

# National Science & Technology Council Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction (SDR)

## Overview Presentation of the SDR, U.S. National Platform, and Sendai Framework

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# National Science & Technology Council

## Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction (SDR)

- SDR is an element of the President's National Science & Technology Council (NSTC), charged with establishing clear national goals for Federal science and technology investments in disaster reduction.
- Composed of 28 different Federal departments and agencies, and currently co-chaired by NOAA, OSTP, and USGS.
- Promotes interagency cooperation for natural and technological hazards and disaster planning.
- Facilitates interagency approaches to identification and assessment of risk and to disaster reduction.
- Advises the Administration about relevant S&T resources and the work of SDR member agencies pre- and post-disaster.
- Designated by Department of State to serve as U.S. National Platform for the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR).

# National Science & Technology Council Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction (SDR)

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Housing & Urban Development
- Department of the Interior
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- FEMA
- NASA
- National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
- National Guard Bureau
- National Institute of Standards and Technology
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- National Science Foundation
- U.S. Agency for International Development
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Coast Guard
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- U.S. Forest Service
- U.S. Geological Survey
- U.S. Public Health Service
- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission





# U.S. National Platform

- SDR serves as the U.S. National Platform for the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) as designated by the Department of State.
- Tasked with developing U.S. positions on the original Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015 as well as the successor strategy to the HFA, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
- U.S. positions on disaster risk reduction issues informed by listening to multi-sectoral perspectives from non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, local and state officials, and private corporations.
- Current focus on how the U.S. tracks domestic disaster losses as it relates to our reporting expectations to be set forth by UNISDR for disaster reduction targets and indicators in the Sendai Framework.

# U.S. National Platform

- Comprehensive tracking of U.S. domestic disaster losses would serve several functions:
  - There is no accounting across agencies for the total cost to the nation each year of natural and human-made disasters.
  - The nation needs a consistent basis for measuring resilience.
  - A national resource of disaster-related data should be established that documents injuries, loss of life, property loss, and impacts on economic activity.
  - Such a database will support efforts to develop more quantitative risk models and better understand structural and social vulnerability to disasters.

# Sendai Framework Targets

- To support the assessment of global progress in achieving the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework, seven global targets have been agreed upon by UN Member States.
- These targets will be measured at the global level and will be complemented by work to develop appropriate indicators. National targets and indicators will contribute to the achievement of the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework.
- The first four targets (A-D) are on understanding and reducing losses due to disasters. The Sendai Framework includes both natural and man-made disasters.
- Please note that the U.S. issued an explanation of position (EOP) for target F.



# Sendai Framework Targets

- The seven global targets (A-G) are:
- A. Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;
- B. Substantially reduce number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;
- C. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;
- D. Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;

# Sendai Framework Targets

- E. Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;
- F. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Sendai Framework by 2030; and
- G. Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.





# Sendai Framework Indicators

- A set of indicators (and sub-indicators) are being developed to evaluate the progress of the Sendai Framework targets.
- The UNISDR Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OEWG) is currently determining which global core indicators UN Member States will use to measure, report, and track progress on targets at the national level.
- The working group is developing its outcomes through consensus. An updated version of the indicators that will include UN Member States' comments from the second session will be released soon.
- Please note that following draft indicators are in progress, and it has **NOT** been agreed upon formally at this point which ones will be the final global core indicators.

# Sendai Framework Indicators

- Target A: Number of deaths due to hazardous events per 100,000 and number of missing persons presumed dead due to hazardous events per 100,000.
- Target B: Number of affected people by hazardous events per 100,000.
- Target C: Direct Economic loss due to hazardous events in relation to global gross domestic product.
- Target D: Damage to critical infrastructure due to hazardous events.
- Target E: Number of countries that adopt and implement national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015- 2030.
- Target F: International cooperation indicators to be determined.
- Target G: Number of countries with multi-hazard early warning systems.



# Discussion Questions

- What domestic disaster loss information is being tracked in the U.S. by both Federal and non-Federal entities? Does it line up with the proposed targets and indicators of the Sendai Framework?
- How is domestic disaster loss information being tracked? What are the accepted collection and methodology criteria? Are both insured and uninsured losses, as well as losses avoided, represented in the data?
- Are there significant gaps in the tracking of domestic disaster loss information? If so, what hazards and data types specifically? How can these gaps most effectively be addressed?
- Does the Sendai Framework set realistic and achievable targets and indicators for the U.S. to measure and report progress against? If so, which agencies will bear the brunt of supplying this information?