

# Post-2015 Development Framework - proposals from MLIT -

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# Goals, targets and indicators of MDGs

Goals	Targets	Indicators
<b>1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	1A. Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25/day	Proportion of population living below \$1.25/day etc.
	1B. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	- GDP growth per employed person - employment rate etc.
2. Achieve universal primary education		
3. Promote gender equality and empower women		
4. Reduce child mortality		
5. Improve maternal health		
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
<b>7. Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	7A. Integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	- Proportion of land area covered by forest - CO2 emissions (total, per capita, and per \$1 GDP) etc.
	7C. Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Proportion of population using improved drinking water source improved sanitation facility
8. Global partnership for development		

Clear & measurable

Only one target for Water



## **Goal 1: End poverty**



Goal 2: Empower girls and women and achieve gender equality



Goal 3: Provide quality education and lifelong learning



Goal 4: Ensure healthy lives



Goal 5: Ensure food security and good nutrition



## **Goal 6: Achieve universal access to water and sanitation**



Goal 7: Secure sustainable energy



Goal 8: Create jobs, sustainable livelihood, and equitable growth



Goal 9: Manage natural resource assets sustainable



Goal 10: Ensure good governance and effective institutions



Goal 11: Ensure stable and peaceful societies



Goal 12: Create a global enabling environment and catalyze long-term finance

- Target 1d "Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by x%"
- 6a. Provide universal access to safe

drinking water at home, and in schools, health centers, and refugee camps

- 6b. End open defecation and ensure universal access to sanitation at school and work, and increase access to sanitation at home by x%

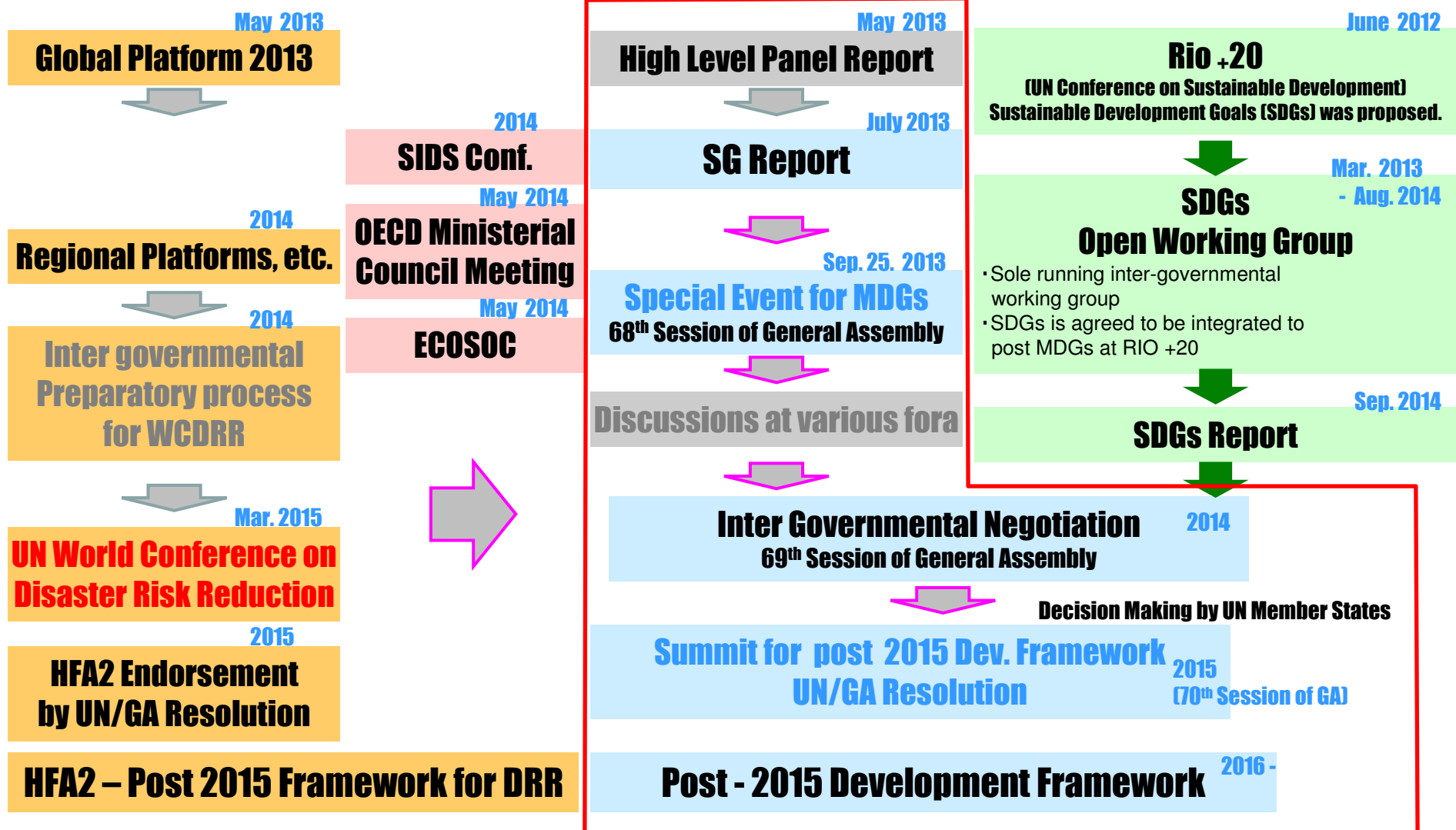
- 6c. Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with supply and increase water efficiency in agriculture by x%, industry by y% and urban areas by z%

- 6d. Recycle or treat all municipal and industrial wastewater prior to

discharge

- ✓ Target on disaster risk reduction
- ✓ Independent water & sanitation goal
- ✓ Target on wastewater treatment

## Road to Post-2015 MDGs



## Proposed Target by the High-Level Panel

Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by x%

Inclusion of a target on disaster risk reduction is a big step forward.

But...

- ◆ Protecting assets and jobs/livelihoods by investing into disaster prevention is inevitable for eradicating poverty.
- ◆ Target on disaster risk reduction should not only aim to reduce deaths but also economic damages and losses.

## Weakness of the proposed

- target indicator value depends on the magnitude or frequency of disasters occurring in the target period, and comparing numbers from different periods may provide misleading results.
- ◆ It is not necessarily an appropriate indicator to measure the progress resulting from the efforts and measures implemented.

 **Need an appropriate indicator that can measure “progress”**

## Proposed Target on Disaster Risk Reduction

Reduce deaths and economic damages from natural disasters by half

## Proposed Indicator on Disaster Risk Reduction

% reduction in death and economic damages

-Indicate how much damage has been reduced by disaster management measures

$$\text{proposed indicator} = \frac{\text{Actual damage caused by natural disasters}}{\text{Estimated damage if no measures are implemented}}$$

*damage: deaths or economic damages/losses*

## Advantages of the above indicator

- ◆ Using actual figures of deaths/damages gives a sense of reality as compared to other MDGs indicators.
- ◆ By indicating in % reduction rather than absolute value, it can represent the effectiveness of disaster prevention investment regardless of the magnitude of disasters the world will experience in the next 15 years.
- ◆ Estimated damage with no measures in place can be calculated relatively easily using a model calibrated based on the actual disasters.