28 Direct agricultural loss attributed to hydro-meteorological disasters

Indicator type Core indicator

Published

Versioning			
First publication	Latest updat	e 8/27/2021	
Area and sub-area			
Area and sub-area	Impacts Agriculture	e, forestry and fishery	
Presentation			
Tier	2		
Indicator definition and description	Direct agriculture loss in monetary units, including the crops, livestock, fisheries, apiculture, aquaculture and forest sectors as well as associated facilities and infrastructure.		
Unit of measure	National currency and USD		
Coverage	All agricultural assets and production: Stored inputs, stored production, crops, forestry, livestock, aquaculture		
Spatial aggregation	National territory		
Reference period	Calendar year		
Update frequency	Annual		
Base period	2015		
Disaggregation (ope	rational indicators)		
Disaggregation (op	erational indicators)	Comments	
Spatial			
Temporal (by month, by season)			
Product		by type of agricultural product lost	
Type of hazard		in case of large disasters: by individual hazardous event	

Other related -indicators (e.g.contextual, proxy, other core indicators)

ID	Subindicator	Туре
16	Mean temperature anomaly (compared to climate normal 1961 - 1990)	Core indicator
17	Percentage of land area suffering from unusually wet or dry conditions (Standard Precipitation Index)	Core indicator
23	Occurrence of extremes of temperatures and precipitation	Core indicator
24	Direct economic loss attributed to hydro-meteorological disasters in relation to GDP	Core indicator

Relevance

Policy context and rationale

Disaster-risk reduction and climate change: Most of agricultural damage (98.5%) is associated with weather-related hazards. Three disaster types, namely flood, drought and forest fire, represent 82% of the damage with a total of more than 209 million hectares affected. The importance of agricultural loss due to disasters is undeniable, especially when looking at accumulated impact of small-scale but frequent events.

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	SDG 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 This is a sub-indicator of SDG indicator 1.5.2 and Sendai Framework Indicator C-2 This indicator is conceptually identical with SDG indicator 11.5.2, but it measures only the impacts caused by hydro-meteorological hazards ((hydrological, meteorological and climatological hazards according to IRDR peril classification).
Related SDG indicator (SDG I.)	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
Relation w SDG-I.	A disaggregation of the SDG indicator
Related Sendai Framework I.	C-2 - Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters.

Policy references

Document title	Link
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), 2015)	https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai- framework/what-sendai-framework
Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/tran

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Development (General Assembly of the United Nations, 2015)	sformingourworld

Methodology	
Methodology for indicator calculation	Agriculture is understood to include the crops, livestock, fisheries, apiculture, aquaculture and forest sectors as well as associated facilities and infrastructure. Direct economic loss : the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage.
	In order to capture the direct impact of disasters on agriculture, it is important to take into account both: - Losses, that is, changes in economic flows arising directly from the disaster (i.e. reduction in output in crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry); and - The replacement and/or recovery costs of totally or partially destroyed physical assets and stocks (stored inputs and production) in the disaster-affected area.
	For more details, see Technical Guidance for Sendai Framework Indicators. NOTE: The CC-related indicator only refers to HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL disasters, that is disasters caused by hydro-meteorological hazards (hydrological, meteorological and climatological hazards according to IRDR peril classification).

Methodology references

	Document title	Link
Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), 2017)		https://www.unisdr.org/files/54970_techguidancefdigi talhr.pdf
Classification syst.	IRDR peril classification	

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Data sources			
Main source	Official statistics: other than accounts		
Explanation	Agriculture statistics, Disaster Risk Management Agencies		
SEEA Accounts that can serve as data sources			
SEEA Account		Comments	
Monetary asset accounts for timber resources			
Monetary asset accounts for aquatic resources			
JN-FDES 4.1.2: Impact of natural extreme events and disasters			
International databases containing this indicator			
Sendai Framework Monitor		https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org/	

Comments

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