



Metadata on SDGs Indicator 11.b.2

Indicator category: Tier III

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

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*

Indicator 11.b.2: *Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.*

LAST REVIEWED: MARCH 2018

1. Definition and method of computation

An open-ended intergovernmental expert-working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG) established by the UN General Assembly (A/RES/69/284) has developed a set of 38 indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which concluded its work in November 2016. The indicators reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction.

Terminology discussed and finalized in the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group for Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.



Controlling flood water using Gabions © gabions.co.nz.

1.1 Computation Method:

A very comprehensive computation methodology for several indicators exists, which is 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>

Short summary of computation method: Summation of data from National Progress Reports of the Sendai Monitor

The DRR strategies need to be based on risk information and assessments.

1.2 Regional aggregates:

Regional aggregates will be calculated, at the discretion of the OEIWG, as a linear average of the index either described under Computation Method, or as a weighted average of the index times the population of the country, divided by global population. Refer to Computation Method links above for detailed information.

2. Rationale and interpretation

The indicator will build a bridge between the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (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.

3. Sources and data collection

The main source of data will be the National Progress Reports of the Sendai Monitor, which are submitted by countries to UNISDR periodically.

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

4. Disaggregation

- By country
- By city (applying sub-national administrative units)

4.1 Treatment of missing values:

- At country level: In the Sendai Monitor, which will be undertaken as a voluntary self-assessment like the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) Monitor, missing values and zero or null will be considered equivalent.
- At regional and global levels: NA

4.2 Sources of discrepancies:

There is no global database collecting DRR policy information besides the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) Monitor and the succeeding Sendai Monitor.

5. Comments and limitations:

Reporting through the HFA Monitor and the succeeding Sendai Monitor is voluntary, and countries contribute to a global database collecting DRR policy information. The number of countries reporting to UNISDR through the HFA Monitor increased from 60 in 2007 when reporting started to more than 140 countries today. 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 identified that indicators that simply count the number of countries are not recommended. Instead, they have identified that indicators that measure progress over time should be promoted. Further to the deliberations of the OEIWG and the IAEG, UNISDR has proposed computation methodologies that allow for 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 of local strategies.

6. Current data availability

Description: Data is available 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 today 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

Data collection: 2017-2018

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

7. Responsible entities

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.

8. Sources of discrepancies

There is no global database collecting DRR policy information besides the HFA Monitor and the succeeding Sendai Monitor so no discrepancies are expected in the short term.

9. 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 was completed in December 2016 and its report submitted to the General Assembly.

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.

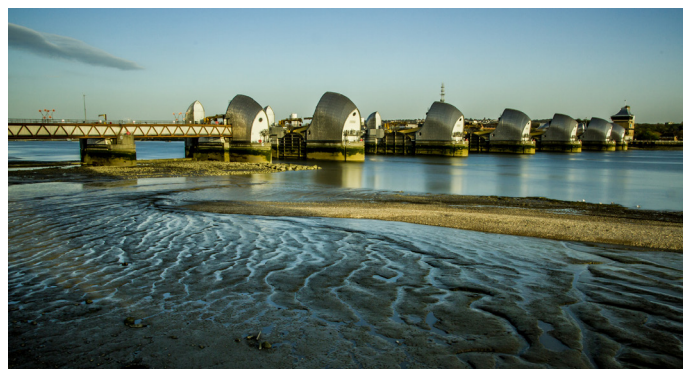
<http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/open-ended-working-group/>

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

The latest version of documents is located at: <http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/open-ended-working-group/sessional-intersessionaldocuments>

Related indicators

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



Thames flood barriers.



Dike reopens floodplain of the Rhine River © Joris van Gennip / The GroundTruth Project.



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