Sendai Framework Monitor Global Targets and Indicators E-G









Strategies

Target E

Target E – National and local strategies

Target E : Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020

E-1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

E-2 Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.

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International Cooperation & Investments

Target F

Target F – International cooperation and investments

Target F: Substantially enhance **international cooperation to developing countries** through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030."

- Highlight the role of international cooperation in accelerating the implementation of the Sendai Framework.
- 8 indicators which measure progress in:
 - Financing (ODA)
 - Technology transfer
 - Capacity development

Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for nationalF-1actions in disaster risk reduction.

Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national actions in disaster risk reduction
F-2 provided by multilateral agencies.

Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national actions in disaster risk reduction
F-3 provided bilaterally.

Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of technology F-4 related to disaster risk reduction.

Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for developing countries.

- F-6 Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for building capacity in disaster risk reduction.
- F-7 Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for building capacity in disaster risk reduction in developing countries.
- F-8 Number of developing countries supported by international, regional and bilateral initiatives to strengthen their statistical capacity related to disaster risk reduction.

2 types of indicators

- Financial flows
- Number of programmes

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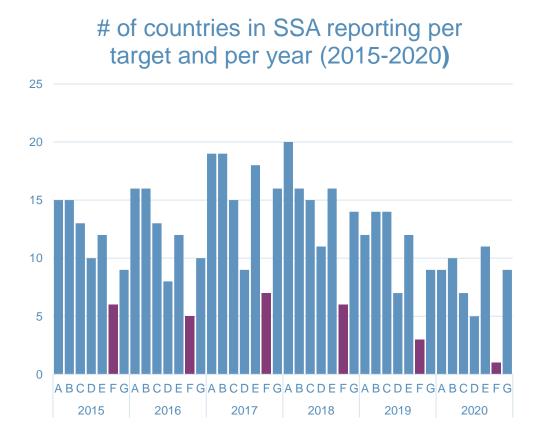
Disaggregation option

- Donor/Recipient
- Type of finance
- Type of support
- Sector

Overview reporting on Target F

Key messages

- Target F is the target least reported on
- Financial and technical support to DRR is increasing according to the reports made over several years. More information is needed to understand why.





Early Warning System

Target G

Target G – Early warning systems

Target G: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030."

Why ?

The capacity to issue early warnings is critical to DRR, because advance notification can **allow to significantly reduce and even prevent impacts on human lives**, **particularly losses in lives, livelihoods, economic assets** and damage to critical infrastructures.



Indicators

G-6

G-1 (compound G2- Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems. G5)

- Monitoring & Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting G-2 Forecasting systems. **Dissemination &** Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information Communication G-3 through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms. **Preparedness &** Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings. G-4 Responses Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and Understanding risk G-5 relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels. Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected
 - through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning.

Indicators rely on self-assessment methods and quantitative data

Target G - How do we measure progress?

How do we measure it?

6 global indicators which measure progress regarding availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information.

The 4 elements of a people-centered EWS promoted by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Warning dissemination and communication Preparedness and response capabilities Are organizational and decision-making processes in place and operational ? Are disaster preparedness measures, including reponse plans, developed and operational ? Are communication and systems and equipment in place and operational ? Are public awareness and education campaigns conduced ? Are public awareness and response tested and evaluated ? Are public awareness and response tested and evaluated ?	Disaster risk knowledge Are key hazards and related threats identified ? Are exposure, vulnerabilities, capacities and risks assessed ? Are roles and responsabilities of stakeholders identified ? Is risk information consolidated ?	Detection, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards and possible consequences Are there monitoring systems in place ? Are there forecasting and warning services in place ? Are there institutional mechanisms in place ?
Are impact-based early warnings communicated enectively	Are organizational and decision-making processes in place and operational ? Are communication and systems and equipment in place and	Are disaster preparedness measures, including reponse plans, developed and operational ? Are public awareness and education campaigns conduced ?

Thank you for your attention



