of data in revealing what was invisible before from childhood to old age. It is critical to understand the prerequisite that each country is requesting in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. By working together, equipping the entire population is a critical commitment of inclusiveness. There is a need to see how data can be transformative for planning purpose by linking all parties to be invited to planning process to decrease the marginalization.

b.   **Key actions points and recommendations**

Recommendations on data set collection and dissemination

- Effective monitoring must encompassed all phases and all stakeholder. For information to be effective must be integrated with different data set and be appropriately disaggregated.

- Risk assessment map must be developed.

- Spatial information data set from all prior incidences must be disseminated and be made available at local level.

- Data Sharing and coordination amongst governments, members of community is a cross sectoral responsibility.

- Comprehensive geospatial data infrastructure is required to connect to consumers/ users.

- Data sharing platform to be developed, with considerations for interoperability and open data to enhance accessibility.

- System wide data collection to address disaster related data gaps which include disaster displacement in national planning.

- Integrating geospatial data with statistical information to assist with effective DRR actions and strategies

Recommendations on how geospatial information can benefit decision makers

Access to geospatial information through protocol, standards and common platform for information sharing: The issue of coordination and integration is essential to ensure that the UN-GGIM Strategic Framework on geospatial information and services is implemented to complement the Sendai Framework to speak to the recognition that geospatial data matters for monitoring global Sendai targets, as well as the related SDG targets. Looking at human, environment risks to match the goal of geospatial with actions that are recommended at all levels and speak to all stakeholders.

Recommendations on how national statistical organizations can be strengthened to support monitoring of international frameworks from the country context:

- Geography and location matter. Hence a need for institutionalizing geospatial services with appropriate mandate and infrastructure.

- Access to geospatial information through protocol, standards and common platform for information sharing is required

- Multi-disciplinary, comprehensive, coordinated and disaggregated data is required for both Sendai and SDG monitoring. For this harmonized and clear data management processes need to be prioritized for stronger risk governance

Recommendations on how statistical offices can support stronger monitoring of international frameworks:

- The coordination amongst the different units is important with normative framework to generate the information across different official sources for larger access and multilateral submissions.

- Technical committees and organs should be formed for follow up on all indicators of SDGs and Sendai Framework

- Best practice and success stories among practitioners should be publicized.

- Interdisciplinary approach to data rely on the principles of engaging end-users to ensure that what the community needs matches with what the government is able to provide.

- Geographic and statistical systems need to work hand in hand in a systematic way to enhance data availability for monitoring and implementation.

- Standardized reporting mechanism which is comprehensive but simple is required with coherent indicators at the national and local levels

- Use of cost effective technology for outreach to the most vulnerable and remote groups to ensure that they are not left out of the Sendai and related SDG Monitoring process

- Support information requirements of early warning systems in line with the recommendations of the MHIEW conference held on 22-23 May 2017 in Cancun

Recommendations on how data can inform DRR planning process:

- Cooperation across all levels through a strong national Sendai Framework focal point who must have a cleared recognized mandate of coordination of the overall process supported by a national platform encompassing all relevant actors.

- Data tend to be anonymous but actions need to be people centered, reaching out to all marginal groups including persons living with disability.

- Need for anticipating minimum services required to be provided to the larger population. In support with this, a comprehensive resource planning is essential to ensure implementation.

As a follow up to the data readiness review, UNISDR commits to work with the UN system and related organizations to support countries to develop their capacity in monitoring and measuring their progress of implementation against the Sendai Framework.