0.a. Goal

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

0.b. Target

Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

0.c. Indicator

1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

0.d. Series

Number of deaths attributed to disasters;

Number of missing persons attributed to disasters; and

Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters.

0.e. Metadata update

October 2020

1.a. Organisation

National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)

1.b. Contact person(s)

National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)

1.c. Contact organisation unit

Department of Information and Relations, General Secretariat of NCDM

1.e. Contact phone

+855 23 864 298 /23 882 045

1.f. Contact mail

Address: Street 516, Toul Sangke Commune, Rusey Keo District, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

1.g. Contact email

administration@ncdm.gov.kh

2.a. Definition and concepts

This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.

Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities.

Directly affected: The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences.

Rationale and Interpretation:

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. Among the global targets, “Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015” and “Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015” will contribute to sustainable development and strengthen economic, social, health and environmental resilience. The economic, environmental and social perspectives would include poverty eradication, urban resilience, and climate change adaptation.

The open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG) established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) has developed a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which was endorsed by the UNGA (OIEWG report A/71/644). The relevant global indicators for the Sendai Framework will be used to report for this indicator.

Disaster loss data is greatly influenced by large-scale catastrophic events, which represent important outliers. UNISDR recommends countries report the data by event, so that complementary analysis can be undertaken to obtain trends and patterns in which such catastrophic events (that can represent outliers) can be included or excluded.

2.b. Unit of measure

Per 100,000 population

3.a. Data sources

Cambodia Damage and Loss Information System (CamDi):
http://camdi.ncdm.gov.kh/DesInventar/profiletab.jsp

3.b. Data collection method

The NCDM has been mandated to collaborate with line ministries and local authorities (provincial, district, commune and village levels) in collecting and disseminating of all data relating to disaster hazards.

Data provider at national level is appointed Sendai Framework Focal Points. In most countries disaster data are collected by line ministries and national disaster loss databases are established and managed by special purpose agencies including national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies. The Sendai Framework Focal Points in each country are responsible of data reporting through the Sendai Framework Monitoring System.

3.c. Data collection calendar

Annually basis

3.d. Data release calendar

Three month after the reference period

3.e. Data providers

National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)

3.f. Data compilers

National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)

3.g. Institutional mandate

The NCDM is the coordinating body for all disaster management-related activities had established the structures of mechanism to respond to the disaster from national to local levels. It is also recognized as the primary agency for managing emergencies and building the resilience of communities to natural disasters. The other key mandates of NCDM include the implementing prevention and mitigation strategies to reduce the impact of disasters on life, livelihoods and infrastructure, issuing and recommending guidelines and policies for legislative ad budgetary support for emergency and disaster management. As a coordinating and policy recommending body, NDCM’s goal is to build an effective system for disaster prevention, effective disaster response and rapid disaster recovery.

Roles and Responsibilities:

Manage data of disaster risk and develop report on the disaster situation;

Proposal on reserves of resources for Disaster intervention in Emergency Response;

Capacity Building and human resource development on disaster management;

Coordination in implementation of disaster management policies;

Exchange and sharing information; and

Coordinate and mobilize resources for disaster response.

- The NCDM is headed by the Prime Minister as president with membership comprising almost all ministers, as well as representatives from other government offices. A Secretariat coordinates all activities and serves as the point of contact for disaster management efforts and information.

4. Other methodological considerations

The NCDM has been mandated to collaborate with line ministries and local authorities (provincial, district, commune and village levels) in collecting and disseminating of all data relating to disaster hazards.

Data provider at national level is appointed Sendai Framework Focal Points. In most countries disaster data are collected by line ministries and national disaster loss databases are established and managed by special purpose agencies including national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies. The Sendai Framework Focal Points in each country are responsible of data reporting through the Sendai Framework Monitoring System.

4.a. Rationale

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. Among the global targets, “Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015” and “Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015” will contribute to sustainable development and strengthen economic, social, health and environmental resilience. The economic, environmental and social perspectives would include poverty eradication, urban resilience, and climate change adaptation.

The open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG) established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) has developed a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which was endorsed by the UNGA (OIEWG report A/71/644). The relevant global indicators for the Sendai Framework will be used to report for this indicator.

Disaster loss data is greatly influenced by large-scale catastrophic events, which represent important outliers. UNISDR recommends countries report the data by event, so that complementary analysis can be undertaken to obtain trends and patterns in which such catastrophic events (that can represent outliers) can be included or excluded.

4.b. Comment and limitations

The Sendai Framework Monitoring System has been developed to measure the progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework by UNGA endorsed indicators.

Proxy, alternative and additional indicators:

In most cases international data sources only record events that surpass some threshold of impact and use secondary data sources which usually have non uniform or even inconsistent methodologies, producing heterogeneous datasets.

4.c. Method of computation

The indicators is calculated as the formular below*:

$$X_{\square} = \frac{(A_2 + A_3 + B_1)}{Total\ Population} \times 100{,}000$$

Where:

A_2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters;

A_3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters; and

B_1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters.

* Detailed methodologies can be found in the Technical Guidance (see below the Reference section):

https://www.preventionweb.net/files/54970_collectionoftechnicalguidancenoteso.pdf

5. Data availability and disaggregation

Data availability by sex, age, types of damage/loss, by geographic location: urban/rural, and by provinces.

7. References and Documentation

Cambodia Damage and Loss Information System (CamDi):
http://camdi.ncdm.gov.kh/DesInventar/profiletab.jsp