# ANNEX I - UNISDR 2017 Annual Report
## PROGRESS AGAINST OUTPUT INDICATORS*

*Means of Verification available in On-line version on UNISDR website*

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Strengthen global monitoring, analysis and coordination of Sendai Framework implementation | | | | |
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| **LEVEL** | **OUTPUT INDICATOR** | **BASELINE (as of end of 2015)** | **TARGET 2016-2017** | **ACTUAL PROGRESS** |
| **Result 1.1** Global Progress of the Sendai Framework and related SDG targets assessed. | **Indicator 1.1:** Member States, international / regional organizations and stakeholders undertake biennial self-assessment and reporting, and receive analysis of the cycle of review in achieving Sendai Framework and related SDGs targets. | • Countries undertook self-assessment of progress implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA) using the HFA indicators. Reviews of the progress and challenges developed and presented in successive editions of the Global Assessment Report and at the Third World Conference on the Disaster Risk Reduction 2015, and provided the basis for the development of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. | • Member States agree on the indicators for measuring the seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework and identify the need to establish their baselines for comparing their future progress. | **2016** • Member States agreed on the indicators for measuring the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework. The readiness review of the countries to report back against these indicators was in progress and expected to finish before the 2017 Global Platform. A prototype of the Sendai Framework Monitor was under development and expected to be shared with Member States at the 2017 Global Platform for testing and consultation. The first reporting cycle for the Sendai Monitor was expected to be launched in 2018. <br><br>**2017** • 89 countries completed a readiness review during 2017 (87 were reported during the 2017 Global Platform). • A prototype of the Sendai Framework Monitor was presented at the 2017 Global Platform and officially launched in Q1 2018. • The first reporting cycle began in Q1 2018. |
| **Deliverable 1.1.1:** Sendai Framework Monitor developed for global, national and local level monitoring and reporting progress in the achievement of Global and nationally/regionally-determined Targets. | **Indicator 1.1.1a:** The Sendai Framework Monitor is available to all countries for national and local reporting against global and regional targets using the OIEWG outcomes. | • The HFA Monitor was functional at the national level throughout the four cycles and at the regional level for two cycles, during 2007-2015. | • Sendai Framework Monitor available for national reporting on progress in achieving the Global Targets. | **2016** • Development of Sendai Framework Monitor was in progress and indicators agreed by the OIEWG. • A prototype of the Sendai Framework Monitor for measurement of the global targets of the Sendai Framework was under development and was planned to be online for consultation at the 2017 Global Platform. <br><br>**2017** • The prototype of the Sendai Framework Monitor was presented at the 2017 Global Platform and was well received. A summary of the findings of the data readiness review was also launched at the 2017 Global Platform. By the end of 2017, 3 iterations of system development had been completed and the system was available for national reporting on progress in achieving the Global Targets in Q1 2018. • *Please see note under Challenges in Meeting Deliverables.* |
| | | | • Development of official reporting mechanisms on Global Sendai Framework and SDGs Targets via national statistical offices. | **2016** • Development of reporting mechanism were initiated. <br><br>**2017** • UNISDR continued development of official reporting mechanisms on Global Sendai Framework and SDG targets initially via advocacy, communications and joint work with designated focal points and their engagement with national statistics offices. Beginning with an international workshop in December 2017, Sendai Framework focal points and their counterparts were invited to attend events in order to generate synergies for continued collaboration. These events have continued into 2018 and include several regional workshops (Arab States, Asia, Asia Pacific, Central Asia). UNISDR has also sought close coordination with national statistics offices through participation and contribution to the IAEG-SDG process. |
| | | | • Sendai Framework Monitor available for local reporting on progress in achieving Sendai Framework. | **2016** • Local-Urban Indicators were pilot tested. <br><br>**2017** • The Sendai Framework Monitor was launched in Q1 2018. Local monitoring will be available in the second phase of development, after rollout of the global indicators. The Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities tool was aligned to the Sendai Framework and is now available to local governments to conduct self-assessments. Over 200 local governments are currently using this tool. • Data from 54 countries was gathered between the main Sendai Framework Monitor and its subsystem for loss data collection. This number will continue to increase through strong advocacy and implementation of UNISDR's communication strategy on Sendai Framework Monitoring, as well as through one-on-one support to Member States. |

| Deliverable | Indicator | Baseline | Milestone | Progress |
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| | | | • Technical work of the international statistical community to align conceptual frameworks, standards and classifications for disaster-related statistics initiated. | **2016**<br>• UNISDR worked closely with the national statistics offices of a number of Member States as well as the statistical divisions of UN DESA, UNECE and UNESCAP to provide technical guidance in support of the OIEWG negotiations. As called upon by the GA in adoption of the OIEWG report, UNISDR planned to continue to undertake further technical work with the international statistical community in 2017 to provide technical guidance and support the development of minimum standards and metadata for disaster-related data.<br><br>**2017**<br>• In Q2 2017 UNISDR circulated to Member States and technical partners a collection of technical notes on indicators for comment and feedback. These were also discussed in dedicated technical meetings during the 2017 Global Platform. The comments and feedback were integrated and further discussed in workshops organized by the statistics offices of UNECE and UNESCAP.<br>• The Technical Guidance Notes were published in English in December 2017 (except target (g))and translated to all official UN languages . The Notes can be accessed at: https://www.preventionweb.net/files/54970_techguidancefdigitalhr.pdf. |
| | | | • The development of disaster-related statistics integrated into the programme of work in implementing the global monitoring framework of the SDGs. | **2016**<br>• Preparation for the development of disaster-related statistics integrated into the programme of work in implementing the global monitoring framework of the SDGs initiated.<br><br>**2017**<br>• At its 48th Session in March 2017, the UN Statistical Commission endorsed the proposal of the IAEG-SDGs for the global indicator framework for the SDGs, which includes the recommendations of the OIEWG (in relation to goals 1, 11 and 13).<br>• During the UN World Data Forum in early 2017, the National Statistics Offices called for a Global Partnership for Disaster-Related Statistics. The Global Partnership was presented and discussed by statistics workshops organized by UNECE and ESCAP and UNISDR is currently collaborating with UNESCAP on development of a Disaster Related Statistics Framework. |
| **Deliverable 1.1.2:** Sendai Framework implementation monitored biennially. | **Indicator 1.1.2a:** Number of countries and regional organizations that submitted self-assessment reports, at least once by 2019. | • 158 countries self-reported at least once against the Hyogo Framework Action 2005-2015 in one or more of the three reporting cycles from 2007 to 2015. However maximum number of countries reporting in a single reporting cycle remains 130 in 2011-2013. | • Pilot testing of national, regional and local Sendai Monitor by the end of 2017. | **2016**<br>• Initial pilot testing of local/urban indicators began in 9 cities in 2016.<br><br>**2017**<br>• The Sendai Framework Monitor was officially launched in Q1 2018 and formal pilot testing will begin after the release of the second phase of the Sendai Monitor Framework, due May 2018.<br>• *Please see note under Challenges in Meeting Deliverables (1.1.1a)* |
| | | | • A review of countries' readiness to collect the data required to monitor the seven targets of Sendai Framework completed. | **2016**<br>• A review of countries' readiness to collect the data required to monitor the seven targets of Sendai Framework was in progress.<br><br>**2017**<br>A total of 89 countries completed or participated in a readiness review by the end of 2017 including:<br>• 18 countries from the Americas<br>• 6 countries from the Pacific<br>• 18 countries from Asia<br>• 26 countries from Europe<br>• 9 from Africa<br>• 12 from Arab States. |
| | **Indicator 1.1.2b:** Percentage of registered stakeholder voluntary commitments on Sendai implementation reported against through the Sendai Monitoring System by 2019. | • 460 voluntary commitments were made that the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk reduction in 2015. | • Development and testing of the functionality within the Sendai Framework Monitoring system to track stakeholder commitments. | This deliverable was delayed due to the delay in the launch of the Sendai Framework Monitor.<br><br>**2016**<br>• A review of options for tracking voluntary commitments was initiated.<br><br>**2017**<br> During 2017 a proposal for an initiative on Voluntary Commitments was prepared and presented to Management. The Sendai Framework Monitor was launched in Q1 2018 and the design and specifications of the functionality related to voluntary commitments will begin in Q1 2018. |

| LEVEL | OUTPUT INDICATOR | BASELINE (as of end of 2015) | TARGET 2016-2017 | ACTUAL PROGRESS |
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| **Result 1.2** Global risk data, analysis and policy advice generated. | **Indicator 1.2:** Member States, international / regional organizations and stakeholders at different levels take policy decisions on Sendai implementation based on risk data, analysis and advice provided by UNISDR. | • According to Global Assessment Report (GAR) Evaluation in early 2016, GAR 2015 provided the DRR community with a wealth of data, case studies and high-quality analysis. The information has been used by national governments to inform planning and implementation, to bring about tangible changes to institutions and practices. | • At least 25% of the countries, international / regional organizations and stakeholders taking policy decisions on Sendai implementation acknowledge and act on advice provided by UNISDR. | **2016** • There was an overall increase of 25% in references to Global Assessment Report in 2016. According to the search on Google Scholar, the citation to the report had increased to 463 in 2016, as compared to 370 scholarly journals and articles in 2015. <br><br>**2017** • As anticipated given the time elapsed since publication, there was a slight decrease in the number of references to the GAR in 2017 as compared to 2016. • The next edition, GAR19, will be published in May 2019. |
| **Deliverable 1.2.1:** Further development of Global Risk Assessment. | **Indicator 1.2.1a:** Improved and updated probabilistic risk model. | • A probabilistic risk model was completed for seven natural hazards (earthquake, riverine flood, tropical cyclone, tsunami, wind and storm surge and volcano hazard). | • Improved and updated global risk assessment through including drought risk analysis. | **2016** • Proof of concept for an improved and updated probablistic risk model was under development. <br><br>**2017** • While initiating efforts to incorporate drought into the global probabilistic disaster risk model, UNISDR identified the need to evaluate its role in making the risk model compliant with the Sendai Framework's expanded scope of other new hazards as well( e.g. man-made, environmental, technological and biological). The technical and financial implications to UNISDR are considerable. • In February 2017 an expert scoping meeting on drought risk modeling was held in Boulder, USA supported by UNISDR. The results of the meeting will feed into development of a broader approach to global risk assessment, which includes the increased scope of risks and hazards to be addressed under the Sendai Framework. • In Q4 2017 UNISDR convened a meeting of organizations and 110 experts working on global probabilistic risk models to identify existing gaps and define UNISDR's and partners' roles in further developing the model. As recommended by the meeting, UNISDR initiated the development of a Global Risk Assessment Framework (GRAF). This work will continue in 2018. <br><br>• *Please see note under Challenges in Meeting Deliverables.* |
|  | **Indicator 1.2.1b:** Number of countries supported in updating risk profiles based on the new global probabilistic risk model. | • 193 risk profiles developed under Hyogo Framework for Action. | • 100 risk profiles developed. | **2016** A Task Team was established to look at the existing risk profiles and improve them so that they are: • Better aligned with the provisions of the Sendai Framework and SDGs • Include more up to date information • Incorporate disaster risk information from GAR Risk Atlas • Allow for future incorporation of information on global targets and indicators • Flexible enough to adjust disaster risk information at global and regional levels. <br><br>**2017** • The GAR Risk Atlas, published in May 2017, includes updated risk profiles for all countries applying socio-economic aggravating risk factors to gauge risk implications on sustainable development and new risk metrics, including annual average mortality and earthquake mortality. • A guideline was also developed to assist countries in designing the process to undertake a national risk assessment (Words into Action) and was produced in collaboration with over 100 external partners. It is available to the general public via PreventionWeb and is an important resource document for national risk assessment. <br><br>• *Please see note under Challenges in Meeting Deliverables.* |

| LEVEL | OUTPUT INDICATOR | BASELINE (as of end of 2015) | TARGET 2016-2017 | ACTUAL PROGRESS |
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| **Deliverable 1.2.2:** Analysis of risk trends and patterns, progress and challenges in disaster risk reduction. | **Indicator 1.2.2a:** Enhanced and diversified sources, contributions and input papers for the development of Global Assessment Report and associated knowledge products. | • Global Assessment Report 2015 developed based on: <br><br>• 52 Contributing Organizations <br><br>• 10 background papers <br><br>• 86 input papers from various sources <br><br>• 7 working papers on public investment Planning and Financing Strategy for disaster risk reduction. | • Risk Atlas titled "World at Risk" developed based on the findings from the Global Assessment Report (2015). | **2016** <br>• A Global Risk Atlas was developed based on the findings from the Global Assessment Report (2015), and was planned for launch at a plenary session of the 2017 Global Platform. <br><br>**2017** <br>• The Global Assessment Report Risk Atlas (GAR Atlas) was released at the 2017 Global Platform and builds on a multi-year effort by a consortium of leading scientific institutions coordinated by UNISDR. It provides a global vision of where and how disaster risk can undermine development. It estimates the probability of future disaster losses for five major hazards – earthquakes, tsunamis, river flooding, and tropical cyclones, plus winds and storm surge – for every country and territory in the world. The GAR Atlas was launched in online version, an application, and a limited edition print format that contains augmented reality icons that link it to its companion application, GAR for Tangible Earth. |
| **Deliverable 1.2.3:** Improved leveraging and application of risk knowledge through development of policy guidance and standards. | **Indicator 1.2.3a:** Increase in number of disaster risk reduction publications making reference to Global Risk Assessment. | • Global Assessment Report 2015 referenced in 370 publications in 2015, as identified by the GAR Evaluation Study in the beginning of 2016. The results were identified through Google Scholar search. | • 15% increase in the number of references to Global Assessment Report 2015. | **2016** <br>• There was a 25% increase in references to Global Assessment Report 2015 compared to baseline. <br><br>**2017** <br>There were numerous examples of DRR publications making reference to the Global Risk Assessment Report including: <br>• Haiti DRR country document <br>• Antigua and Barbuda DRR country document <br>• South American Regional DRR Strategy <br>• Outcome documents for AMCDRR 2016, and background documents for AMCDRR 2018 <br>• Report publication of the Disaster Reduction Alliance (DRA) Forum 2017 entitled "Increasing Risk Brought about by Climate Change - To be prepared for water disasters that are increasing in frequency and intensity -" in Kobe organized by DRI <br>• Atlas of the Human Planet (European Commission) publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC106292/atlas2017_online.pdf. <br><br>• Overall, however, there was a slight decrease in the number of references to the Global Assessment Report 2015 as compared to 2016, which is expected given the amount of time which has elapsed since publication. |
| | **Indicator 1.2.3b:** Increase in the application of Global Risk Assessment Report analysis in UNISDR policy and normative guidance. | • Three UNISDR programmes were influenced by the Global Assessment Reports published between 2011 to 2015: <br><br>• EC-DEVCO project on disaster loss databases. <br>• ARISE programme <br>• Substantive contributions towards the development of Sendai Framework. | • At least 70% of the UNISDR programmes, policy and normative guidance related to reducing risks of the disasters are influenced by the findings from Global Assessment Report 2015. | During the biennium, more than 70% of UNISDR programmes, policy and normative guidance related to reducing risks of disasters were influenced by the findings from Global Assessment Report 2015. These included: <br><br>**2016** <br>• The long-term UNISDR Strategic Framework for 2016-2019 and the Work Programme 2016-2019. <br>• The statistics and guidance provided by UNISDR and utilized by Member States during the OIEWG negotiations. <br><br>**2017** <br>• The updated UNISDR 2018-2019 Results Framework. <br>• The updated 2018-2019 UNISDR Work Plan. <br>• National DRR plans developed in Argentina and Honduras and plans underway in Guatemala and Paraguay. <br>• Asia Pacific Programme Document of the Global Programme on Women, currently under preparation with UN Women and IFRC. <br>• Regional Strategy and Action Plan finalized and adopted by Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Environment. <br>• National Strategy for Tunisia. <br>• National Strategies for Jordan, Mauritania and Egypt in process. <br>• The development of the modules city-to-city peer review tool, Rescult, as well as many presentations and speeches held by staff in the Regional Office of Europe. <br>• Results Frameworks of the local implementation of the Sendai Framework in the CASC. |

| LEVEL | OUTPUT INDICATOR | BASELINE (as of end of 2015) | TARGET 2016-2017 | ACTUAL PROGRESS |
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| **Result 1.3** Global coordination and review mechanisms convened. | **Indicator 1.3:** Countries, international / regional organizations and stakeholder groups undertake regular multi-stakeholder consultations on status of Sendai Framework implementation. | • Status review on the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015. | • A review of countries' readiness to collect the data required to monitor the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework. | **2016**<br>• A plenary session on "countries' readiness to monitor the seven global targets of Sendai Framework" was planned for the 2017 Global Platform. In preparation, a questionnaire was designed for countries to complete which would then form the basis to create detailed national progress reports for all participating countries.<br><br>**2017**<br> • The plenary session of the 2017 Global Platform considered countries' readiness to measure progress against the Sendai Framework's global targets and determined the global status of data for their monitoring and establishment of national baselines. This included countries' ability to comprehensively gather data on economic, social and environmental impact of disasters and assess disaster risk to establish effective national monitoring systems. It also addressed minimum standards for data quality and accessibility. The session further explored national data collection and the Sendai Framework Monitor Prototype, and assessed coherence with monitoring and reporting efforts in support of the SDGs, the Paris Agreement and related UN system-wide deliverables. The 'Global partnership for disaster-related data for sustainable development 2017 - 2025' was also launched at the session.<br>• In preparation for the session, a questionnaire was sent to countries to complete and 87 countries responded. Detailed national progress reports were then created for the participating countries and are available online. In addition, the Readiness Review Summary Report was published at the 2017 Global Platform, which also assessed issues of accessibility and usability of data, in collaboration with partners. |
| **Deliverable 1.3.1** Platforms and high-level meetings on disaster risk reduction organized at the global level. | **Indicator 1.3.1a:** Wide range of participants take part in the multi-stakeholder consultations which enables stronger reinforcement of efforts towards Sendai implementation. | • In 2013 Global Platform, national and regional / international organizations agreed on disaster risk reduction priorities for 2014-2015, identified the need for the development of a new framework, built on the Hyogo Framework for Action and introduce the innovations necessary to address the challenges of increasing risk over the next 20 to 30 years. | • Countries and disaster risk reduction stakeholders agreed on the disaster risk reduction priorities for next two years on the implementation for achieving Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework. | **2016**<br>• The Global Platform 2017 was planned for 22-26 May 2017, in Cancun, Mexico. Around 5,000 representatives from governments, inter-governmental organizations and other DRR stakeholders were expected to participate in the event. The 2017 Global Platform would take stock of the progress made in implementing the Sendai Framework and determine priorities for the future.<br><br>**2017**<br>• 5th session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction took place successfully in Cancun, Mexico, from 22 to 26 May, 2017, and resulted in Chair's Summary and the Leaders Communique.<br>• The Leaders' Forum, Ministerial Roundtables, plenary sessions, special sessions, working sessions and special events generated concrete guidance for further action clustered around the Sendai Framework's four priorities for action: Priority 1 - Understanding Risk, Priority 2 - Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, Priority 3 - Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, Priority 4 - Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.<br>• Additional areas of special focus were identified including: the importance of sustainable water management, monitoring implementation of the Sendai Framework, achieving target (e), coherence with sustainable development and climate change agendas, gender-sensitive and inclusive disaster risk reduction and international cooperation initiatives.<br><br>• In November 2017, UNISDR held an internal brainstorming about the possible thematic focus of the 6th session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, which will take place in Geneva, Switzerland from 13 to 17 May, 2019. |
| | | • A new "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030" was developed and endorsed by the countries in the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, in March 2015. | • Follow-up on the disaster risk reduction priorities identified in the Global Platform. | **2016**<br>• Draft plenary and working session concept notes were developed by multi-stakeholder teams and were available by the end of 2016. These informed the final outcome document that identified DRR priorities for the next 2 years.<br><br>**2017**<br> • The Chair's Summary of the 2017 Global Platform was submitted by the Chair to the President of ECOSOC as an input from a DRR perspective to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. UNISDR prepared and issued the GP proceedings in English and provided translations for the other 5 UN languages by year end.<br>• UNISDR also prepared an internal After Action Review of the 2017 Global Platform in order to further improve future Global Platforms.<br>• The activities detailed in 2017 UNISDR Work Plan addressed many of the priorities identified during the 2017 Global Platform.<br>• These activities were further refined in the UNISDR 2018-2019 Results Framework and Work Plan. This includes the addition of a new Deliverable related to gender (one of the special focus areas) and additional activities related to climate change. |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Support to Regional and National Sendai Framework Implementation | | | | |
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| **LEVEL** | **OUTPUT INDICATOR** | **BASELINE (as of end of 2015)** | **TARGET 2016-2017** | **ACTUAL PROGRESS** |
| **Result 2.1:** Regional and national coordination mechanisms are leveraged to monitor and accelerate Sendai Framework implementation. | **Indicator:** Countries, regional organizations and stakeholder groups identify successes, gaps and challenges for Sendai implementation and agree on joint actions, as appropriated to address them. | • Multi-stakeholders consultations held on the development of regional strategies aligned with the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015. • Individual regional positions articulated to inform the deliberations at the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction , held in 2015. | • Each of the five regions develop their respective regional strategy/ road-map /plan for the implementation of the Sendai Framework. • Individual regional positions articulated to inform the deliberations at the 2017 and 2019 Global Platforms. • Governments provided guidance on engagement of National Coordination Bodies. | **2016** • Three regional and two sub-regional disaster risk reduction platforms were organized during 2016. The regional and the-sub-regional platforms were built on a high-level political presence and wide partner support to secure renewed government and partner commitment to accelerate implementation of the Sendai Framework. The regional platforms resulted in stronger commitments for the implementation of Sendai Framework. • The regional and sub-regional platforms resulted in the adoption of 6 strategies, declarations, action plans or road maps. • A Global Platform and additional regional platforms were planned for 2017. **2017** A number of workshops and events aimed at establishing and strengthening regional platforms and national coordination mechanisms took place in all 5 regions in 2017 including: • The Fifth Regional Platform for DRR in the Americas and a Ministerial Meeting (both in Canada) which resulted in a Regional Action Plan and the Montreal Declaration. • The 3rd Arab Preparatory Conference on DRR organized by UNISDR in coordination with the League of Arab States and hosted by  the State of Qatar in Doha. Participants called for developing a strategic work programme with clear priorities in line with the Sendai Framework, including a stronger role for science and technology in the Arab region.  The Doha Declaration to the 5th Global Platform for DRR was agreed on by all participants. • The 2017 European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction Open Forum held in Turkey. Outcomes included the High Level Communique and recommendations of the Europe Region for the 2017 Global Platform. • 2 Sub-regional platforms in Africa during 2017 (EAC and ECCAS). • Two sessions of the ISDR-Asia Partnership (IAP) held in April and December 2017 in Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia) and Bangkok (Thailand) respectively. The April IAP Forum assessed the outcomes of the AMCDRR2016 and developed initial reflections on the AMCDRR2018. The December IAP Forum assessed the status of implementation of the Asia Regional Plan on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework and outlined challenges and recommendations to inform the AMCDRR 2018 outcomes. The AMCDRR 2018 website was launched at this IAP Forum. • A Joint Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Roundtable held in October 2017 in Suva, Fiji. Attended by over 200 participants, the forum reviewed and committed to the implementation of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific. |
| **Deliverable 2.1.1:** Sendai implementation monitored and scaled-up through Regional Platforms and meetings on disaster risk reduction. | **Indicator 2.1.1a:** Number of Regional and Sub-regional Platforms organized with multi-stakeholder approach. | • 5 Regional and 1 Sub-regional platforms organized in each biennial. | • 5 Regional and 2 Sub-regional platforms. | **2016** • 3 regional platforms in Africa, Asia and Europe, and 2 sub-regional platforms in Pacific and Central Asia were organized with a multi-stakeholder approach. •Preparation for 2 additional Regional Platforms were underway and planned for 2017. **2017** A number of regional and sub-regional platforms and forums were held in 2017 including: • The East African Community (EAC) sub-regional platform • IGAD/ICPAC Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum • The IGAD Disaster Risk Management Technical Advisory Committee (DRM-TAC) with National Platform DRR Focal Points from IGAD Member States •  The Africa Working Group on DRR, co-organized by ROA and AUC. • The ECCAS sub regional platform and Ministerial Meeting • Regional Platform and Ministerial Meeting in Montreal, Canada • IAP (ISDR Asia Partnership Meeting) 2017 organized with the Govt of Mongolia • Two sessions of the ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) Forum • Joint Platform for DRM & Climate Change Roundtable in Fiji • The 3rd Arab Preparatory Conference on DRR organized by UNISDR in coordination with the League of Arab States. • The EFDRR Open Forum in Istanbul, Turkey • The second IAP Forum of 2017 in Bangkok. |

| LEVEL | OUTPUT INDICATOR | BASELINE (as of end of 2015) | TARGET 2016-2017 | ACTUAL PROGRESS |
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| **Deliverable 2.1.2:** Regional organizations supported in developing and monitoring regional disaster risk reduction strategies. | **Indicator 2.1.2a:** Number of regional organizations and multi-lateral development banks engaged in the development and/or monitoring of regional disaster risk reduction strategies. | • By December 2015, UNISDR has been working with 7 regional organizations for mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction policies at the regional level. | • 7 regional organizations with policy statements on disaster risk reduction mainstreamed in their strategies and policies. | **2016**<br>• 7 regional organizations  (3 in Africa, 1 in Arab States, and1 each in Americas, Asia Pacific and Europe respectively) developed strategies on DRR.<br>• Mainstreaming of DRR in policies was expected in 2017.<br><br>**2017**<br>Mainstreaming of DRR in policies and strategies was evident in more than 7 regional/sub-regional organizations:<br>• Participating regional intergovernmental organizations delivered statements at the 2017 Global Platform reflecting DRR mainstreaming. These include AUC, EAC, ECCAS and IGAD.<br>•ECOWAS and ECCAS are developing DRR plans at the sub-regional level.<br>• CDEMA from the Caribbean and CEPREDENAC from Central America and the Andean Community have strategies aligned with Sendai.<br>•A regional strategy for DRM in the agriculture sector in LAC was  jointly developed by FAO and UNISDR and approved at Ministerial level by CELAC in December.<br>• Central American Policy for DRR (PCGIR) policy harmonization was approved in the President's Forum in December.<br>• 4 Regional organizations - APEC, SPC, SPREP and ECO were engaged in DRR policy dialogues<br>• The Sendai Framework and UNISDR outcomes were adequately reflected in the ESCAP 5th Committee Session on DRR and the ESCAP Regional Learning Platform.<br><br>• The Arab Strategy on DRR and Action Plan were submitted to the council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment at the League of Arab States.<br>• EU Joint Communication on Resilience (European Commission and External Action Service) was endorsed in June 2017 and references Sendai Framework and DRR.<br>•The European Committee of the Regions adopted an opinion on the EU Action Plan on Sendai Framework<br>• National strategies featured in the EC Eastern Partnership – 20 Deliverables by 2020.<br>• EEA report on Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change adaptation published. |
| **Deliverable 2.1.3:** UN Country Teams, regional UNDG Teams and Regional coordination mechanisms supported to implement the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience. | **Indicator 2.1.3a:** Number of capacity development initiatives undertaken in support of UN Resident Coordinators/UN Country Teams, Regional UNDG Teams / Regional Coordination Mechanisms for the implementation of revised UN Plan of Action. | • Revised UN Plan of Action was adopted in 2016. | • At least one training or knowledge product supported in relation to the implementation of the revised UN Plan of  Action in each region. | **2016**<br>• To strengthen the UN Plan of Action, agreed in 2016, a results based accountability framework (RBAF) was developed.<br>• Trainings were expected to be conducted in the first quarter of 2017.<br><br>**2017**<br>At least one training or knowledge product was supported in relation to the implementation of the revised UN Plan of  Action in each region.  Examples of UNISDR support include:<br>• Provided orientation on Sendai Framework to Indonesia UNCT and Viet Nam UNCT Working Group on DRR & Resilience.<br>• Conducted UN Plan of Action activities in Fiji, the Maldives and Sri Lanka.<br>• Participated in Joint Regional UNDG (ESA and WCA) Annual Meeting and presented the UN Plan of Action.<br>• Liaised with the ESCAP RCM and supported the report to the ESCAP 5th Committee Session on DRR.<br><br>• Provided update on UN Plan of Action for DRR and its implementation in the CASC region at Final DIPECHO IX Knowledge Management workshop held at the CESDRR.<br>• Organized MENA group meeting with UN-OCHA and presented UN Plan of Action which was submitted to UNDG to be forwarded to regional RCs.<br>• Provided support to RC offices of Bolivia and Dominican Republic. RC of Honduras agreed to be pilot country for support in implementation of UN Plan of Action.<br>•Contributed to and co-led various task teams to complete UNDAF Guidance to UN Country Teams and worked to ensure alignment to Sendai Framework. The UNDAF guidelines were formally adopted by the UNDG. |

| | | STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Support to Regional and National Sendai Framework Implementation | | |
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| **LEVEL** | **OUTPUT INDICATOR** | **BASELINE (as of end of 2015)** | **TARGET 2016-2017** | **ACTUAL PROGRESS** |
| **Result 2.2** National disaster risk reduction strategies and plans are developed in line with Sendai Framework prescribed guidance. | **Indicator:** Partnerships developed and leveraged by UNISDR to support countries in development or updating of national and local strategies/ plans on disaster risk reduction as per Sendai Target E. | • 69 countries reported National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels in HFA self-assessment reports in 2013-2015 reporting cycle. | • 60% of countries that are developing or updating national and local strategies/ plans on disaster risk reduction are accessing support through UNISDR partnership mechanisms. | **2016** • 38 countries (55%) supported through UNISDR partnership mechanisms developed and updated their national strategies and plans (two countries in Africa, eighteen countries in Americas regions, two countries in Arab States, eight countries in Asia Pacific and eight in Europe). •UNISDR began partnering with UN Women to develop a gender marker that will help governments develop gender-sensitive national disaster risk reduction strategies and/or plans by 2020, and to monitor and report on their implementation by 2030. **2017** • 46 countries (60%) were supported through UNISDR partnership mechanisms to develop/update their national strategies and databases. These included: • Africa: 18 countries and 4 Sub-regional organizations • Asia & Pacific: 4 countries • Arab States: 4 countries • Europe: 4 countries • Americas: 16 countries. |
| **Deliverable 2.2.1:** Relevant disaster loss and risk data generated for application in countries. | **Indicator 2.2.1a:** Number of new databases developed and institutionalized based on the new global Sendai Framework standard for disaster loss databases. | • 84 disaster loss databases tailored to the previous Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 model. | • 50 established and institutionalized disaster loss databases based on the Sendai Framework. | While progress has been made, achievement of this target is behind schedule. **2016** • Three new databases in Bhutan and Myanmar (Asia Pacific) and Rwanda (Africa) were established during 2016. • Additional national and city databases in Africa and Central Asia were in various stages of development and planned for 2017. **2017** • New national database support/training provided in Angola, Botswana, Cape-Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Gabon, Liberia, Uganda, Guinea, Namibia and Swaziland and preliminary work has been done in Zambia and Tanzania. • City databases have been completed for Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. • Initial discussions have been held with national advisor in Georgia. |
| | **Indicator 2.2.1b:** Number of existing databases retrofitted / updated and institutionalized based on the Sendai Framework. | • 84 disaster loss databases tailored to the previous Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 model. | • 50 retrofitted and institutionalized disaster loss databases based on the Sendai Framework. | **2016** • No retrofitting work based on the Sendai Framework was possible in 2016 because the OIEWG only finalized the indicators in November 2016 and technical guidance notes were still in the consultation process. • Progress was anticipated to be made in Q3 and Q4 2017. **2017** • Retrofitting was possible in Q4 2017 with the availability of DesInventar Sendai. However, Member States were advised to wait to use the system until the January 2018 release of the tool. (Tool was released on time 1 January 2018) • In addition, 9 disaster loss databases were updated to cover data up to year 2016 or later: Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Kenya, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Timor Leste and Uganda. • *Please see note under Challenges in Meeting Deliverables.* |

| LEVEL | OUTPUT INDICATOR | BASELINE (as of end of 2015) | TARGET 2016-2017 | ACTUAL PROGRESS |
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| **Deliverable 2.2.2:** Countries assisted in the development of national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans with monitoring frameworks | **Indicator 2.2.2a:** Number of countries supported in collaboration with UN and other partners as appropriate, to develop monitoring framework for national disaster risk reduction strategies and /or plans, based on the Sendai Framework. | • 84 countries reported the implementation of national action plans based on the Hyogo Framework of Action. | • 50 countries developed monitoring framework for national disaster risk reduction strategies and /or plans. | Over the course of the biennium, UNISDR has assited 29 Member States in developing and updating national strategies and plans and work is under way in a number of other countries. **2016** • 20 countries ( 19 in Asia Pacific and 1 in Americas) were in process of aligning their national action plans and strategies with the Sendai Framework priorities. • Progress regarding monitoring frameworks was expected in 2017. **2017** • In Africa, Burundi and 2 Regional organizations (ECCAS and ECOWAS) have completed national action plans, policies and strategies aligned to the Sendai Framework while 5 other countries (Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda) and 2 Regional Organizations (IGAD and SADC) are working on aligning them. • In Latin America, 5 countries have defined national indicators (Argentina, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras). 9 countries have agreed on a timeline for National Plan development (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Saint Lucia in 2018). Costa Rica finalized its Monitoring Framework and policy and national DRR plan aligned to the Sendai Framework and Honduras was supported with its National DRR plan. • In the Arab States, 4 countries were supported in updating their National Stragegies on DRR. • In Europe, Armenia and Georgia are the first two countries to develop and establish National DRR strategies. Armenia is now planning to develop a national monitoring plan to ensure implementation of the strategy and UNISDR is advising relevant Ministries. • In the Pacific, the Marshall Islands was provided with technical advice on how to build capacity of its new Joint National Action Plan unit. |
| **Deliverable 2.2.3:** Horizontal learning for disaster risk reduction at local levels is achieved through sharing of best practices and provision of policy guidance | **Indicator 2.2.3a:** Number of local governments developing and submitting Sendai Framework Local reports. | • 650 cities reported on the HFA based Local Government Self-Assessment Tool. | • Pilot testing of local section of Sendai Monitor completed. | **2016** • Pilot testing of Local-Urban Indicators done in 9 cities. Sendai Framework Monitor under development, which will include local indicators. **2017** Implementation of this activity focused primarily on developing tools, resources and guidance documents to assist local governments in the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework at the local level: • The Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities (Local Urban Indicators) developed and tested in at least 6 cities: Aqaba, Jordan; Yogyakarta, Indonesia; Quito, Ecuador; Lisbon, Portugal; Greater Manchester, UK and Hong Kong. • The final version of Scorecard and the Quick Risk Estimation tools developed and launched to support local governments to assess their gaps and understand local risks. • 2 publications: *A Handbook for Local Government Leaders* and a *Baseline Study on Local Government Powers* published. • Work-in-progress on 3 Words into Action guides for the implementation of the Sendai Framework to assist local authorities in making risk-informed decisions. • At least 150 cities globally are piloting resilience self-assessment using the Scorecard. |
| | **Indicator 2.2.3b:** At least 20 cities developed local disaster risk reduction and climate resilience action plans based on the Sendai Framework, as pilot. | • Representatives from 37 cities trained on developing local plans based on Hyogo Framework of Action guidance. | • Pilot testing in 15 cities completed. | **2016** • Pilot testing of local DRR and resilience action plans were planned for the second half of 2017. • Dedicated kickoff workshops were planned for Asia, Americas, Africa and Arab States. **2017** • Capacity building programmes and kick-off workshops were held in each region (20 cities globally) to introduce activities and reaffirm the commitment of cities to develop DRR plans for local resilience. The tools have been tested and are ready. Partners have been engaged to support the cities in development of DRR plans. The task is on-going and project to be completed by April 2019. |

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| **Result 2.3**<br>Build capacity of counterparts, UNCTs and partners for leadership in disaster risk reduction. | **Indicator:**<br>Enhanced capacity of Member States, international / regional organizations and stakeholders through guidance and normative support for the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework and the UN Plan of Action measured by its Results Based Analytical Framework. | • UNISDR's capacity building programme is based on leveraging its campaigns, relationships, international convening power, outreach, partnerships and networks. In addition, to established programmes mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development and, in recent years on urban resilience. UNIDSR's capacity development initiatives were focused on national level Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 implementation. | • Capacity development strategy developed<br>• Capacity development actions undertaken with an emphasis on development of materials, knowledge platforms and modules based on the Sendai Framework. Topics will include Sendai Framework Monitoring targets' use of disaster loss databases; national risk profiles and risk assessments; monitoring disaster risk trends; tools for cities and minimum standards for disaster risk reduction plans and strategies. | **2016**<br>• UNISDR Capacity Development Strategy drafted in consultation with relevant UNISDR offices. Internal workshop on the new strategy for UNISDR's Senior Management was planned for 2017. UNISDR focused on strengthening the capacity of affiliated partners through Training of Trainers workshops and increasing its training programmes on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction at the national and local levels.<br><br>**2017**<br>• At the 2017 Global Platform, UNISDR GETI facilitated an initial consultative session towards development of a Global Capacity Development Strategy to implement the Sendai Framework.  It was recommended that capacity building should be aligned to national plans to increase sharing between countries (South-South cooperation) and to promote success stories.<br>• In the last quarter of 2017, UNISDR GETI organized regional consultations towards a global strategy for capacity development.<br>• Guidance material for implementation of the Sendai Framework at national and local levels was developed in consultation with representatives from National Sendai Framework focal point networks, local authorities, mayors, DRR advocates / champions, private sector representatives, teachers in Korea based on experience of the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS), UNESCO and other relevant partners. Materials have also been adapted and translated into Arabic, Croatian, Farsi, Korean, Mongolian, Russian and Spanish.<br><br>• UNISDR provided substantive input to UNITAR's capacity building project planning in 2017, focusing on women's leadership in tsunami DRR targeted at Small Island Developing States in Pacific and Indian Ocean (36 participants from 18 countries). |
| **Deliverable 2.3.1:**<br>Capacity building for national and local planning, implementation and monitoring supported. | **Indicator 2.3.1a:**<br>Number of government officials and disaster risk reduction stakeholders from priority countries and organizations participated and applying knowledge acquired through UNISDR capacity building programmes for proper implementation of Sendai Framework. | • Over 1,200 government officials from national and local levels from 37 countries were trained. | • At least 1,800 stakeholders trained from 50 countries. | **2016**<br>• More than 1,900 representatives from national / local government, IGOs, NGOs, private sector and other relevant DRR stakeholders from over 60 countries were trained in 2016.<br><br>**2017**<br>• 2,387 national and local government officials  from 81 countries have been trained by GETI during 2016-2017. Among them, 40% of participants were women, bringing its global trainees to 5,499 from 2011-2017.  The participants learned methodologies to develop DRR plans and to implement the Sendai Framework. This is on-going work leading to sustained capacity development in the countries. |
| | | • A training follow-up mechanism developed and launched. | • At least 50% of the trained stakeholders applying knowledge acquired through UNISDR administered trainings. | **2016**<br>• The follow-up on the utilization of training imparted by UNISDR was planned for the end of 2017.<br><br>**2017**<br>• Governments  continue to use GETI methodology and materials to develop DRR plans to achieve target (e) of the Sendai Framework. e.g. two major Mongolian cities reported implementation of tangible actions as a result of GETI trainings. The application of the knowledge gained from workshops is evidenced through further training and advocacy work conducted by the participants of the training of trainers workshops. An evaluation is conducted after each workshop, and the results compiled into the Annual Report of the Incheon office. The application of knowledge is also evidenced by the fact that organizing partners share the costs of the organization of the workshops, by the number of requests to repeat or replicate the workshops and by the number of tools which are adapted and translated by partners. |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Catalyze action through Member States and Partners | | | | |
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| **LEVEL** | **OUTPUT INDICATOR** | **BASELINE (as of end of 2015)** | **TARGET 2016-2017** | **ACTUAL PROGRESS** |
| **Result 3.1** Fostered policy coherence by engaging with Member States and contributing to relevant intergovernmental processes. | **Indicator:** Policies / decisions leveraged through the intergovernmental processes. | • Two inter-governmental consultations / prep meetings are organized<br><br>• One Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.<br>• UNISDR contribution to COP-21 in integrating disaster risk reduction in the Paris Agreement. | • Inter-linkages between the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OIEWG) on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction, and Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal (IAEG-SDG) to measure progress of risk-sensitive development, in particular with respect to Goals 1 (end poverty), 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and 13 (climate action). | **2016**<br>• UNISDR worked to promote coherence of the work of the OIEWG with the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), which is developing the global indicator framework for the SDGs. UNISDR succeeded in having the IAEG-SDGs formally recognize the programme of work of the OIEWG in its deliberations, which resulted in the adoption by the IAEG-SDGs of the recommendations of the OIEWG for the measurement of disaster-related targets of SDGs 1, 11 and 13.<br><br>**2017**<br>• UNISDR provided secretariat support and substantive guidance to Member States in preparation for, and during negotiations on, UNGA resolution on DRR. Adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 2017, the forward-looking resolution gives further guidance to countries in developing inclusive national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2030; takes forward many of the recommendations of the Cancun High-level Communiqué on resilient infrastructure and risk-informed investments and financing; and promotes synergies between DRR, sustainable development and climate change adaption at the national and global levels.<br><br>• UNISDR continued laying the ground work for DRR to be included in relevant UNGA and ECOSOC resolutions and declarations in 2018 and 2019. Progress to-date includes a call for greater attention to risk-informed investments and financing for disaster risk reduction in the ECOSOC Presidential Statement of the Special Meeting on hurricanes in the Caribbean; UNISDR's participation on the IATF on FFD; and guidance note provided to incorporate DRR in the National Voluntary Reviews guidelines. |
| **Deliverable 3.1.1:** Intergovernmental processes supported and informed for policy coherence in line with the Sendai Framework implementation. | **Indicator 3.1.1a:** Number of decisions concluded through the intergovernmental support. | • Four intergovernmental processes supported as of December 2015:<br><br>• High-level Political Forum (HLPF)<br><br>• Support Group in Geneva<br><br>• Group of Friends of Disaster Risk Reduction in New York<br><br>• Open-Ended Inter-Governmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction (OIEWG). | • Sendai Framework monitoring indicators finalized through the OIEWG and endorsed by the UN General Assembly (UNGA).<br><br>• Disaster Risk Reduction Terminology finalized and agreed through OIEWG, and endorsed by the UNGA<br><br>• UNGA Resolutions on UNISDR and overall Disaster Risk Reduction<br><br>• Annual report of the UN Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Sendai Framework submitted. | **2016**<br>• The Sendai Framework indicators and the Disaster Risk Reduction Terminology were agreed by the OIEWG, and endorsed by the UNGA resolution.<br>• SG report submitted on time in July 2016 and its conclusions and recommendations reflected in the GA resolution adopted in December 2016.<br><br>**2017**<br>• UNGA resolution on disaster risk reduction, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 2017, welcomed the OIEWG report and the establishment of common indicators and shared data sets to measure the Sendai Framework global targets and the DRR targets of the SDGs as an important contribution to ensure coherence. The resolution also welcomed efforts to develop coherent metrics for reporting under the Sendai Framework and other relevant instruments, and encourages States to promote synergies between national DRR policies and plans and national climate change adaptation plans, among others.<br>• The Annual Report of the UN Secretary General was finalized and provides Member States with a comprehensive update on progress towards implementing the Sendai Framework at the national, regional and global levels, including outcomes of the Global and Regional Platforms, and provides forward-looking recommendations which highlight areas requiring special focus to guide discussions at UNGA. |

| | STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Catalyze action through Member States and Partners | | | |
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| **LEVEL** | **OUTPUT INDICATOR** | **BASELINE (as of end of 2015)** | **TARGET 2016-2017** | **ACTUAL PROGRESS** |
| **Result 3.2** Coordination and advice is provided to all United Nations System partners at global level towards effective and efficient implementation of the Sendai Framework. | **Indicator:** A comprehensive overview of distaste risk reduction actions within the UN System which will help to understand the gaps and related policy solutions that the UN Senior Leadership Group could recommend for a stronger UN support to Sendai implementation. | • Thirteen UN entities prioritized disaster risk reduction within their 2014-2017 strategic work plans (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WMO, WHO, UNESCO, UNV and the World Bank), integrated disaster risk reduction into their sectoral and regional work programmes. | • Establishment of the Results Based Framework of the UN Plan of Action to track the following commitments of the UN Plan of Action which are related to the following:<br><br>• System wide coherence on UN's high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction.<br><br>• Making disaster risk reduction a strategic priority for UN system and related organizations reflected in their respective strategic plans. | **2016**<br>• First phase of developing Results Based Framework of the UN Plan of Action was completed with the finalization of result and output indicators.<br>• Second phase on development of baselines and targets was in progress. Similarly, partnership with UNSSC on supporting UNCTs was also in progress. First analysis of strategic frameworks of UN partners was undertaken in 2016.<br>• The revised UN Plan of Action has added emphasis on country and local level engagement and ensuring the UN system is responsive to the different country needs and contexts in regards to disaster risk reduction.<br><br>**2017**<br>• In mid-2017 an inter-agency UN Senior Leadership Group on DRR process was initiated to develop the baselines and targets of the Results Framework of the UN Plan of Action. The results framework is being developed using a phased approach in consultation with the UN DRR Focal Points Group. Outcomes of the UN Senior Leadership Group on DRR were reflected as part of the UN DRR Focal Points' work plan to ensure follow-up and completion. The work plan of the UN DRR Focal Points was finalized as part of the inter-agency architecture to support the UN Senior Leadership Group in the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction.<br>• A task team comprising of nine UN entities convened and worked to finalize the results framework to facilitate monitoring and reporting on progress in implementing the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction. |
| **Deliverable 3.2.1:** UN coordination is provided to advance the Disaster Risk reduction agenda including through support to the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience. | **Indicator 3.2.1a:** Disaster risk reduction coordination architecture established and led by senior level group within the UN for oversight of the implementation of the UN Plan of Action. | • Recommendations from the High Level Committee on Programmes/Senior Management Group on Disaster Risk Reduction. | • A high-level (ASG) group called UN Senior Leadership Group on disaster risk reduction for resilience established.<br><br>• The functions and operational mechanism of UN DRR Focal Points Group supporting the above Senior Leadership Group at the working / technical level is reviewed for improvement. | **2016**<br>• UN Senior Leadership Group (SLG-DRR) constituted.<br>• The terms of reference of the UN DRR Focal Points inter-agency group reviewed and revised.<br><br>**2017**<br>• A first meeting of the UN SLG-DRR was convened and strategic outcomes documented. The UN Plan of Action was also further advanced through UNISDR leadership in coordinating the development of an impact area on climate and disaster resilience as part of the UN System-wide Approach to Climate Change and inputs to the Secretary-General's Climate Change Strategy.<br>• Outcomes of the UN Senior Leadership Group on DRR were reflected as part of UN DRR Focal Points' work plan to ensure follow-up and completion. A second meeting of UN Senior Leadership Group was held in November 2017.<br>• The work plan of the UN DRR Focal Points was finalized as part of the inter-agency architecture to support the UN Senior Leadership Group in implementing the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction.<br>• A task team comprising of nine UN entities convened and worked to finalize the results framework to facilitate monitoring and reporting on progress in the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction.<br>• Seven UN entities, including UNISDR, convened and finalized the annotated agenda of the Handbook on Integrating Resilience into the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAFs). |
| **Result 3.3** Partnerships leveraged for increased financing for disaster risk reduction and risk-sensitive investment. | **Indicator:** Strengthening the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction as a vehicle to operationalize the implementation of the disaster management measures in developing countries. | • United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction is currently used as a financial mechanism to support the operations of UNISDR. | • Multi-stakeholder dialogues on risk-sensitive investment, including with International Financing Institutions and regional development banks and to support the disaster risk reduction fundraising efforts of these and other partners both within and outside the UN system. | **2016**<br>• The recommended indicators by the OIEWG for the measurement of target (f) encompass three categories: financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building--thereby observing the same organizing principles employed for measuring the means of implementation of the SDGs.<br>• Recognizing UNISDR's work developing a disaster risk management (DRM) policy marker within the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS), as well as its pilot application at national level in the risk-sensitive budget review of Indian Ocean Consortium countries--Member States suggested the use of a DRM policy marker to assist measurement of the target.<br>• UNISDR met with a variety of stakeholders to advocate for increased financial support for DRR.<br><br>**2017**<br>• To support the enhancement of international cooperation to developing countries, target (f) of the Sendai Framework, UNISDR continued working on the development of a DRM Marker for the OECD Creditor Recording System. The proposal was submitted in 2017 and approved in 2018. |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Catalyze action through Member States and Partners | | | | |
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| **LEVEL** | **OUTPUT INDICATOR** | **BASELINE (as of end of 2015)** | **TARGET 2016-2017** | **ACTUAL PROGRESS** |
| **Deliverable 3.3.1:** Disaster risk financing and tracking encouraged. | **Indicator 3.3.1a:** Tracking of disaster risk reduction financing initiated. | • DRM marker proposed by UNISDR for the OECD Creditor Recoding System. | • Tools and instruments for tracking disaster risk financing developed in collaboration with OECD. | **2016**<br>• The proposal was developed and was planned to be submitted for approval in second half of 2017.<br><br>**2017**<br>• UNISDR continued working on the development of a DRM Marker for the OECD Creditor Recording System. The proposal was submitted in 2017 and approved in 2018. |
| **Deliverable 3.3.2:** Risk-sensitive private sector investments promoted. | **Indicator 3.3.2a:** Private sector entities committing to increased risk-sensitive business investments and risk-sensitive business practices through the ARISE network. | • UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE) is currently working with more than 140 member companies from 40 different countries to optimize DRM strategies. | • 160 member companies.<br><br>• At least 2 projects on disaster risk reduction initiated with member companies. | **2016**<br>• An ARISE Global Platform working group and additional activities to increase ARISE membership were panned for 2017.<br>• 4 projects initiated with the member companies.<br><br>**2017**<br>• As of 2017, ARISE had 190 members of which 140 were private sector companies.<br>• There were 9 new ARISE networks in 2017 including ARISE US, Canada, Colombia, Chile, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru, Guatemala, Honduras.<br>• The 2017 ARISE Annual General Meeting initiated revision of the ARISE strategy to reflect lessons learned over the past 2 years, as well as global developments such as strengthened partnership between the UN and the private sector proposed under the ongoing UN reform. ARISE's Manifesto - *Business for Resilience* - was also presented.<br>• The private sector was actively involved in a number UNISDR projects including development of the Sendai Framework Monitor, development of the Global Risk Model, and engagement in the Insurance development Forum among others. |
| | **Indicator 3.3.2b:** Number of private sector personnel trained in importance of disaster risk sensitive investments. | • 182 representatives from the private sector trained in last two biennials (i.e. 2012-13 and 2014-15). | • At least 120 private sector representatives trained on disaster risk reduction. | **2016**<br>• Approximately 200 private sector representatives trained on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2016.<br>• Additional trainings were scheduled for 2017.<br><br>**2017**<br>Over 300 private sector representatives were trained in 2017. Details include:<br>•110 companies were trained in Guatemala, El Salvador, Mongolia and Mauritius.<br>• 35 companies trained on the integration of DRR in private sector plans in the Americas.<br>• 40 businesses trained in Business Continuity Management and Climate Change Adaptation principles at a workshop during CSR Asia Private Sector Conference in Bangkok.<br>• 45 representatives from Business Membership Organizations, SMEs and local government in Philippines road test and revised BCP (Business Continuity Planning) tool for adaption for use in Mindanao, Philippines.<br>• 100 Private Sector representatives trained from Samoa, Salomon Islands, Philippines and Chile.<br>• ARISE members (Enel Foundation, Italy) trained over 100 school children on the importance of DRR. |

| | STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Catalyze action through Member States and Partners | | | |
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| **LEVEL** | **OUTPUT INDICATOR** | **BASELINE (as of end of 2015)** | **TARGET 2016-2017** | **ACTUAL PROGRESS** |
| **Result 3.4**<br>All of society engagement and action promoted through strengthening partnerships with key stakeholders. | **Indicator:**<br>Key stakeholders integrating disaster risk reduction in their policies and practices. | • In 2014-2015 biennia UNISDR mobilized and strengthened four major stakeholder groups i.e. Science and Technology Advisory Group, UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE), Inter–Parliamentary Union (IPU) and Civil Society. | • Support in establishing concrete deliverables.<br><br>• Engage strategically with other relevant stakeholders as identified in the Sendai Framework.<br><br>• Provide relevant risk knowledge and guidance in the form of policy briefs, tool kits and guidance on minimum standards. | **2016**<br>• A UNISDR Science and Technology Road Map for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, was adopted in a Science and Technology (S&T) conference organized by UNISDR in early 2016.<br>• A larger partnership network "Scientific and Technical Partners to support the implementation of Sendai Framework" was also formally launched during the conference to implement the Road Map.<br>•The Partnership will enhance the scientific and technical work on disaster risk reduction and its mobilization through the coordination of existing networks and scientific research institutions at all levels and in all regions.<br><br>**2017**<br>• The first formal Science and Technology Group (STAG) meeting took place in December, back-to-back with the first meeting of the Global Assessment Report Advisory Group, in which STAG members are represented. Similarly, STAG members were engaged in the Expert Meeting on Global Risk Assessment as well as the launch of the Sendai Framework Monitor process in Bonn (Dec 2017). This is aligned with the key focus of UNISDR to create synergies between its work streams and engaged partners, as well as between the UNISDR partner groups.<br>• UNISDR identified focal points for key stakeholder groups specified in Sendai Framework. Civil society focal points were routinely briefed on Global Platform preparations and supported outreach. Dedicated virtual workspaces were created for each group.<br>• Stakeholder Participation at the Global Platform topped 1,500. Organizations shared progress on Sendai Framework implementation through preparatory meetings and plenary and working sessions. In addition to joint statements, 65 NGOs, Private Sector and Stakeholder groups made official statements. |
| **Deliverable 3.4.1:**<br>Science and technology partners actively contribute to disaster risk reduction, shaping national and international policy. | **Indicator 3.4.1a:**<br>Implementation of the Science and Technology Roadmap tracked. | • Science and Technology Road Map developed. | • Membership of the Science and Technology Advisory Group (STAG) renewed.<br><br>• Member organizations implementing the Roadmap. | **2016**<br>• Membership of STAG renewed.<br>• Setting up regional science and technology advisory groups was planned for 2017.<br>• Member organizations were taking action to implement the Roadmap.<br>• Assessing progress on implementation of Roadmaps was planned as part of 2017 Global Platform.<br><br>**2017**<br>• New members of the global STAG have been selected through a competitive vetting process and appointed by the SRSG in summer 2017. Following an initiation telephone conference in October 2017, STAG members met in November 2017 for a first face-to-face discussion.<br>• At the regional level, UNISDR is currently establishing regional STAGs in Asia, Pacific, Arab States, Africa and Europe. In Latin America, UNISDR is working closely through REDULAC, which is also represented at the global STAG.<br>• UNISDR, in collaboration with the Science Council of Japan, IRDR and ICSU organized the Global Forum on Science and Technology (S&T) for Disaster Resilience which took place in November in Tokyo. It gathered 150 representatives from S&T which discussed the implementation of the S&T Roadmap and committed to develop two critical products in support of the Roadmap: periodic synthesis reports on the state of S&T for disaster risk reduction and guidelines for enhanced engagement of S&T in National Platforms to ensure a scientific base for informed decision making and action at the national and local level. |

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| | **Indicator 3.4.1b:** Increase in science and technology experts engaged. | • More than 224 organizations from the science and technology community attended the UNISDR 2016 Science and Technology Conference. | • 250 Science and Technology organizations engaged. | **2016**<br>• Science and Technology Partnership launched with 224 organizations and institutions to implement the Science and Technology Roadmap.<br>• A conference on "*Health Aspects of Sendai Framework 2015-2030*" was jointly organized by Royal Thai Government, UNISDR and WHO in Bangkok. 54 countries were represented as well as representatives from IGOs, health, science, academia, media, business and NGOs.<br><br>**2017**<br>•To date, more than 250 Science and Technology organizations have been engaged with UNISDR. The Science and Technology (S&T) Partnership currently includes 214 organizations. At the Global Forum on S&T for Disaster Resilience, over 250 organizations active in the implementation of the Roadmap were invited, of which over 150 attended. Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR), through its Centers of Excellence and National Chapters, brings together over 500 S&T institutions.<br>• 70 S&T experts participated in PeriPeri U event which recommended formalizing PeriPeri U to serve as an African Scientific and Technical Advisory Group on DRR that is linked to the Global Scientific and Technical Advisory Group on DRR.<br>• REDULAC participated in the Global Platform presenting the initiative of Resilient Universities, supported during its formulation by UNISDR. |
| **Deliverable 3.4.2**: Civil Society and community organizations mobilized and strengthened. | **Indicator 3.4.2a:** Civil society organizations that made voluntary commitment in the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, engaged for action. | • 83 civil society organizations made voluntary commitments during the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. | • Roster of women experts and leaders in disaster risk reduction set up.<br><br>• 13 civil society organizations, of which at least 3 women's groups, take action. | **2016**<br>• Six leaders proposed by UNISDR were planned to be included in the roster of women experts and leaders in disaster risk reduction.<br>•Further work on the roster of women experts and leaders was expected to continue in 2017.<br>• A civil society engagement strategy for the Global Platform was planned for 2017. It would feature at least 13 organizations.<br><br>**2017**<br>More than 13 civil society organizations were mobilized and strengthened in 2017 and more than 3 were women's groups:<br>• Draft roster of women leaders and gender experts in DRR produced and revised with new data and contacts from the 2017 Global Platform and other events over the course of 2017.<br>• UN Women, CEDAW, Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), Huairou Commission, Gender and Disaster Network, Femlink Pacific and individual women groups mobilized and engaged in preparations for the 2017 Global Platform.<br>• UNISDR contributed to dissemination of the Japanese version of "Sendai Framework for Children", a publication by NGO Child Fund Japan.<br>• UNISDR engaged with civil society networks, including the Asia DRR Network (ADRRN) to follow up on the implementation of the Asia Regional Plan and report on their commitments made at the AMC 2016.<br>• UNISDR provided presentations on Sendai Framework at 4 Japanese civil society events related to climate change, gender, the SDGs, and DRR.<br>• Youth and Media representatives participated in the Africa Working Group and provided input to the development of an activity plan for implementation of the Sendai Framework & the Africa Plan of Action.<br>• Following Korea's interesting gender work in DRR in Africa, a project proposal jointly developed by UNISDR, UNWomen and IFRC was submitted for KOICA's funding consideration. |
| **Deliverable 3.4.3:** Parliamentarians and other decision-makers advocate disaster risk-sensitive development. | **Indicator 3.4.3a:** Increased number of Parliamentarians from the member states and decision makers advocating for the achievement of Target (E) of the Sendai Framework. | • Currently UNISDR is leveraging support from 77 parliamentary advocates around the world and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) network of over 600 parliamentarians representing 200 parliaments from 124 countries.<br>• International Recovery Platform has 16 Steering Committee members in 2015 to advocate to build back better in recovery. | • Support leveraged from at least 130 parliamentary advocates and decision makers using appropriate IPU networks. | **2016**<br>• UNISDR worked with more than 125 parliamentarians.<br>• The resolution on interaction between the UN, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) adopted by almost 80 countries.<br><br>**2017**<br>• There was strong participation of MPs in preparation for the 2017 Global Platform. Work is ongoing to develop guidance materials for Parliamentarians on Sendai implementation. Partnerships have been established with main MP constituencies such as Inter-Parliamentarian Union (IPU), regional parliaments, national parliaments, MPs in their personal capacity and organizations such as Women in Parliaments Global Forum, GLOBE Legislators, etc.<br>• At the regional level, UNISDR established a new collaboration through a letter of understanding with ParlAmericas on Parliamentarian support for implementation of the regional strategy and roadmap. Following the adoption of the first regional DRR and DRM law by the East African Community in 2016, Members of Parliament from the six-nation East African Community vowed to step up the drive to implement the Sendai Framework in their region during the EAC Parliamentarian Forum.<br>• The SRSG organized meetings with parliamentarians in Tokyo during his visit to Japan including: a) Meeting with Mr. Tatsuo Hirano, Member of the House of Councilors (the Secretary-General for the Parliamentarian Voluntary Support Group for UNISDR) and b) Meeting with Mr. Teru Fukui, Member of the House of Representatives (the Chief Secretary (Kanjicho in Japanese) for the Parliamentarian Voluntary Support Group for UNISDR). |

| LEVEL | OUTPUT INDICATOR | BASELINE (as of end of 2015) | TARGET 2016-2017 | ACTUAL PROGRESS |
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| **Result E1.1** Enhanced visibility of disaster risk reduction through UNISDR's global advocacy. | **Indicator:** Outreach to wide-range of disaster risk reduction stakeholders, from decision makers to communities. | • Disaster risk reduction advocacy for Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015; UNISDR's outreach was extended to wide-range of stakeholders through different means. This included private sector, civil society, scientific community, governments, policy makers, children & youth, elderly, vulnerable, academicians, faith based organizations, communities of practice, media, donors. | • High-level advocacy of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction<br><br>• Enhanced global awareness of disaster risk reduction reaching wide range of stakeholders as referenced in the Sendai Framework and made evident in public policy, discourse and planning, thus demonstrating the impact of UNISDR's advocacy and communications. | **2016**<br>• The former Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG), Mr. Robert Glasser, who took charge of UNISDR in early 2016, made more than 40 high-level advocacy missions to 19 countries and 27 cities. UNISDR, through its high-level advocacy, mobilized a diverse range of actors for implementation of the Sendai Framework. These included heads of State, parliamentarians and other policy makers at the national, regional and global levels.<br><br>**2017**<br>• During 2017 the former SRSG, Mr. Robert Glasser, held 165 high-level meetings with representatives from 28 countries and 14 international, regional and non-governmental organizations.<br>•The SRSG figured prominently in 132 news stories and 21 press releases issued by UNISDR. He conducted several interviews with journalists including print and broadcast media such as BBC, Sky News and CNN.<br>• He was also very engaged in high-level events for International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction and World Tsunami Awareness Day in Brussels, Geneva and New York. The Communications Section produced 24 published opinion pieces in the name of the SRSG including four co-signed with the heads of UNDP, UNFCCC, UN Women and IOM. |
| **Deliverable E1.1.1:** Awareness of disaster risk reduction enhanced through global events for behavioural change. | **Indicator E1.1.1a:** Number of major events/campaigns organized for raising awareness on disaster risk reduction each year. | • One major event annually. | • Two events on World Tsunami Awareness Day (WTAD). | Over the course of the biennium, UNISDR supported a number of events on World Tsunami Awareness day including:<br><br>**2016**<br>• World Tsunami Awareness Day (WTAD) celebrated on 05 November 2016.<br><br>**2017**<br>In the Americas:<br>• UNISDR held a workshop in Nicaragua, a Caribbean event in the Bahamas and several activities in Chile including an event, an online campaign for youth and a school drill.<br>• A Tsunami preparedness event was organized during the 10th CDM conference (Bahamas).<br>• UNISDR New York Office organized a panel discussion/reception to mark WTAD in collaboration with UNDP and the Permanent Missions of Japan, Indonesia, Maldives and Chile.<br><br>In Asia-Pacific UNISDR provided technical advice and support to partners in Japan for WTAD related activities, including for:<br>• Hamaguchi Award for Enhancement of Tsunami/Coastal Disaster Resilience<br>• Preparations for High School Students Islands Summit on WTAD 2017 (Okinawa ) and World Tsunami Museum Conference (Okinawa).<br>• Preparations for Okinawa summit involving 30 Pacific youth ambassadors. |
| | | • International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) | • Two events on Sendai Seven Campaign (SSC) )/ International Day for Disaster Reduction. | **2016**<br>• Sendai Seven Campaign had 10 events on the occasion of International Day for Disaster Reduction.<br><br>**2017**<br>In the Americas:<br>• International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) was marked with special messages from the SG, SRSG and the PM of Dominica (devastated by Hurricane Maria).<br>• UNISDR supported IDDR celebrations of 2 regional events and 10 countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela).<br><br>In Africa:<br>• 8 countries and 2 RECs (Cameroon, Gabon, Gambia, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Nigeria, South Africa, South Sudan, ECOWAS & EAC) marked IDDR 2017.<br>• The national event in Ethiopia was combined with a continental event and held at African Union Commission for first time.<br><br>In Asia-Pacific:<br>• UNISDR supported IDDR celebrations of 10 countries (Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Viet Nam).<br>• UNISDR Kobe office facilitated cooperation from Japanese partners to provide support for tsunami awareness for IDDR related events in Geneva.<br>• UNISDR Fiji Office made IDDR presentation to 200 representatives including the Fiji Minister of Defense. |

| ENABLER 1: | | | | |
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| Effective knowledge management, communication and global advocacy | | | | |
| **LEVEL** | **OUTPUT INDICATOR** | **BASELINE (as of end of 2015)** | **TARGET 2016-2017** | **ACTUAL PROGRESS** |
| **Deliverable E1.1.2:** Global advocacy campaigns strengthened for disaster risk reduction. | **Indicator E1.1.2a:** Increase in the cities participating in the Making Cities Resilient (MCR) campaign. | • 3,098 pledged to address disaster risk reduction issues in their respective localities. | • 4,000 cities pledged. | **2016**<br>• The Making Cities Resilient Campaign reached pledges from 3,457 cities from around the world, out of which 359 cities joined during 2016.<br><br>**2017**<br>• As of the end of 2017, the Making Cities Resilient Campaign reached pledges from 3,858 cities, out of which 401 joined during 2017.<br>New cities added in 2017 include:<br>• 200 cities from the Americas<br>• 150 cities from Africa<br>• 40 cities from Asia-Pacific<br>• 10 cities from Europe. |
| | **Indicator E1.1.2b:** Number of countries participating in World Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS). | • 33 Countries joined WISS campaign as Safe School leaders. | • 55 Countries joined WISS campaign as Safe School leaders. | **2016**<br>• Three more 3 countries (Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu) from the Pacific joined World Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS) during 2016, bringing total numbers to 36 countries.<br><br>**2017**<br>• By the end of 2017, 44 countries joined the WISS campaign as Safe School leaders.<br>• UNISDR commissioned a project with Miyamoto Relief to undertake an assessment of 40 schools in Pokahra District, Nepal, affected by the 2015 Earthquake. Its outcome was released to the Government of Nepal to guide the Ministry of Education's decision-making and financial allocation to secure safe schools in Nepal. |
| **Deliverable E1.1.3:** Disaster Risk Reduction Champions, actors and initiatives recognized for disaster risk- sensitive development. | **Indicator E1.1.3a:** Disaster risk reduction champions including parliamentarians, Heads of States, mayors, leaders from corporate and civil society , UNRCs, media and other opinion makers advocating disaster risk-sensitive development. | • UNISDR worked with 15 Champions (5 Global Champions, 5 champions from parliamentarians and 5 City Champions) during the 2014-2015 biennium to advocate for a stronger emphasis on disaster risk reduction at the global, national and local levels. | • 20 champions and other stakeholders provide leadership to build the resilience of nations and communities from disasters. | **2016**<br>• UNISDR engaged more than 20 disaster risk reduction champions and leaders around the world.<br><br>**2017**<br>• 22 individuals from Civil Society demonstrated leadership through co-chairing a session at the 2017 Global Platform and led the coordination of stakeholder constituencies.<br>• 20 additional "champions" stepped forward to advocate for the Sendai Framework and DRR through the revision of the Sphere Guidelines for Humanitarian Action.<br>• Tarja Halonen, former President of Finland, reaffirmed her commitment as gender champion in a message delivered on her behalf at the Special Event on Women Leadership on DRR at the 2017 Global Platform.<br>• H.E. U. Khurelsukh, Deputy Minister of Mongolia was recognized as a UNISDR Asian Champion at the Global Platform for his role in promoting the next Asian Ministerial Conference in Mongolia.<br>• M. Kiren Rijuju, Minister Home Affairs, from India and M. Saber Chowdhury, MP Bangladesh were also actively engaged in the 2017 Global Platform to promote DRR and the implementation of the Sendai Framework. |
| | | • One Sasakawa Award for global champions during the Global Platform. | • One Sasakawa Award for global champions during the Global Platform. | **2016**<br>• Sasakawa Award was planned to be awarded during the Global Platform in May 2017.<br><br>**2017**<br>• In efforts to reduce disaster death tolls, the Sasakawa Award was awarded to joint laureates during the 2017 Global Platform.<br>• The joint laureates were the Municipality of Amadora, in Portugal, and the Iran-based Organization for Development, Renovation, and Equipping Schools (DRES). A certificate of distinction was issued to the GIDES project, run by Brazil's Ministries of Cities, National Integration, Mining and Energy, and Science, Technology and Communications, while Fiji's Habitat for Humanity won a certificate of merit. |

| | | | | ENABLER 1: Effective knowledge management, communication and global advocacy |
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| LEVEL | OUTPUT INDICATOR | BASELINE (as of end of 2015) | TARGET 2016-2017 | ACTUAL PROGRESS |
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| **Result E1.2:** Increased reach and public engagement in disaster risk reduction through communication, media and marketing. | **Indicator:** Increase in target audience approached through effective communication. | • Twitter followers: 37,000<br><br>• Facebook followers: 11,600<br><br>• PreventionWeb unique visits: 80,000/ month<br><br>• UNISDR corporate website visitors: 288,000 / year | • Twitter followers: 50,000<br><br>• Facebook followers: 12,750<br><br>• PreventionWeb unique visits: 90,000/ month<br><br>• UNISDR corporate website visitors: 320,000 / year | **2016**<br>Key metrics show continued growth in UNISDR's audience, particularly through social media. UNISDR finished the year with:<br>• Twitter followers: 45,000<br>• Followers for the SRSG's newly created account: 1,700<br>• Facebook followers: 15,600<br>• PreventionWeb unique visits: 80,000/ month<br>• According to Google Analytics, unisdr.org had 540,000 users throughout the year with significant peaks in activity around International Day (IDDR) and World Tsunami Awareness Day (WTAD) generated by communications, media and marketing activity.<br><br>**2017**<br>At the corporate level, by the end of 2017, key metrics were as follows:<br>• Twitter followers: 52,000<br>• Followers for the SRSG's created account: 3,200<br>• Facebook followers: 18,600<br>• Over 90 web news stories produced and 20 opinion pieces by SRSG<br>• PreventionWeb unique visits: 80,000/ month<br>• Corporate website visitors: 613,000<br>• The 30-day peak for visitors to the website reached 73,000 in November compared to 67,000 the previous year.<br><br>At the regional level the UNISDR Americas office:<br>• Had 16,200 Facebook fans<br>• Over 4 million mentions in media at the national and regional level<br>• Had shared over 1,500 communications items (web stories, videos, social<br>The UNISDR Africa Office:<br>• Produced a joint publication with IDMC: *Reducing Displacement Risk in the Greater Horn of Africa*<br>• Contributed input to a story on Coastal Erosion in Senegal done by Reuters<br>• Developed the Africa Brief on the 2017 Global Platform and shared with stakeholders.<br><br>The UNISDR Japan Office collaborated with 3 major media entities for DRR advocacy:<br>• Nippon TV - UNISDR participated as a speaker at a public advocacy event for DRR targeting mainly youth and children.<br>• Fuji TV - UNISDR provided communication materials including the booklet "Sendai Framework for Children" for their DRR promotion events held throughout Japan.<br>• Kochi Shimbun - UNISDR provided information on Risk Awards which appeared in the paper on 2 August (one of the awardees was a Japanese professor who is from Kochi Prefecture). |
| **Deliverable E1.2.1:** Develop and implement comprehensive communications and advocacy strategy. | **Indicator E1.2.1a:** Increase in reach across all public communications channels including the UNISDR web site and social media. | • Old Communications Strategy in place. | • New comprehensive Communications and Advocacy Strategy developed by mid-2017<br><br>• At least 30% of elements of the Communications and Advocacy Strategy implemented. | **2016**<br>• UNISDR drafted a new communications and advocacy strategy in 2016.<br><br>**2017**<br>• Key metrics show further growth in UNISDR's outreach as a result of the implementation of the current 2016-2017 communications strategy with an unwavering focus on the targets and aims of the Sendai Framework. After two years breaking the 500,000 milestone in visitors/users to unisdr.org, 2017 saw the number top 600,000 for the first time (613,000 compared to 540,000 in 2016). There were significant peaks in activity around the Global Platform, IDDR and WTAD.<br>• Refinement of the new draft communications strategy is still ongoing. |
| **Result E1.3:** Effective learning and knowledge sharing promoted across the organization and externally. | **Indicator:** Users report minimum knowledge service satisfaction rate of 90%. | • User satisfaction rate was 81% at the end of 2015. | • 85% user knowledge service satisfaction rate. | The user satisfaction calculated as of 2017 was 84.6%.<br><br>**2016**<br>• UNISDR's Knowledge Management Platform *www.PreventionWeb.net* now has 80,000 unique visitors every month, while the institutional contact network consists of over 10,000 organizations.<br>• In 2016, PreventionWeb, the disaster risk reduction community knowledge platform, pursued its redesign effort. Its knowledge base now features over 40,000 content entries and attracts over 67% of the traffic.<br><br>**2017**<br>• In 2017 UNISDR's Knowledge Management Platform maintained its average of 80,000 unique visitors per month. |

| | ENABLER 1: Effective knowledge management, communication and global advocacy | | | |
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| **LEVEL** | **OUTPUT INDICATOR** | **BASELINE (as of end of 2015)** | **TARGET 2016-2017** | **ACTUAL PROGRESS** |
| **Deliverable E1.3.1:** Redesign UNISDR knowledge management system to broaden its reach. | **Indicator E1.3.1a:** UNISDR managed knowledge management systems redesigned and outreach increased. | Currently UNISDR have following systems and web tools:<br><br>• DRR Portal: www.preventionweb.org<br><br>• UNISDR corporate website: www.unisdr.org<br><br>• UNISDR Intranet: http://intranet.unisdr.org<br><br>• 32,000 registered users in Prevention Web. | • Integrated approach for UNISDR managed knowledge management systems<br><br>• UNISDR intranet upgraded<br><br>• At least 40,000 registered users on integrated UNISDR knowledge management system (PreventionWeb). | **2016**<br>• UNISDR began its redesign effort for its knowledge management system and several new functions were introduced in the knowledge management platform.<br>•PreventionWeb reached 33,332 registered users.<br><br>**2017**<br>• PreventionWeb, as a knowledge platform, continued its redesign effort. Its knowledge base now features over 45,000 content entries. To allow users easy access to the most relevant content, the search technology went through a complete overhaul. A modern service of online work spaces has also been launched. The platform is used by 200 DRR networks and communities, with a combined membership of over 10,000 DRR professionals. PreventionWeb celebrated its 10th anniversary and launched new features: a DRR voices blog, featuring stories from DRR academics and practitioners, a collection service allowing users to create their own content collections to highlight topics of interest and a new API, which allows third party organizations to reuse and contextualize PreventionWeb's content on their site and/or applications.<br>• The PreventionWeb data base currently has 62,000 registered users and holds information of 19,200 organizations.<br>• On average, 80,000 unique users access the system each month but there was one month where 101,000 unique users accessed the system. |
| **Deliverable E1.3.2:** Best practices documented, standards established, and guidance and tools developed promoting learning and knowledge sharing. | **Indicator E1.3.2a:** Percentage increase in number of good practices / lesson learnt shared with the relevant and broad range of stakeholders. | • UNISDR published 39 best practices, standards, guidance and tool on the Hyogo Framework for Action, in the last two biennials (i.e. between 2012 and 2015). | • At least 25% increase in number of best practices, standards, guidance and tool on Sendai Framework. | UNISDR had a 94% increase in the number of best practices, standards and guidance during the biennium.<br><br>**2016**<br>• Overall 21 best practices, guiding documents, tools, fact sheets, reviews, DRR papers and reports were produced during 2016.<br><br>**2017**<br>• 16 best practices, standards, guidance and tools and 7 in draft format (but publicly available) were produced in 2017.<br>• One Words into Action Guide: National Disaster Risk Assessment was formally released. Five other Words into Action guides are available on PreventionWeb as consultative review versions.<br>• A new guest editorial and 5 Ask-an-Expert sessions were created on PreventionWeb. As of the end of 2017 there was a total of 82 DRR Voices Blogs on the system. |
| **Result E1.4:** Appropriate, sustainable and predictable financial resource base exists. | **Indicator:** At least 50% increase in multi-year agreements. | • 5 multi-year agreements in 2014-2015. | • 7 multi-year agreements. | **2016 & 2017**<br>• UNISDR had 8 multi-year agreements in 2016.<br><br>• Throughout the biennium UNISDR continued efforts to raise appropriate, sustainable and predictable financial resources to support its work as embodied in the UNISDR Work Programme 2016-2019. To increase predictability of funding and operational agility UNISDR continued to advocate with its donors for multi-year, un-earmarked contributions. Over the course of the 2016-2017 Biennium UNISDR raised US $57.6 million, out of an initial requirement of US $74.9 million. While not meeting its financial target, UNISDR could count on significant in-kind contributions, most notably towards the 2017 Global Platform. This allowed UNISDR to accomplish the majority of its 2016-2017 deliverables; with the exception of those related to the implementation of the Sendai Monitor due to the negotiations towards the definition of Sendai Indicators and resulting postponement of the planned launch of the Sendai Monitor. UNISDR also continues to diversify its support base, with India and Canada becoming new donors over the Biennium. |
| **Deliverable E1.4.1:** Timely receipt of financial resources to fully implement the UNISDR Work Programme. | **Indicator E1.4.1a:** Percentage increase in cash received according to the required timing identified in the annual cost plans. | • 80% cash received according to plan. | • 70% cash received according to plan. | **2016**<br>•80% cash received according to the cost plan for 2016.<br><br>**2017**<br>•100% cash received according to the cost plan for 2017. |
| | **Indicator E1.4.1b:** Percentage increase in the Un-earmarked resources mobilized each year. | • 44% Un-earmarked funds received in 2015. | • 45% Un-earmarked funds mobilized. | **2016**<br>•40% Un-earmarked mobilized.<br><br>**2017**<br>•30% of unearmarked funds mobilized. |

| ENABLER 2: Strengthened organizational performance | | | | |
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| **LEVEL** | **OUTPUT INDICATOR** | **BASELINE (as of end of 2015)** | **TARGET 2016-2017** | **ACTUAL PROGRESS** |
| **Result E2.1:** Enhanced effectiveness, efficiency and quality of operational performance, based on appropriate gender-sensitive internal policies, structure and staffing. | **Indicator:** Key business processes within the authority of the Executive Office streamlined to improve operational effectiveness, following the completion of business process review and overall change process. | • Drawing on the findings of the reviews and audits done in previous two biennials, the transition to UMOJA and the ongoing change management process, a need for a business process review was identified. | • More effective and efficient UNISDR based on the completion of overall change process and business process review.<br><br>• Action plan developed for the implementation of recommendations directed towards UNISDR from the business process review.<br><br>• At least 30% of the recommendations from the action plan implemented. | **2016**<br>• UNISDR initiated an Organizational Review and Change Process in 2016 to ensure that UNISDR was fit for purpose to effectively deliver its mandate.<br>• TOR drafted and recruitment was underway for a consultant to support the review of key UNISDR processes in 2017.<br>• Action plan and implementation of Business Process Review would follow completion of the Review.<br><br>**2017**<br>With regard to the Change Process, 80% of the staffing component of the Change Process has been completed including:<br>• 80 Job descriptions updated and classified<br>• All UNISDR staff members with substantive functions placed against positions based on their preferences and skill sets<br>• Development of the job descriptions for support positions in progress (expected completion in 2018 Q3).<br><br>With regard to the Business Process Review:<br>• Business Process Review Consultant hired and  Review undertaken as of April 2017.<br>• A new Terms of Reference was created for the new Resources Planning and Management Section (former Executive Office).<br>• Key business process priorities identified, action plan created and more than 30% of actions implemented.<br><br>• As of 2017 an updated Results Framework created;  new work planning, cost planning and acquisition planning process rolled out; the Project Management Oversight Committee revitalized and a new Terms of Reference drafted; quarterly reporting and monitoring of Work Programme improved; steps under way to decentralize travel to Regional Offices; discussions begun regarding SLAs with UN Service providers in the Regional Offices; significant progress made regarding staffing table and performance management.<br><br>With regard to gender:<br>• Efforts made to reach out to female candidates during change process, resulting in full gender parity at senior level in UNISDR's s new structure (as of D1) by end of 2017.<br>• Three core strategic documents guiding UNISDR's gender work developed in 2017.<br>• Concrete efforts made towards achieving gender parity at the 2017 Global Platform resulting in a ratio of 60% male 40% female panels and no all male or all female panels.<br>• UNISDR's commitment to the UN-SWAP on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment met through timely submission of UNISDR's report on gender achievements and contribution to annual International Gender Champion's survey.<br>• A new Deliverable incorporated in revised Results Framework to facilitate systematic reporting and monitoring of gender work and achievements across Organization for 2018-2019 biennium. |
| **Deliverable E2.1.1:** Organizational planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation enhanced for improved work programme delivery. | **Indicator E2.1.1a:** Strategic and Work Planning done periodically. | • Strategic Framework for 2016-2020 drafted.<br><br>• Work Programmes for 2016-2017 drafted.<br><br>• Cost Planning for 2016 completed.<br><br>• Results Framework for 2016-2017 drafted. | • UNISDR Strategic Framework 2016-2021, Work Programmes and Results Framework for 2016-2019, cost and section work plans for 2017 and 2018 developed.<br><br>• Work Programme and Results Framework for 2016-2019 reviewed by the end of 2017.<br><br>• Plans against Sub-programme-3 of UN Strategic Framework 2018-2019 finalized and for 2020-2021 initiated. | **2016**<br>• UNISDR Strategic Framework 2016-2021 developed.<br>• Cost Plan for 2017 drafted and submitted to UNOG.<br>• Work Programme 2016-2019 developed.<br>• Biennial Work Programme for Sub-Programme-3 "Natural Disasters" of Programme 23 "Humanitarian Assistance" under UN Strategic Framework 2018-2019 developed.<br><br>**2017**<br>• Cost Plan for 2018 finalized and submitted to UNOG.<br>• Results Framework for 2018-2019 revised and updated as part of Business Process Review and shared with Donors in December 2017.<br>• Work Plan for 2018-2019 revised and updated based on updated Results Framework and implemented according to new process developed under Business Process Review.<br>• Plans against Sub-programme-3 of UN Strategic Framework 2018-2019 finalized. |

| OUTPUT INDICATOR | BASELINE (as of end of 2015) | TARGET 2016-2017 | ACTUAL PROGRESS |
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| **Indicator E2.1.1b:** Internal and external periodic reports developed each biennial. | • 4 biennial progress monitoring reports and 15 monthly updates produced in 2014-2015.<br><br>• 2 updates on UNISDR integrated management response against evaluation recommendations. | • 5 quarterly progress monitoring reports with progress against project deliverables.<br><br>• 16 Monthly updates for UNISDR management.<br><br>• 2 Interim IMDIS report against UN Strategic Framework 2016-2017.<br><br>• 2 updates on progress tracking against evaluation recommendations. | **2016**<br>• Annual Monitoring Report for 2016 prepared. Quarterly progress reports planned for 2017.<br>• 4 Monthly progress reports developed and shared with Senior Management in 2016.<br>• 2 Interim IMDIS reports (one mid-year and one at the end of 2016) produced and submitted.<br>•2 updates against evaluation recommendations were in progress and planned for completion in 2017.<br><br>**2017**<br>• Annual Monitoring Report for 2016 (Annex 1) prepared and posted on UNISDR website.  Quarterly progress reports prepared for Q1 and Q2 and combined Q3/Q4 report prepared.  Final Q4 report prepared in Q1 2018.<br>• 9 Monthly progress reports developed and shared with Senior Management in 2017.  3 Reports covered a 2-month period.<br>• 1 Interim IMDIS report and 1 final IMDIS report on the 2016-2017 biennium.<br>• 2 Management Responses against evaluation recommendations in progress and scheduled for completion in Q2 2018. |
| **Indicator E2.1.1c:** Enhanced implementation of project management oversight. | • Project Finance Committee (PFC) for review of new projects in place.<br><br>• 90% new projects reviewed by PFC in 2014-2015. | • Functioning of PFC reviewed and TOR for enhanced Project Management Oversight Committee (PMOC) updated.<br><br>• 100% of new / ongoing projects reviewed. | **2016**<br>• TORs for PMOC finalized and PMOC launched in late 2016.<br>•10 new projects (90%) as well as ongoing projects were reviewed.<br><br>**2017**<br>• As part of Business Process Review, TORs of PMOC reviewed and updated and new process for implementation of PMOC launched.<br>• All Donor proposals have been reviewed by the Committee since the launch.<br>• PMOC monitors progress of project and programme implementation through review of quarterly progress reports.<br>• PMOC also monitors the programming of all new Donor funding to ensure alignment with Donor Agreements and UNISDR Work Programme. |
| **Indicator E2.1.1d:** Timely completion and follow-up of internal and external evaluations to improve programme delivery. | • UNISDR Evaluations Policy developed.<br><br>• More than 80% recommendations from the evaluations from 2010-2015 implemented. | • UNISDR Evaluation Policy updated.<br><br>• Biennial Evaluation Plan for the work programmes developed.<br><br>• Management Responses prepared against all the evaluations.<br><br>• At least 80% of the recommendations from evaluations done is last 5 years implemented. | **2016**<br>• UNISDR Evaluation Policy developed.<br>• Biennial Evaluation Plan planned to be part of Evaluation Policy.<br>• UNISDR Integrated Management Response (SRSG's Implementation Plan) planned for update in Q4 2017.<br>• According to the Integrated Management Response UNISDR has implemented 75% of the accepted recommendations to date.<br><br>**2017**<br>• As part of Business Process Review,  an updated Evaluation Policy was drafted and will be finalized in 2018.<br>• Biennial Evaluation Plan will be part of Evaluation Policy.<br>• UNISDR Integrated Management Response will be updated in Q2 2018 following receipt of final Management Responses from former Evaluations.<br>• According to the Integrated Management Response UNISDR has implemented 75% of the accepted recommendations to date. |

| OUTPUT INDICATOR | BASELINE (as of end of 2015) | TARGET 2016-2017 | ACTUAL PROGRESS |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | ENABLER 2: Strengthened organizational performance |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| LEVEL | OUTPUT INDICATOR | BASELINE (as of end of 2015) | TARGET 2016-2017 | ACTUAL PROGRESS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Deliverable E2.1.2:** Financial planning, management and monitoring strengthened for effective implementation of the work programme. | **Indicator E2.1.2a:** Financial Resource Planning linked with the UNISDR Work Programme periodically monitored and updated. | • Financial resource plans titled internally as "UNISDR Annual Cost Plans" for 2014 and 2015 developed, monitored and updated on quarterly basis linked with old UN-Secretariat wide ERP IMIS. | • Financial resource plans linked with UNISDR Work Programme in the UN Secretariat-wide ERP system Umoja. <br><br>• Financial resource plans for 2016 and 2017 developed, monitored and updated on quarterly basis. | **2016** <br>• Financial resource plans linked with UNISDR Work Programme in Umoja. <br>• Cost Plan for 2016 prepared and updated regularly in 2016. <br>• Cost Plan for 2017 finalized and submitted to UNOG. <br><br>**2017** <br>• Financial resource plans linked with UNISDR Work Programme in Umoja. <br>• Cost Plan for 2017 prepared and updated regularly in 2017. <br>• Cost Plan for 2018 finalized and submitted to UNOG. |
| **Deliverable E2.1.3:** Administration and human resource management enhanced to support the implementation of work programme. | **Indicator E2.1.3a:** Percentage of performance appraisals and work plans completed on-time. | • 70% of the performance appraisals and work plan completed. | • 80% of the performance appraisals and work plans completed in accordance with the UN planning cycle. <br><br>• 100% of UNISDR staff trained in performance management. | **2016** <br>• 75% of the performance appraisals and work plans for 2016-2017 planning cycle completed. <br>• Staff training was planned for 2017. <br><br>**2017** <br>• As of end 2017, 97% of performance appraisals completed for 2016/2017 and 82% of 2017/2018 work plans completed. <br>• 100% of staff were trained in performance management through a number of workshops. The performance workshops were completed as of October 2017 (5 workshops in Geneva, one in Panama, one in Bangkok, one in Nairobi and one in Cairo). |
| **Deliverable E2.1.4:** Enterprise risk management strengthened to effectively anticipate and mitigate the risks on work programme delivery. | **Indicator E2.1.4a:** Enterprise risk management embedded in the processes and operations of the organization. | • A Results Based Management System in place. <br><br>• UNISDR Social and Environmental Standards Framework in place. | • Develop an internal Risk Management Framework. | **2016** <br>• Enterprise Risk Management Framework planned to be initiated in Q3 2017. <br><br>**2017** <br>• Initial work on Enterprise Risk Management Framework started but draft Framework postponed until 2018 after implementation of several critical action items from Business Process Review. |

| CHALLENGES IN MEETING DELIVERABLES | |
|---|---|
| **OUTPUT INDICATOR** | **CHALLENGES AND REMEDIES** |
| **Indicator 1.1.1a:** The Sendai Framework Monitor is available to all countries for national and local reporting against global and regional targets using the OIEWG outcomes. | The initiation of the procurement process for the Sendai Framework Monitor was contingent upon the conclusion of work by the OIEWG and its endorsement by the General Assembly as well as the integration of the Sendai Framework within the monitoring framework of the SDGs and its endorsement by the Statistical Commission. The latter did not happen until March 2017. As a result, limited progress could be made in 2016. A prototype of the Sendai Framework Monitor was developed and tested in a number of countries and at the 2017 Global Platform. Based on feedback received, the request for proposals to bid for the development of the Sendai Framework Monitor were submitted in Q3 2017 and the system was officially launched in Q1 2018. |
| **Indicator 1.2.1a:** Improved and updated probabilistic risk model. | While initiating efforts to incorporate drought into the global probabilistic disaster risk model, UNISDR identified the need to evaluate its overall role in further developing this model, particularly in terms of making it compliant with the Sendai Framework's expanded scope. Such an endeavour would have considerable technical and financial implications on the organization. To define the way forward, UNISDR convened a meeting in Q4 2017 of organizations and experts working on global probabilistic risk models to identify existing gaps and define UNISDR and partners' roles in further developing and updating the global disaster risk model. A strong outcome of the risk expert consultation was on establishing a global probabilistic disaster risk platform to make available information produced by various global and regional disaster risk models covering the scope of hazards as prescribed in the Sendai Framework in order to present disaster risk trends and support national decision making. |
| **Indicator 1.2.1b:** Number of countries supported in updating risk profiles based on the new global probabilistic risk model. | For the 2017 Global Platform UNISDR produced the GAR Risk Atlas, which features a revised version of the Global Risk Model. This revised version corrected a series of minor inconsistencies found in the 2015 model, and added important new information to country profiles, namely the Annual Average Mortality (initially for earthquakes only) and a number of new and innovative indexes to show the criticality of the underlying risk drivers and the impact to development, among others. New versions of the country profiles are available through the GAR app, and were launched on the web in Q4 2017. Prior to going ahead with this, UNISDR assessed the current risk profiles. At the end of the assessment UNISDR concluded that a redesign of the risk profiles was needed. With that aim, UNISDR established a Task Team that is working on the redesign so that the new ones are: (a) better aligned with the scope and provisions of the Sendai Framework; (b) include more up-to-date information; (c) incorporate disaster risk information available in the GAR Risk Atlas; (d) allow for future incorporation of information on global targets and indicators of the Sendai Framework and the SDGs; and (e) flexible enough to adjust to disaster risk information available both at the global and regional levels from many other authoritative partners and stakeholders. |

| CHALLENGES IN MEETING DELIVERABLES | |
|---|---|
| **OUTPUT INDICATOR** | **CHALLENGES AND REMEDIES** |
| **Indicator 2.2.1b:** Number of existing databases retrofitted / updated and institutionalized based on the Sendai Framework. | The activities and results from the two intergovernmental working groups, the OIEWG and the IAEG-SDGs, have imposed changes in the scheduling of results to be achieved associated with this indicator. The recommendations of the OIEWG entailed a large amount of additional work that UNISDR has been systematically undertaking prior to the retrofitting of loss databases. The first of the additional tasks was the Sendai Framework Data Readiness Review, which was finalized in April 2017 and which provided an indication of the considerable work that will need to be undertaken for countries to be able to monitor progress against the agreed indicators.  The second additional task was the completion of the Technical Guidance Notes for the Sendai Framework Targets and Indicators after a consultative process that included two international technical meetings (Ispra and London) and a public consultation session during the Global Platform in Cancun.  The third additional task was to build the online systems that will be required for the more complex than anticipated data collection for Targets and Indicators . UNISDR undertook the first round of enhancements of the Loss Data collection tool (based on DesInventar), which allows countries to build disaster loss databases compliant with all new requirements and/or to retrofit existing ones. This first version of the updated tool was available in Q4 2017. A second version was released  on 1 January 2018.

As a result of these additional tasks, UNISDR's ability to support countries retrofitting databases based on the Sendai Framework proved to be more challenging and time-consuming than originally expected. However, work updating loss databases and creating new ones has continued.

Guidance Notes: A revised version of DesInventar aligned to the requirements for preparing country baseline data (2005-2015) on global targets of the Sendai Framework was developed and available at the end of 2017. |