

**Preparatory Committee of the Third United Nations  
World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction**

**Informal Working Group on Targets and Indicators  
Meeting with Major Groups  
Monday 10 November, 14:30-16:30**

**Meeting Report**

**Agenda Item 1: Welcome and overview of modalities**

The Facilitator welcomed the Major Groups to the Informal Working Group meeting with Member States and observers. He mentioned that apart from those in the room there are 22 participants on the WebEx. He recalled that this joint meeting with Major Groups was discussed in the first meeting of this group, and it was recommended that the same model of participation be used as that of the Co-Chair's informal consultations on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

The Facilitator introduced the agenda of the meeting reminding the Informal Working Group of the 5 targets plus 2 newly proposed. He called upon representatives to share their views on the terms of reference, the proposed targets and the linkages with the climate change, SDG post-2015 sustainable development goals and World Humanitarian Summit processes.

Decisions:

- The Agenda for the fourth meeting was approved.

**Agenda Item 2: Overview and general comments on the functions and modalities**

The Facilitator invited comments on opening remarks, modalities and functions, and progress to date.

Science and Technology: Expressed appreciation and agreed on the 5 targets plus 2. The representative reiterated each of the targets and elaborated Science and Technology's position [captured within each indicator below]. The Group believes the baseline needs to be worked through, suggesting a timeframe by 2030 for each if the targets to align with the Sustainable Development Goals. The Group also had a lot to offer on the linkages to SDGs, climate change and World Humanitarian Summit processes.

**Agenda Item 3: Views on the global targets, percentages and baselines.**

- i. **On target 1: Reduce disaster mortality by [a given percentage in function of number of hazardous events] by 20[xx]**
  - Science and Technology supports this target and suggests the inclusion of 'missing people' as well.

- Women called for the *disaggregation of gender and age data*, to the extent possible, in fatality figures.
- NGO, speaking on persons with disabilities, recommends the *disaggregation of data, including disability*.
- NGO recalled that global datasets often require at least 10 deaths to count as a disaster and recommended that *small-scale losses* should also be included in these databases.
- Science and Technology also supports the sampling of *small scale disasters*, and to expand the collection of disaster losses to establish *global disaster data sets* after events, e.g. *exposure, vulnerability, national asset loss, census data* to expand the coverage of risk models critical for accurate baselines, investment and monitoring. She noted, if well captured, it will be easier to gather data *by gender, by age, by disability*.
- Youth and Children seconded the importance of recording *small scale disasters* as well as supported disaggregation by *age*. Also suggests disaggregation by *income groups* as the poor are most affected by disasters to better identify underlying risk drivers and facilitate integrated reporting.
- Business and Industry noted the importance of risk sensitive investment and supports the disaggregation of data, if possible.

Secretariat invited to comment in response to questions already raised:

- Recommends that small scale disaster data is critical if we want to establish any kind of mortality trends.
- Nevertheless, noted the challenge in capturing this data. If we accept this principle, Member States would need to collect this data from the municipal level up, noting that an estimated 50% of countries have national loss databases.
- Disaggregated data by age, gender, disability and others would be useful, but current global and national databases do not disaggregate as such.

Facilitator asked Member States to consider and reflect:

- If currently 50% of countries capture data, what would be required to move forward to consider these recommendations and how to support countries to develop suitable database to meet proposed targets?
- Whether or not we accept the principle of disaggregation, scope and coverage of reporting.

- The inclusion of small-scale disasters in national databases, and the role of governments to develop and update national disaster loss databases.
- Constructive ways of international cooperation should these targets require frameworks, templates, mechanisms and procedures Member States are not able to do for themselves.

European Union mentioned that the current data collected is not yet enough and noted that this is a burden for some countries. The new framework would provide the incentive to collect more data, including disaggregated data, from more countries to inform disaster risk reduction policies.

**ii. On Target 2: Reduce the number of affected people by [a given percentage in function of number of hazardous events] by 20[xx];**

Facilitator noted the previous discussion on *affected people* and called for more specific comments in terms of identifying categories.

- Science and Technology welcomed the paper that outlined specifics on ‘affected people’ and the inclusion of ‘*injured, evacuated and relocated*’.
- Children and Youth, regarding reducing the number of affected people, noted small scale disasters affect *youth* most and support previous comments to address *gender*, noting impact on women is a key. Suggested the inclusion of children and youth in decision making processes.
- Business and Industry identified an opportunity to include reference to *loss of livelihood*, noting this as a primary concern of people.
- Children and Youth suggested the inclusion of *educational impacts*, e.g. *days of schooling lost* and acknowledged an opportunity to connect to SDGs in terms of disaster and education.
- NGO supported the suggested inclusion of ‘*educational settings*’ in a broader sense to accommodate refugee camps or special educational settings for people with disabilities.

From Member States and observers:

- WHO proposed in addition to ‘*injury*’ the recognition of ‘*disease*’, in line with the definition of hazard which includes biological hazard, including epidemic and pandemic, that is specific to people suffering illness. Suggests reference to ‘*hazard events*’ rather than ‘*disasters*’.
- WFP suggests inclusion of an indicator or target on the *amount of emergency food assistance required* post disaster, noting that it is already well captured, and if the food supply system is resilient, those numbers would go down.
- Morocco did not agree with the suggestion of using emergency food assistance as an indicator, and instead suggests an emphasis on resilience to disasters for sustainable development.

Facilitator asked Member States to consider:

- If disease related data can also be captured and reported systematically.
- How to measure loss of livelihood and commercial losses, e.g. by employment statistics, factory closures or crop losses.
- Aggregation of data on educational impacts to assist in policy review and planning.

**iii. On Target 3: Reduce disaster economic loss by [a given percentage in function of number of hazardous events] by 20[xx];**

- Science and Technology supported the target based on direct losses in relation to GDP.
- NGO proposed to give consideration to “livelihoods” not just direct economic losses.

From Member States and observers:

- WHO generally understood that direct health impacts are included in direct losses, and would therefore suggested a *methodology to include health impacts*.

Secretariat explained the decision to focus on direct economic losses was taken considering expert consultation because it is do-able, pragmatic, and measurable.

Facilitator asked Member States to consider:

- If loss of employment, and other aspects of loss of livelihood are important to consider in the targets.

**iv. Regarding Target 4: Reduce disaster damage to health and educational facilities by [a given percentage in function of number of hazardous events] by 20[xx];**

- Youth and Children raised the importance of access to higher education, knowledge and equipment during disasters, and stressed the importance of monitoring for improved sanitation.

**v. Regarding Target 5: increase number of countries with national and local strategies by [a given percentage] by 20[xx].**

- Science and Technology suggested that every country should have *local and national DRR legislation, policies and strategies by 2030*.
- Children and Youth suggested a particular focus on *knowledge-based and evidence-informed strategies and resources for implementation* that would help with the collection, analysis and dissemination phase of developing the strategies.
- Local Governments appreciated integration of strategies at all levels especially at the local level.

- NGO proposes revised text following the comments of others to read: ‘number of countries with national and local *inclusive and participatory* strategies by ...’

From Member States and observers:

- WHO assumed that *local and national strategies* should be *multisectoral*.

Facilitator asked Member States to consider:

- The use of participatory models, including multisectoral and multistakeholder.

**vi. On proposed sixth Target: international cooperation and global partnership**

- Science and Technology recognizes the importance of international cooperation and global partnerships, also as *key for making sure science and technology is available, accessible, usable and used by the countries* that need it. Further consideration should be given to database *reconciliation* and *standards*.
- NGO reminds that there are other international frameworks such as the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)* with language framing international cooperation, e.g. Article 11 talking about risk.
- Business and Industry introduced a stress test system of the entire financial investment system where disaster risk in financing key metrics will be suggested. This will be discussed at technical workshop at PrepCom2.
- Local Governments recommended the paragraph address ‘*national capacities at all levels*’.
- Women suggested integrated reporting and monitoring mechanisms through an interactive software.

Member States and observers:

- Morocco raised the importance of the *implementing mechanisms* in addition to technical mechanisms. Morocco acknowledged that international cooperation and partnership is one of the pillars of the targets, and that should include voluntary contributions and means for implementation, especially for developing countries, LDCs, SIDS, landlocked, in particular in Africa.

Facilitator invited Business and Industry Group to refine their proposal for consideration. He asked Member States to:

- Facilitate more direct measures, language and text on this target.
- Reflect on how to address local reporting responsibilities as part of the national reporting mechanisms.

- vii. **On proposed seventh Target: “to increase the number of people, including vulnerable people , with access to early warning and risk information by [given percentage] by 20 [xx].**
- Disability welcomed this target and requested the change from ‘vulnerable people’ with ‘*people at risk*’.
  - Science and Technology supported the intention of the target and suggested to be more specific could include “*by 2030, every country has a multi-hazard early warning system covering a least 95% of the population*”
- viii. **On proposed further target considerations**
- Science and Technology proposed “by 2030, every country has a comprehensive disaster risk assessment updated in the last 5 years”. It was important to attain better hazard data to improve planning in disaster risk reduction. Indicated that this target could either stand alone or support Target 5.

**Agenda Item 4: Views on linkages with process for establishing targets and indicators in the SDGs, climate change agreements and the World Humanitarian Summit.**

- Science and Technology mentioned that SDGs provide links to DRR under *Goal 1: End poverty, in all its form everywhere, Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, and Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.* Linkages with the World Humanitarian Summit are less clear.
- NGO mentioned that general linkages are critical between the post-2015 framework for DRR and sustainable development to achieve substantial reduction in losses, and recommended to look at *leading targets* and *resilience focused outcome targets* across frameworks. Further suggested looking at *environmental targets*, noting environmental resilience is critical to the sustainability not consciously measured.
- Children and Youth supported suggestion on environmental impacts and suggested that targets and indicators also be mapped to *urbanization and planning processes* that ensure linkage to *natural resource management, ecosystems management, transportation and waste management* . Supported leading targets with more *granularity*, including children and youth.
- Local Government encouraged more positive synergy across DRR, SDGs and climate change, and noted existing *relationship between SDG 17 targets* and outcomes, particularly on *Cities, point 11.b*, and the *Durban Adaptation Charter* which both recognize ‘Making Cities Resilient’.

- Business and Industry suggested that the metrics emerging from a summit of business leaders may support linkages and consistency across the frameworks.

Member States and observers:

- OCHA noted its support for DRR, climate change and SDG linkages at several levels, including among targets and indicators. Mentioned that the outcomes of The World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) should be aligned with, and as much as possible coherent with these processes.
- Morocco acknowledged the DRR linkages between WHS, climate change and SDGs and recalled COP20 in Lima outcomes could contribute to advancing discussions.

Facilitator asked Member States for the next meeting to

- Look to more specificity and details for the targets.
- Consider the views and considerations of the Major Groups
- Consult with the national experts as required.

*Meeting was adjourned on 10 November 2014 at 4:30pm*