

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere;

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

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;

Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels;

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

[Indicator 1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#)

Institutional information

Organization(s):

United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

NA

[a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.

Rationale:

The indicator will build bridge between the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for DRR. Increasing number of national governments that adopt and implement national and local DRR strategies, which the Sendai Framework calls for, will contribute to sustainable development from economic, environmental and social perspectives.

Comments and limitations:

The HFA Monitor started in 2007 and over time, the number of countries reporting to UNISDR increased from 60 in 2007 to 140+ countries now undertaking voluntary self-assessment of progress in implementing the HFA. During the four reporting cycles to 2015 the HFA Monitor has generated the world's largest repository of information on national DRR policy inter alia. Its successor, provisionally named the Sendai Monitor, is under development and will be informed by the recommendations of the OEIWG. A baseline as of 2015 is expected to be created in 2016-2017 that will facilitate reporting on progress in achieving the relevant targets of both the Sendai Framework and the SDGs.

Members of both the OEIWG and the IAEG-SDGs have addressed that indicators that simply count the number of countries are not recommended, instead that, indicators to measure progress over time have been promoted. Further to the deliberations of the OEIWG as well as the IAEG, UNISDR has proposed computation methodologies that allow the monitoring of improvement in national and local DRR strategies over time. These methodologies range from a simple quantitative assessment of the number of these strategies to a qualitative measure of alignment with the Sendai Framework, as well as population coverage for local strategies.

Methodology

Computation Method:

Note: Computation methodology for several indicators is very comprehensive, very long (about 180 pages) and probably out of the scope of this Metadata. UNISDR prefers to refer to the outcome of the Open Ended Intergovernmental Working Group, which provides a full detailed methodology for each indicator and sub-indicator.

The latest version of these methodologies can be obtained at:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf>

A short summary:

Summation of data from National Progress Reports of the Sendai Monitor

Disaggregation:

By country

By city (applying sub-national administrative units)

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

In the Sendai Monitor, which will be undertaken as a voluntary self-assessment like the HFA Monitor, missing values and 0 or null will be considered equivalent.

- [At regional and global levels](#)

NA

Regional aggregates:

See under Computation Method.

It will be calculated, at the discretion of the OEIWG, as either a linear average of the index described in 3.3, or as a weighted average of the index times the population of the country, divided by global population.

Sources of discrepancies:

There is no global database collecting DRR policy information besides the HFA Monitor and the succeeding Sendai Monitor

Data Sources

Description:

National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor, reported to UNISDR

Collection process:

The official counterpart(s) at the country level will provide National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor.

Data Availability

Description:

Around 100 countries

The HFA Monitor started in 2007 and over time, the number of countries reporting to UNISDR increased from 60 in 2007 to 140+ countries now undertaking voluntary self-assessment of progress in implementing the HFA. Given the requirements for disaster risk reduction strategies enshrined in reporting on the SDGs and the targets of the Sendai Framework, it is expected that by 2020, all member states will report their DRR strategies according to the recommendations and guidelines by the OEIWG.

Time series:

2013 and 2015: HFA monitor

Calendar

Data collection:

2017-2018

Data release:

Initial datasets in 2017, a first fairly complete dataset by 2019

Data providers

Name:

The coordinating lead institution chairing the National DRR platform which is comprised of special purpose agencies including national disaster agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies.

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Data compilers

UNISDR

References

URL:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf>

References:

The Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology relating to Disaster Risk Reduction (OEIWG) was given the responsibility by the UNGA for the development of a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, against the seven global targets. The work of the OEIWG shall be completed by December 2016 and its report submitted to the General Assembly for consideration. The IAEG-SDGs and the UN Statistical Commission formally recognizes the role of the OEIWG, and has deferred the responsibility for the further refinement and development of the methodology for disaster-related SDGs indicators to this working group.

<http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/open-ended-working-group/>

The latest version of documents are located at:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/open-ended-working-group/sessional-intersessional-documents>

Related indicators

1.5; 11.5; 11.b; 13.1; 2.4; 3.6; 3.9; 3.d; 4.a; 6.6; 9.1; 9.a; 11.1; 11.3; 11.c; 13.2; 13.3; 13.a; 13.b; 14.2; 15.1; 15.2; 15.3; 15.9.