**WHO Technical Guidance Notes on Sendai Framework reporting for Ministries of Health**

**Target A: substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015**

**Introduction**

Disasters are known to exact a heavy toll globally, however the degree to which we can accurately quantify their impact remains challenging. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2005-2015 and 2020-2030) represents the first international effort to systematically measure the effectiveness of disaster-impact reduction through agreed indicators and targets. Target A of the Framework aims to “substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030”. This indicator is included in the SDGs, the Global Reference List of 100 Core Health Indicators, and the 13th WHO General Programme of Work results framework.

The purpose of this guidance note is to support Ministries of Health in the process of data collection and analysis of indicators to monitor progress and achievement against global Target A of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

1. **Indicator**

The following table lists the indicators recommended by the OIEWG for the measurement of global Target A of the Sendai Framework, and which were endorsed by the UN General Assembly in its Resolution A/RES/71/276.

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| No. | Indicators for measurement at the global level | Health Data Required from Ministries of Health | Link to SDG indicators |
| A-1 | Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population. | Yes | 1.5 , 11.5, 13.1  |
| A-2 | Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population. | Yes | 3.9 |
| A-3 | Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population. | Yes |  |

1. **Policy context**

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| Why is this important? | Progress has been achieved in reducing disaster risk at local, national, regional and global levels by countries and other relevant stakeholders, leading to a decrease in mortality in the case of some hazards. Despite this, hazardous events still exact a considerable death toll on populations.In order to achieve its aims, the Sendai Framework recognises the need to “to establish a mechanism of case registry and a database of mortality caused by disaster in order to improve the prevention of morbidity and mortality”[[1]](#footnote-1). Ministries of Health have a key role to play in ensuring the accurate reporting of mortality data following a hazardous event and meeting these key objectives, set by the Sendai Framework. |
| Issues/ challenges | As stated in the Report of the OIEWG (A/71/644), countries may choose to use a national methodology or other methods of measurement and calculation to measure the number of deaths and missing attributed to disasters, given the variation in legal regimes. Countries should keep the metadata consistent if the methodology is changed.However, countries should consider how the following challenges are addressed: **- Location:** Each death should be counted in the country where the death occurred, regardless of the nationality of the dead person.**- Disaggregation by Disability:** Refers to “pre-event disability”.**- Attribution to a disaster:** As per overview – including direct and indirect causes of death.**- The type of hazard associated to a disaster:** Each type of hazard has a pattern of mortality and morbidity. Focus on disaster related mortality.**- Temporal aspects for attribution and cut-off:** As per overview**- Biological Hazards:** An “event” is determined when the numberof cases exceeds the agreed threshold of cases for the hazard (often context specific). Deaths must meet case definition for the disease, and the end date is when the outbreak is declared over. Countries will have to define which biological hazards should be included, monitored and reported over time, focusing on those biological hazards which have the potential to cause emergencies and disasters.**- Types of Hazard:**. Hazards within the scope of the Sendai Framework should be covered in this target for Sendai Framework reporting. Customizable indicators should consider all types of hazards. For full details of hazards, see overview.**- Scale of hazardous events.** All deaths associated with different scales of hazardous events, including emergencies and disasters,should be coveredThe most important recommendation to countries is that these criteria should be fixed or if changed should provide consistent results for the entire time span of data collection (2005-2015 & 2020-2030). |

1. **Methods**

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| What it measures | Sendai Framework: What is the pattern over time in national mortality for deaths which are attributable to hazardous events (i.e. natural, technological, biological, environmental hazards)Customizable: What is the pattern over time in national mortality from:a) both direct and indirect causes of death b) attributable to all types of hazardous events |
| Key terms | **Death**: Number who die during/directly after the disaster as a direct result of the hazardous event.**Missing Persons**: Number of people whose whereabouts unknown since hazardous event. |
| Who to engage with  | * Ministry of health
* Health statistics office/Health information management systems
* National disease surveillance system
* National disaster management offices
* National focal point for Sendai Framework reporting
* National Statistics Offices
* National focal point (?) for SDG reporting
* WHO Country Offices/Regional Offices – WHO Health Emergencies Programme/Global Health Observatory
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| Indicator formula  | **[(a + b)/c]\*100,000**● a = number of deaths attributed to disasters● b = number of missing persons attributed to disasters● c = represented population |
| Indicator Components | **Data Sources =** Civil registration and vital statistics/Active mortality surveillance (Optional: Surveys)**Data Owners** = MoH, National Disaster Management Organisations, International Emergency Response Organisations.**Data Analysis** = Dependent on source. Annual data e.g. CRVS, identify cause of death within timeframe & calculate excess mortality. For event data, calculate sum of deaths. |
| Represented population | National census (National Statistics Office) |
| Interpretation considerations | See Challenges. Also: 1) Statistical analysis required for excess mortality calculation. 2) Coverage of non-CVRS data may not be complete. 3) Surveys may introduce sampling bias to data. |
| Customizable indicators | The health sector has a key role in reducing mortality, both directly and indirectly, attributable to all types of hazardous events. Hence, countries should consider a monitoring and reporting on the number of deaths both directly and indirectly attributable to all types of hazardous events, per 100,000 population. *NB. Further guidance needed.* |

1. **Reporting**

This guidance notes has outlined the key role that Ministries of Health have in providing data to support reporting against Sendai Framework Target A.

Each country’s Sendai Framework Monitoring National Focal Point has responsibility for submitting national reports for the Sendai Framework. UNISDR developed a web based tool to support Member States in reporting against the indicators.  The Sendai Framework Monitor - <https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org/> - not only functions as a reporting tool but also functions as a management tool to help countries develop disaster risk reduction strategies, make risk-informed policy decisions and allocate resources to manage risks.

As of March 1, 2018, Member States have been reporting against the indicators for measuring the global targets of the Sendai Framework, and disaster risk reduction-related indicators of the SDGs, using the online Sendai Framework Monitor.  It is important that the relevant officials in the Ministries of Health are either linked to the National Focal point or is granted access to the Sendai framework Monitor to input health data as outlined in the Guidance Note above.

1. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 - <https://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)