

Informal Working Group on Targets and Indicators

Transmission note to the Co-Chairs of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee of the Third UN Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

Geneva, 9 January 2015

I. Introduction

The Co-Chairs of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction established an Informal Working Group on Targets and Indicators in October 2014 to look into targets and indicators for consideration in the draft of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

The Informal Working Group on Targets and Indicators has been led by a Facilitator appointed by the Co-Chairs, H.E. Wayne McCook, member of the Bureau and Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the UN in Geneva.

The Group agreed on its terms of reference that define participation as open-ended for government representatives as well as UN organisations and the World Bank as observers, following the approach of the consultative process. The main work of the Group was to advise the Co-Chairs on the targets identified in the zero draft (paragraph 13) of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and consider the linkages of targets with sustainable development goals, climate change agreement, and the agenda emanating for the world humanitarian summit.

The Group held seven meetings with States and observers (20 and 24 October, 6 and 12 November 2014, 5 and 18 December 2014 and 9 January 2015); and one joint meeting with Major Groups on 10 November 2014. Reports on each of the meetings are available on the web site link: <http://www.wcdrr.org/preparatory/openmeetings/targetsandindicators>

II. General considerations

The Informal Working Group recommends further consideration of seven simple, clear and measurable global targets for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

The Informal Working Group recommends further consideration of the following time frame and baseline for the global targets, unless otherwise stated, should be:

- Time frame of 15-years (till 2030) for the global targets on disaster risk reduction except where specified.
- A baseline period of 10 years preceding the start of any review process.

The Informal Working Group fully recognised that targets and indicators will also be important for the implementation of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction at national level and recommends that this be reflected in the text of the HFA relating to targets and indicators.

III. Proposal for co-Chairs

The Informal Working Group suggests seven possible global targets for consideration in the preparatory process and invite the Co-Chairs to consider the following text which could update paragraph 13 of the draft-1 post-2015 framework on disaster risk reduction as a basis for further consultation:

Draft as at the 7th Meeting:

“To support the assessment of global progress in achieving the expected outcome, [seven global targets are identified: [substantially] reduce disaster mortality per capita [by a given percentage] by 2030; [substantially] reduce the number of affected people per capita [by 20%] by 2030; [substantially] reduce direct disaster economic loss [by a given percentage] in relation to GDP by 2030; [substantially] reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure, including health and educational facilities [by a given percentage] by 2030; [substantially] increase the number of countries with national and local strategies by 2020”; [increase flow of additional, sustained and predictable means of implementation, in particular, provisions of financial resources for disaster risk reduction including public investments, technology transfers, capacity building etc.; from developed countries to developing countries by [x percentage of gross national income] per year up to 20[xx]; ensure access to impact based early warning and disaster risk information [to 90% of the people] by 2030.]

Consideration of National Targets and Indicators

The Informal Working Group further recommends that appropriate reference be made to the importance of National Targets and Indicators and include if possible recommendations on approaches to these targets. This should take account of discussions regarding disaggregation within certain targets and the importance of well considered indicators as a means of measurement and support for effective policy planning.