



22-26 MAY, 2017 | CANCUN, MEXICO

2017 GLOBAL PLATFORM
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

FROM COMMITMENT TO ACTION

WORKING SESSION CONCEPT

Working Session on Risk Information and Disaster Loss Databases

1. Why is this topic important?
Loss data is essential in understanding risk, and is needed to report against the Sendai Framework and several SDG's
2. What gaps need to be filled?
With the new scope of the framework and the request to disaggregate information countries will have to 'retrofit' or build much more comprehensive datasets which should be fully institutionalized and sustainable.
3. What commitments or actions are expected from the session?
Countries should commit to the new needs that have arisen from the Sendai Framework. Intergovernmental and International Organizations, research and academic institutions should partner to facilitate and support the process of building these data instruments.
4. What factors contributed to the success, how can successes be brought to scale or accelerated?
To be presented by speakers



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Schedule	Wednesday 25 th May 16:15 – 17:45
Room and Venue	Arena F
Organizers	UNISDR + Organizing Team
UNISDR Focal Points	Julio Serje, Sylvain Ponserre (UNISDR)
Background and Rationale	<p>Recognizing the importance of risk knowledge in informing policies and practices for effective disaster risk management, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) adopted ‘Understanding disaster risk’ as its first priority for action. Disaster loss data is an essential part of the knowledge required to understand risk faced by countries using verifiable information.</p> <p>The Sendai Framework proposes a much wider scope for application than its predecessor, the Hyogo Framework for Action. In addition to hazards of natural origin, such as earthquakes and cyclones, the new framework recommends that technological, biological, environmental and man-made hazards should also be addressed, taking into account both small and large scale disasters, frequent and infrequent hazards, as well as slow and sudden onset events.</p> <p>Relatively good exposure, hazard, vulnerability and risk information currently exists at a global scale for the assessment of natural hazards, along with a rich and deep pool of knowledge and methodologies to build models, assess risk and guide practitioners and decision makers in facing them. Adequate disaster loss data is critical to conduct these risk assessments, and possibly the only way to provide a baseline for the calibration and validation of results using evidence-based information.</p> <p>Many of the additional hazards in the Sendai Framework cannot be addressed using existing methodologies and forms of information. Whether the hazards are chemical, human and animal health, biological, environmental, or man-made in nature, it is now evident that loss data will play a crucial role in understanding and taking action to reduce all the risks proposed by the Sendai Framework. These new forms of risk must be considered, understood and measured in order to be properly managed.</p> <p>In addition, the SFDRR requires measuring the achievement of seven Targets, labeled A to G, in order to determine the success of the framework in “the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in</p>



	<p>lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries”</p> <p>The final recommendation of the Open Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OEIWG) on Indicators and Terminology, which will become a General Assembly resolution early 2017, stated that in order to measure the achievement of Targets A to D, all member states are required to systematically collect a very ambitious set of loss indicators needed to measure mortality, numbers of people affected by disasters, estimate direct economic loss, and to track damages to critical infrastructure and public services.</p> <p>This session will discuss the development and improvement of National Disaster Loss Databases (NDLDB) as crucial instruments to produce and operationalize risk information to support policy making and risk governance, for the understanding of risks associated with the extended set of hazards, and as the basic mechanism for reporting on the Targets of the Sendai Framework, which will also feed the associated Targets in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG’s).</p>
<p>Session Objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the importance of Loss Data to obtain risk knowledge • Highlight the importance of Loss Data as mechanism of reporting against Sendai and SDG’s • Discuss challenges and rewards of doing it right, including disaggregation
<p>Discussion agenda and structure</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction and welcoming remarks (5mns) 2. Presentation of the overall subject (10 minutes) 3. Panel speakers 4. Interactive guided discussion (30mns) 5. Wrap up and conclusion by the moderator (5mns)
<p>List of speakers</p>	<p>Tom de Groeve, JRC/EU, Head of Unit</p> <p>Bapon Fakhruddin, Senior specialist DRR and climate resilience, Bangladesh</p>



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	<p>Jutta May , Information and Knowledge Management Specialist, Noumea, New Caledonia</p> <p>Anoja Seneviratne, Director (Mitigation Research &Development), Sri Lanka</p>
<p>Expected outcomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendation to create a Disaster Loss Data Collection and Statistics Partnership • Creation of a network of countries for cross-experience learning and sharing • Recommendations for data collection • Feedback from member states on expectations for assistance (technical, capacity, financial, etc).
<p>Commitment / special announcement in support of the Sendai Framework</p>	
<p>Expected number of participants</p>	<p>300</p>
<p>Background documents</p>	<p>Concept Note</p>