

# Progress Report on the Implementation of the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience

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## Acronyms

A2R	UN Climate Resilience Initiative	SDG	Sustainable Development Group
ASIS	Agriculture Stress Index System	UN	United Nations
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
CCALM	Caucasus and Central Asia Locust Management System	UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
CEB	United Nations Chief Executive Board	UNCT	United Nations Country Teams
CREWS	Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
CTBTO	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	UNDCO	United Nations Development Coordination Office
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
EWS	Early Warning System	UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
FAMEWS	Fall Armyworm Monitoring and Early Warning System	UNECA	United Nations Commission for Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNECE	United Nations Commission for Europe
FPG	Focal Point Group	UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
FPMA	Food Price Monitoring and Analysis	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
GADRRES	Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services	IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
PEDRR	Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction	IBC	Issue-Based Coalitions
QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
RIMES	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia	ICT	Information and communication technology

IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNOHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
IMO	International Maritime Organization	UNOHRLLS	United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
IN-MHEWS	International Network for Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems	UNOOSA	United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
IRP	International Resource Panel	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
ISC	International Science Council	UNSDG	UN Sustainable Development Group
ITU	International Telecommunications Union	UNSSC	United Nations System Staff College
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	UNU	United Nations University
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment	UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN-ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	UPU	Universal Postal Union
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	WB/GFDRR	World Bank - Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	WCDRR	World Conference on DRR
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme	WFP	World Food Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	WHO	World Health Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research	WTO	World Trade Organization

# 1. Introduction

Disaster risk does not appear overnight - it accumulates in systems, institutions and communities due to lack of knowledge on hazards and risk, increasing exposure as a result of risk-blind decision-making, investment and construction, and vulnerabilities entrenched by structural inequality and discrimination. The vulnerabilities of the social, economic and environmental systems driving development continue to entrench and expand over time until a crisis erupts due to a shock or accumulated stress, which overwhelms capacities and the effects ripple through the system.

As societies struggle to manage risks and recover from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as concurrent disasters including desert locust swarming, heat waves and tropical storms among others, disaster risk reduction (DRR) provides a potent entry point for re-focusing attention on the need to reduce existing risks, build back better and equip states and communities with the tools they need to prevent the creation of new risks.

The UN system has long partnered with countries to reduce risks and implement the global frameworks on DRR. The [UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development](#) (hereafter referred to as UN Plan of Action) presents the three commitments of the UN System to support countries in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and promote risk-informed development.

To monitor the implementation of the UN Plan of Action and help identify areas of strategic action, UN Funds, Programmes, Specialized Agencies and other entities (hereafter UN Partners) are requested to annually report their activities against the UN Plan of Action Results Framework. The present report presents the progress made by UN Partners related to each indicator in the Results Frameworks, and reflects on the collective achievements, opportunities and limitations.

**Section 2** introduces the institutional and reporting architecture supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and situates the UN Plan of Action within that structure.

**Section 3** presents the methodology that was used to prepare the report and the limitations of the dataset.

**Section 4** describes the results in implementing the three commitments of the UN Plan of Action in 2019, including a commentary on gender-responsiveness.

**Section 5** presents a brief summary of reflections generated as a result of the reporting period on the UN Plan of Action for 2019, as coinciding with the first global wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. The UN Partners were requested to also share their reflections on DRR in the context of COVID-19.

**Section 6** presents conclusions and recommendations regarding the UN system's collective approach to supporting DRR for resilience as well as monitoring of the UN Plan of Action.

For readers who would like to look more in-depth at the methodology or reported achievements, a set of appendices provides more details and links.

## 2. Context

### 2.1 The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030<sup>1</sup> - Reporting mechanisms

As per the Sendai Framework, governments have the primary responsibility, and stakeholders and partners have a shared responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk. The underlying principle is that all-of-society engagement and partnerships are required to effectively implement risk management measures, the Sendai Framework and advance DRR. The UN system, in particular, is requested to support developing countries, at their request and considering the countries' needs and development context, in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, in coordination with other relevant frameworks, through the UN Plan of Action and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.

Figure 1 gives an overview of the monitoring mechanisms to which governments, stakeholders and the UN System report on the implementation of the Sendai Framework.



Figure 1.

*Monitoring of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction is a critical contribution to the progress reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals.*

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, Sendai Framework for Risk Reduction. Available at <https://www.preventionweb.net/sendai-framework/sendai-framework-for-drr>

## SENDAI FRAMEWORK MONITOR<sup>2</sup> - GOVERNMENTS

The Sendai Framework Monitor provides a system for national reporting on the global Sendai Framework targets<sup>3</sup> and the DRR-related indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 11 and 13. Monitoring the Sendai Framework is instrumental to effectively monitor the SDGs. The UN General Assembly has recognized the importance of the data and analysis from the Sendai Framework Monitor as a contribution to the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on sustainable development.<sup>4</sup>

## SENDAI FRAMEWORK VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS<sup>5</sup> – STAKEHOLDERS

The Voluntary Commitments initiative was launched during the World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in March 2015, to support the development of partnerships at all levels to implement the Sendai Framework. UNDRR established an online platform as a mechanism to mobilize, monitor and take stock of commitments from multiple stakeholders for the implementation of the Sendai Framework until 2030.

## UN PLAN OF ACTION RESULTS FRAMEWORK – UN SYSTEM

The main purpose of the Results Framework is to contribute to an accountability mechanism for the UN Plan of Action through which the UN system has agreed to support member states and other stakeholders in implementing the Sendai Framework and related aspects of the 2030 Agenda and other international agreements as relevant. The oversight of the UN Plan of Action has been entrusted with the UN Senior Leadership Group on DRR for Resilience (SLG) convened by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction.

## UN SECRETARY-GENERAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DRR

The Secretary-General's Report on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR is produced annually and incorporates achievements by governments, stakeholder and UN agencies.

## REPORT ON THE QUADRENNIAL COMPREHENSIVE POLICY REVIEW (QCPR)

The QCPR is the primary policy instrument of the General Assembly to define the way the UN development system operates to support UN programme countries in their development efforts. This includes the reporting on advances made towards the implementation of the Sendai Framework.

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<sup>2</sup> United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Sendai Framework Monitor. Available at <https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/>

<sup>3</sup> In addition to the 38 global target indicators, custom indicators have been developed, which countries can use to measure the progress against the four priorities of the Sendai Framework.

<sup>4</sup> <https://undocs.org/en/A/73/231>

<sup>5</sup> United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Sendai Commitments. Available at <https://sendaicommittments.undrr.org/>



## 2.2 UN Plan of Action for DRR on Resilience

Adopted in 2013, the UN Plan of Action was revised in 2016 to align with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UN Chief Executives' Board (CEB) adopted it in the same year.

It addresses the need for coherence and mutual re-enforcement of the UN's resilience building efforts, and it seeks to effectively integrate UN operational preparedness and response capacities into national development arrangements. The UN Plan of Action emphasizes country and local level engagement and ensures that the UN system is responsive to the different country needs and contexts with regard to DRR.



Figure 2. Commitments of the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience.

### MAINSTREAMING DRR IN THE UN SYSTEM

The recent repositioning of the United Nations Development System encourages UN entities to enhance their collaboration to effectively support UN Member States in the implementation of the SDGs. This will enhance coherence and effectiveness, reduce duplication and maximize the impact of the UN development system.

DRR is one of the critical elements that sustains development gains and as such contributes to the achievement of the SDGs. The UN Plan of Action is an important tool to maximize the joint impact of UN entities and to support countries to strengthen policy coherence, risk-informed development planning and investment, and to ensure that no one – country, community or person – is left behind in benefiting from development progress. At the global level, the UN SLG was entrusted to ensure that DRR remains a strategic priority for UN Development System and Related Organizations as well as to lead high-level advocacy and communications to integrate DRR in all relevant UN programmes and activities.

The new proposed UN regional structure and mechanisms will facilitate the mainstreaming of DRR systematically at the regional level. The UN Regional Collaborative Platform will be a unified coordination mechanism in each region that will foster the collaboration on sustainable development across UN Development System entities operating at the regional level.

Under these Platforms, Issue-Based Coalitions (IBCs)<sup>6</sup> will be launched that are demand-driven and will respond to the specific needs and priorities of countries or the demand of the respective UN Country Teams (UNCTs). Issue-based coalitions will vary according to the policy priorities in each region.

The 2020 QCPR report indicates that each Regional Collaborative Platform will take a unique approach in establishing its IBC. Climate change, resilience-building and human mobility in its different forms are common issues for which dedicated IBCs are being considered in all regions (see Figure 3). To strengthen DRR integration, it will be critical to work with the regional UN Development Coordination Offices (UNDCO), mainstream DRR within the IBCs covering other topics, and integrate DRR in planning processes coordinated by the Regional Peer Support Group.



Figure 3:

*Issue-Based Coalitions established in 2020 to support mainstreaming of DRR at regional and country level.*

A key component of the UN Development System reform is the reinvigoration of the Resident Coordinator System. The UN SLG proposed in its 2019 annual meeting to accelerate DRR implementation at country level by ensuring enhanced engagement in the processes related to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

<sup>6</sup> <https://undocs.org/a/75/79>

### 3. Methodology

This section briefly describes the methodology used to analyse the information received on the implementation of the UN Plan of Action from the different UN Partners.

#### 3.1 About the UN Plan of Action Results Framework

The UN Plan of Action is accompanied by a Results-based Analytical Framework (hereafter referred to as the Results Framework) that determines concrete actions under each of the three commitments.

The initial Results Framework contained a total of nine results and related indicators, nine outputs and nineteen output indicators. Following feedback on challenges related to the 2018 annual reporting exercise, the UN SLG requested the UN DRR Focal Points Group (FPG) to simplify and streamline the Results Framework. The revised Results Framework (see Appendix 1) has 8 results and 11 related indicators and puts a greater emphasis on joint actions.

*Table 1. Schema UN Plan of Action Results Framework (see also Appendix 1).*

	Commitment 1		Commitment 2						Commitment 3		
Result	1.1	1.2	2.1		2.2			2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3
Indicator	1.1	1.2	2.1.a	2.1.b	2.2.a	2.2.b	2.2.c	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3

The countries considered within the scope of the UN Plan of Action are the UN Programme Countries – please see Appendix 2 for a full list.

#### 3.2 About the 2019 reporting on the UN Plan of Action

In April 2020, the UN Partners were requested to report on the progress made in 2019 towards the implementation of the UN Plan of Action.

A reporting template with the 11 indicators was circulated to facilitate reporting. Each indicator was accompanied by guiding questions to gather details of the support provided and supplementary data to enable substantive analysis of the progress. Additional guidance was provided to encourage UN Partners to report on the gender-responsiveness of their activities under each indicator. Given the fact the two indicators were updated in the simplification process and information for them was not collected during the previous reporting cycle, UN Partners were requested to define the baseline (as of 31 December 2018) for indicators 3.1 and 3.2.

Out of the 50 UN Partners, the following 26 UN Partners (52%, highlighted in blue) submitted their 2019 progress report. This is an increase considering that only 14 UN Partners reported in 2018.

CTBTO	ITU	UNDRR	UNESCO	UNICEF	UNU	WHO
FAO	UNAIDS	UNECE	UNFCCC	UN OCHA	UN Women	WMO
ILO	UNDCO	UNEP	UNFPA	UNOHRLLS	UPU	
IOM	UNDP	UN-ESCAP	UN-Habitat	UNOOSA	WFP	

Figure 4. UN entities that submitted 2019 progress reports.

The reporting on 2019 progress on the UN Plan of Action took place against the backdrop of the first global wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in the second quarter of 2020. The increase in the number of reporting UN Partners is therefore not only laudable compared to 2018, but particularly so when considering the pandemic context and increased pressure on all UN Partners. The selection of UN Partners now reporting represents the majority of the UN Partners with widespread country presence, as well as most of the UN organizations with specialized DRR programmes. However, as half of the UN Partners did not report, it is acknowledged that the results and analysis presented may have some gaps.

According to the feedback of the UN Partners, the introduction of the revised Results Framework and reporting template simplified reporting for many. This has led to a larger dataset enabling better analysis and reporting on the majority of the indicators. As the UN Plan of Action covers a broad scope of DRR-related work, not all UN Partners have reported on all indicators.

As noted above, guiding questions accompanied each indicator to urge reporting on details of interventions and results and to enable substantive analysis. However, the level of detail provided varies between each reporting partner, and the 2019 data set still contains gaps and several sources of errors. Based on the review of the data and the submission process, these are presumed to be related to:

- a) The increased pressure at all levels as a result of COVID-19.
- b) Activities/policies/guidelines/ initiatives/publications being reported under the wrong indicator due to (i) confusion regarding indicators (such as the difference between risk-informed sectoral development strategies and DRR strategies), and/or (ii) missing clarity in guiding questions (such as unclear definition of what constitutes inclusion of an early action framework in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework).
- c) Duplication of reporting on joint or multi-stakeholder activities, as very few activities have been explicitly reported as such.

At the data cleaning stage, sources of error related to (b) have been addressed as much as possible by removing data reported under the wrong indicator and adding it to the dataset under the most relevant indicator. However, as guiding questions vary between indicators, this has created gaps in the related supplementary information on these moved indicators. More comprehensible data cleaning and gap-filling was not possible within the given timeframe. Concerns about duplication in data underpinning a finding had also been noted.

### 3.3 About the analysis and synthesis report

Not all the information reported falls within the scope of the UN Plan of Action 2019 reporting. Some data was therefore excluded from the analysis on the basis of:

- a) **Window of time:** all activities, policies, guidelines and publications dated outside the 1 January to 31 December 2019 time window have been excluded from the analysis.
- b) **Geography:** The countries considered within the scope of the UN Plan of Action are the UN Programme Countries (see 3.1 and Appendix 2); information reported for non-Programme Countries has been excluded.

The data has been reviewed to assess results contributing towards each indicator in 2019 and findings are presented in Chapter 4 of the report, under the relevant Commitment. Due to the low number of reporting UN Partners in 2018, the 2018 baseline is considered too full of gaps to serve as a true baseline. The 2019 synthesis report therefore does not report progress against 2018 as baseline, as it would likely indicate a significant – but false – acceleration of UN support to Programme Countries' implementation of the Sendai Framework in 2019. It is proposed to use the 2019 datasets as the baseline for future years.

As mentioned previously, UN Partners were requested to make note of joint programming/activities and provide detail on the gender-responsiveness of activities. While the overall guidance proposed specific guiding questions on these two aspects, these had not been incorporated in the reporting template, which led to gaps in reporting. It was therefore impossible to undertake a comprehensive analysis of these aspects. However, whenever possible, findings have been included in Chapter 4 of this report under the relevant indicator.

An additional layer has been introduced to the analysis to enrich the progress report by identifying patterns in countries that have received support in each of the following categories:

- Least developed countries<sup>7</sup>
- Land-locked developing countries<sup>8</sup>
- Small island developing states<sup>9</sup>
- Countries currently experiencing conflict, insurgency or significant violence within their own borders<sup>10</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Reference: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category/ldcs-at-a-glance.html>, accessed June 16 2020.

<sup>8</sup> Reference: <https://unctad.org/en/pages/aldc/Landlocked%20Developing%20Countries/List-of-land-locked-developing-countries.aspx>, accessed June 16 2020.

<sup>9</sup> Reference: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sids/list>, accessed June 16 2020.

<sup>10</sup> No standardized list identified. For the purpose of this analysis, the following countries have been considered: Afghanistan, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic Of Congo, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen.

## 4. Progress on the Implementation of the UN Plan of Action

This chapter presents the progress made in 2019 including analysis of trends and gaps. Conclusions and recommendations are presented in Chapter 6.



Commitment

1

### 4.1 Commitment 1: Strengthen system-wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other agreements, through a risk-informed and integrated approach

The first commitment of the UN Plan of Action highlights the need to ensure synergies, coherence and mutual reinforcement in the implementation of the Sendai Framework to advance DRR. These include developing risk-informed policies, initiatives and guidelines, and the promotion of coherent and integrated monitoring and reporting by countries on the progress in reducing risks of disasters in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

#### Output Indicator 1.1

Number and implementation of UN system policies, guidelines and inter-agency initiatives that integrate and demonstrate linkages between the Sendai Framework global targets and priorities of action with other international frameworks.

#### Output Indicator 1.2

Number of common indicators used by countries in their reporting to the Sendai Framework Monitor and other international agreements.

### A) RISK-INFORMED POLICIES, INITIATIVES AND GUIDELINES (RESULT 1.1)

The first indicator monitoring UN system-wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other coherence measures the number of UN system policies, guidelines and inter-agency initiatives that integrate and demonstrate linkages between the Sendai Framework global targets and priorities of action with other international frameworks, and monitors the support provided to implement these.

A total of 23 UN Partners reported on supporting in the implementation of new and existing UN system-wide policies, guidelines and interagency initiatives (indicator 1.1), including CTBTO, FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNDCO, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNEP, UN-ESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UN OCHA, UNOHRLLS, UNOOSA, UN Women, UPU, WFP, WHO and WMO. Their support included development and operationalization of guidelines, application at regional or national level, and considerations at high-level meetings and fora.

Support to the **implementation of pre-existing inter-agency DRR initiatives** included:

- UN Climate Resilience Initiative, A2R
- Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative, CADRI
- Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems, CREWS
- International Recovery Platform, IRP
- Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector, GADRRRES
- Global Framework for Climate Services, GFCS
- Global Partnership using Space Technologies in Disaster Risk Reduction, GP-STAR
- Global Risk Assessment framework, GRAF
- International Network for Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems, IN-MHEWS
- Making Cities Resilient Campaign, MCR
- Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction, PEDRR
- UN Coalition to Combat Sand and Dust Storms

Most of the reported engagement with these 12 initiatives was at the international level. The exceptions were in engagement by CADRI, the MCR campaign and GCFS, which focus their support at the regional and national level. In the case of CREWS, engagement took place at both international and national levels. Examples of support for regional initiatives were also mentioned, including the Asia-Pacific Disaster Resilience Network and the DRR and Adaptation for Resilience in the Sahel Region.

In addition, several UN Partners reported that they supported mainstreaming DRR through their participation in other pre-existing interagency initiatives, including initiatives focused on:

- Environment and biodiversity, including the Expert Group on Water and Climate Change and UN Water.
- Humanitarian-development cooperation, including the Index for Risk Management, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) (in particular its Results Group 1 on Operational Response and its Early Warning Analysts sub-group), and the United Nations Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration.
- Social security and risk transfer, including the Insurance Development Forum, Global Action Network for Agriculture Insurance, and Inter-Agency Social Protection Assessments.

In addition to supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework, UN Partners reported that they supported coherence with the Sendai Framework in the implementation of the following eight policies and legal instruments:

- The Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers
- The Paris Climate Agreement
- The UN Convention to Combat Desertification
- The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention)
- The Convention on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Industrial Accidents Convention)
- SAMOA Pathway
- Istanbul Programme of Action
- Vienna Programme of Action

Coherency was promoted through regional and sub-regional hazard-focused workshops in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Industrial Accidents Convention); convention task force meetings focused on public access to information in environmental emergencies (Aarhus Convention); consideration of disaster risk in convention mid-term reviews (Vienna Programme of Action and SAMOA Pathway); inclusion of DRR in discussions on implementation of conventions (Istanbul Programme of Action), and establishing a Memorandum of Understanding with convention secretariats on protecting and empowering communities affected by environmental degradation and desertification through interventions that improve their livelihoods (UN Convention to Combat Desertification).

The following three **new-as-of-2019 DRR-related interagency initiatives** were reported:

- Climate Action for Jobs Initiative
- Target E Coherent Approach
- Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, CDRI

At the regional level, inter-agency initiatives such as the Regional Scientific and Technical Advisory Council on DRR in Central Asia, the West and Central Africa Resilience Working Group, the UN Renewable Energy Offer for the Sahel and the SDG Climate Facility regional project were established. Three UN Partners reported engaging in joint – but not system-wide – initiatives on gender and DRR.

A large number of UN Partners reported on the development of guidelines in support of the Sendai Framework and to promote coherence with other frameworks and policies. Some on-the-ground initiatives were noted, such as the development of roadmaps and guidance on localizing the Sendai Framework in Asia and supporting urban DRR in Africa. All reported guidelines and other support to Sendai Framework coherence are listed in Appendix 3.

Some UN Partners also included details on **upcoming system-wide policy, guideline and inter-agency initiatives**, including the “UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies” (due for publication in mid-2020), the need to establish a monitoring framework to track progress on the recommendations made in the 2019 Annual Report on Global Preparedness for Health Emergencies<sup>11</sup>, and publication of further Words into Action guidelines on nature-based solutions and engagement of children and youth.

Efforts were made to ensure that the implementation of DRR-related policies, guidelines and initiatives is gender-responsive. This included the development of interim operational guidance on Leaving No One Behind by the CADRI partners, as well as the establishment of the Women’s Resilience to Disasters Programme, which aims to leverage the capacities of more than 50 partners to contribute to gender-responsive implementation of the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the SAMOA Pathway.

In addition, UN Women co-organized seven technical sessions and side events on women’s leadership in DRR and gender-responsive DRR at the Global Platform on DRR, the World Reconstruction Conference and the Small Islands States Resilience Initiative Conference. The purpose of these events was to build momentum for women leadership in DRR; strengthen strategic networks between DRR practitioners and women’s organizations; and help consolidate the knowledge base on gender, risk and DRR. The events were co-organized with partners from the private sector, multilateral agencies, academic institutes, bilateral organizations and the UN, including ILO, IOM, UN-OHCHR, UNDRR, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA UNHCR and UNICEF. If agencies follow up on these discussions and have access to action-oriented technical support on gender-responsive DRR, there is significant scope for the UN system to more effectively advance progress towards SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls under Commitment 1 of the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience.

## **B) NATIONAL MONITORING AND REPORTING ON DRR (RESULT 1.2)**

The Sendai Framework targets and indicators contribute to measuring disaster-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere, SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

In 2018, 60 **UN Programme Countries had begun reporting to the Sendai Framework Monitor (indicator 1.2)** by the end of the year. In 2019, this figure had risen to 90. This means that there is a significant increase of countries that reported on DRR related to the common Sendai and SDG indicators in 2019.

Several UN entities reported that they provided support to enhance national capacities for Sendai monitoring and reporting, including FAO (focusing on agricultural loss) and UNDP and UNDRR (both focusing on disaster loss and damage databases). However, provision of support to enhance the availability and quality of sector-specific disaster-related data has not yet reached scale, and substantial scope to scale up support to countries on generation of coherent and sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated disaster and climate-related data.

<sup>11</sup> World Health Organization, Global Preparedness Monitoring Board (2019). A World at Risk: Annual Report on Global Preparedness for Health Emergencies. Geneva.





Commitment

2

#### 4.2 Commitment 2: Build UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction

With the second commitment the UN system aims at supporting countries to reduce existing risk and to avoid the creation of new risks. The need for enhanced capacity to develop risk-informed national, local and/or sectoral development strategies and plans or the development of DRR strategies is addressed in the first result. The second result calls for effective support to strengthen early warning, preparedness and response. The third result addresses the need to ensure that the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (gradually replacing the UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) from 2020 onwards) – including the Common Country Analysis – are risk-informed and support all stages of DRR across all sectors.

##### Output Indicator 2.1.a

Number of countries supported by UN entities to disaster and climate risk-inform cross-sectoral development strategies/ plans at national, sub-national and/or sectoral level.

##### Output Indicator 2.2.a

UN system organizations and UNCTs have expertise or access to expertise to support countries in strengthening early warning systems.

##### Output Indicator 2.2.c

Percentage of Recovery and Reconstruction Frameworks developed and implemented with UN support which incorporate DRR and/or Build Back Better elements

##### Output Indicator 2.1.b

Number of countries that developed/ updated with support from UN entities their national and/or local DRR strategies and plans aligned to the Sendai Framework.

##### Output Indicator 2.2.b

Number of countries with updated frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action

##### Output Indicator 2.3

Number of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks that have applied climate and risk information.

#### A) RISK-INFORMED NATIONAL, LOCAL OR SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT OR DRR STRATEGIES (RESULT 2.1)

Indicator 2.1a under the second commitment measures **the number of countries supported by UN entities to disaster and climate risk-inform their national, local and/or sectoral development strategies**, including operational work plans at all level. A total of 20 UN Partners reported that they have supported risk-informing development strategies, including FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UN-ESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNOOSA/UN-SPIDER, UNU, UPU, UN Women, WFP, WHO and WMO.

A total of 129 UN Programme Countries were reported to have received support to develop and update risk-informed development plans. This included support to 125 countries for national-level plans, of which 105 were reported to have received support for cross-sectoral plans. 76 countries were reported to have received support for national sectoral plans, while the 33 countries were reported to have received support for sub-national development plans.

At the national level, the support to sectoral plans is most often focused on food security and agriculture, the National Meteorological and Hydrological Service and the culture sector, while activities in support of education, infrastructure and the business/private sector are also found but not as frequent. At the local level, UN Partners helped provide inputs related to agriculture, education and water management planning.

The majority of the national-level plans have been tagged as informed by risks from multiple hazards: 276 multi-hazard informed national-level plans versus 6 single-hazard informed national-level plans. However, out of these 276 multi-hazard informed plans, the range of hazards is unspecified for 133 plans, while 125 focus primarily on natural hazards. Only three among the 125 multi-hazard plan entries explicitly mention biological or technological hazards in addition to natural hazards, but an additional 18 out of the 276 are WHO-supported plans and can be assumed to cover both biological and natural hazards. A similar trend was observed among the 55 sub-national level plans supported; of these, 34 focused on natural hazards, while 21 left it unspecified what kind of hazard was addressed.

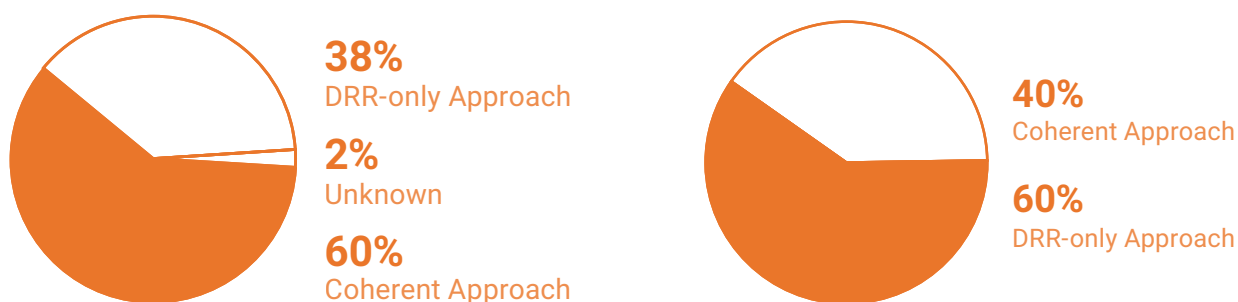
Among the 61 transboundary hazard-informed plans reported at national and sub-national level, 18 addressed technological hazards alone or with natural hazards, nine addressed only natural hazards, 10 were not specified, and 24 were WHO-supported plans that can be assumed to cover both biological and natural hazards. All plans addressing transboundary technological hazards were reported from Europe and Central-Asian countries.

Relatively little information was reported on the gender-responsiveness of the UN's support to risk-informed development plans. UN Women supported the participation of local and national women's organizations in disaster risk management, and highlighted gender-specific risk and vulnerabilities, while UNFPA supported the inclusion of gender and sexual and reproductive health issues in sectoral plans. Both emphasise and support use of sex, age and disability disaggregated data. WMO supported the development of three Strategic Plans for National Meteorological and Hydrological Services with gender analysis. However, between them these three agencies only covered 51 countries, indicating that there is a large group of countries currently not supported on gender-responsive risk-informed planning.

A total of 12 UN Partners reported that they had **supported countries in the development or updating of national and local DRR strategies (indicator 2.1b)**, including FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UN-ESCAP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNOOSA/ UN-SPIDER, UN Women and WFP.

Together, the UN Partners supported a total of 66 countries. Of these, 46 countries were supported to update/develop their national DRR strategy only, 16 countries to update/develop local DRR strategies only and four countries to do both. Among the countries supported to develop local DRR strategies, seven were found to be pilot countries for the "Making Cities Resilient" campaign. Please see Appendix 4 for the full list of countries supported and to what end.

Out of the 50 national DRR strategies supported, 30 were reported to take a coherent approach incorporating both DRR and climate change adaptation, 19 were reported to only include DRR, and one is not known. Out of



Figures 5 and 6.

*Proportion of national and local DRR strategies taking a coherent approach to DRR and climate change adaptation.*

the 19 countries taking a DRR-only approach, 14 were landlocked countries or countries/territories with small coastlines compared to the total country/territory area. Out of the 20 local DRR strategies supported, eight were reported to take a coherent approach, while 12 took a DRR only approach. Out of these 10, two are landlocked countries.

Out of the 70 national and local DRR strategies reported, all were reported to take a multi-hazard approach. Support from UN Partners to the strategy development/updating processes mainly included capacity development workshops, facilitation of stakeholder consultations, prioritization of DRR measures and vulnerability and risk assessment(s). Of these four categories, the first three were the most common, with support for vulnerability and risk assessment(s) lagging significantly behind. In some cases, support was also provided to the development of DRR-related legislation.

## B) EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND RECOVERY (RESULT 2.2)

Indicator 2.2.a aims to monitor how many countries benefit from existing global and regional early warning system mechanisms, including both funding mechanisms and operational warning mechanisms.

A total of 21 UN Partners reported to have supported countries in **strengthening one or more aspects of their early warning systems (indicator 2.2.a)**, including CTBTO, FAO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNEP, UN-ESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNOOSA/UN-SPIDER, UNU, UN Women, UPU, WFP, WHO and WMO. This amounted to support to 138 countries, of which 78 benefited from support linked to an established global or regional early warning mechanisms (including both funding mechanisms and operational warning mechanisms). This included 27 small island developing states. The linked mechanisms were:<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Please note that some countries benefited from support linked to multiple global or regional mechanisms.

- AGRHYMET (11 countries)
- The Agriculture Stress Index System, ASIS (6 countries)
- The Caucasus and Central Asia Locust Management System, CCALM (9 countries)
- Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems, CREWS (53 countries)
- The Fall Armyworm Monitoring and Early Warning System, FAMEWS (3 countries)
- Food Price Monitoring and Analysis, FPMA (1 country)
- Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (2 countries)
- Regional Drought Early Warning Management System (1 country)
- Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES) (8 countries)
- UNECE Industrial Accidents Notification System (15 countries)

In addition, 26 countries were supported to participate in the establishment of new global or regional early warning mechanisms:

- 14 countries participated in the development of a roadmap for African Continental early warning mechanism
- 6 countries signed tsunami warning agreements with CTBTO
- 7 countries were supported to connect with the new South China Sea Tsunami Advisory Center under the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System

Finally, a total of 116 countries received support to strengthen their national early warning systems – 68 of these 126 received support from WHO for health-related surveillance and early warning, while 91 of the 126 received support for natural, biological or technical hazard early warning not related to health-related surveillance.

42 of the 91 did not receive any support linked with regional or global early warning mechanisms – these mainly fall into one of the below categories:

- 1) South-Asian countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka)
- 2) Middle-income countries in the Americas (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru)
- 3) Land-locked African least developed countries (Burundi, Central African Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda)
- 4) Coastal African least developed countries (Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Mauritania, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania)
- 5) Countries experiencing conflict, violence or insurgency (NB – some also fall into category 3 above: Central African Republic, Libya, Somalia, South-Sudan, Syria, Yemen)

A few countries such as DPR Korea, Kosovo, Lebanon, Tunisia and South Africa do not fall into any of these groups. In addition, no support related to regional or global early warning mechanisms was reported for the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Palau or Vanuatu, but these are known to be supported through CREWS Pacific 2.0.

UN Partners were requested to report which aspect of early warning they provided support to. Support to health surveillance and early warning focused on three elements of warning: risk knowledge, detection/monitoring/analysis/forecasting, and preparedness to respond to warnings.

Looking at the 396 non-health early warning (e.g. natural hazards, biological hazards such as fall armyworm and technological hazards) actions reported with a full set of metadata, categorization indicates that detection, monitoring, analysis and forecasting is most commonly supported, while the least support is provided for preparedness to respond to the warnings received. It should be noted that the dataset on this particular point contains some gaps and may contain some duplicate activities that make it difficult to analyse and introduces some uncertainty.

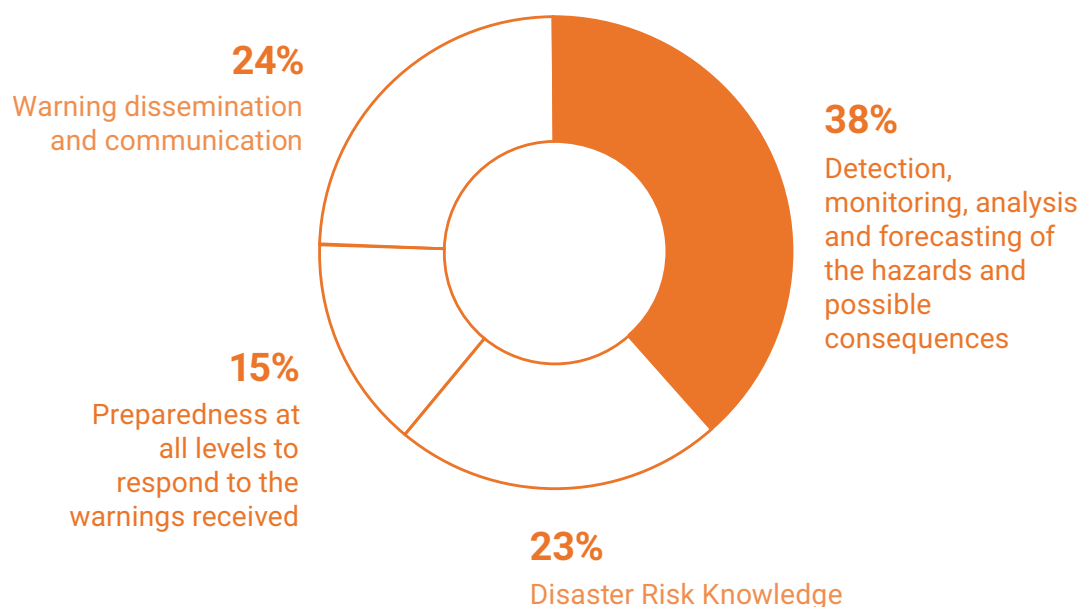


Figure 7.

*Division of UN support to different elements of early warning systems.*

Large gaps in the data and possible duplications preclude meaningful analysis of whether UN system support is contributing more towards multi-hazard, hazard cluster or single-cluster early warning systems.

In 35 countries, UN Women supported early warning through identification of disproportionate disaster risk due to gender inequality and developed and supported gender-responsive early warning systems, while UNFPA supported gendered disaster risk knowledge in one country and preparedness for response in another. Similarly, UNDP supported gender- and disability-inclusive early warning in one country. WMO implements its projects according to its internal Gender Equality Policy and Gender Action Plan; it is worth noting that gender-responsiveness is one of the CREWS Value Propositions and that an Operational Procedures Note has been produced on Gender-Sensitive Programming in CREWS. Reporting on the UN Plan of Action for 2019, WMO notes that “expertise is available but results on strengthening gender in EWS still needs to be measured and captured,” an assessment borne out by analysis of the collective UN effort reported in 2019.

A total of 18 agencies (CTBTO, FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECE, UN-ESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UN OCHA, UNU, UN Women, WFP and WHO), reported that they have supported **updating of frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action (indicator 2.2.b)**.

To enhance emergency preparedness within the multilateral humanitarian system, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) developed the Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) approach in 2015, based on a review of relief operations over the past decade. It is based on dynamic risks and is meant to enable the humanitarian community to proactively prepare for crises requiring a coordinated international response, and UN OCHA primarily supports its use. In 2018, 72 Programme Countries were reported to be implementing the ERP approach; in 2019, the number was 69 countries with ERP implemented and 16 countries in various stages of implementation. In addition to UN OCHA, nine agencies reported providing supplementary support on Emergency Response Preparedness in 2019.

Early and anticipatory action approaches were reported as implemented in 51 countries. Although not all UN Partners provided information about their activities, analysis of those who did show that the activities are closely related to food security and the range of hazards include natural and biological hazards (including animal diseases and early action in neighbour countries in relation to the Ebola outbreak).

The UN Partners reported supporting preparedness frameworks in 55 countries. Gaps in the data make it difficult to gauge whether comprehensive, integrated preparedness frameworks are actually in place or are being developed in these countries, as the information provided is largely focused in on important, but sectoral issues such as food security, health, telecommunications and specific hazards such as animal diseases, flood and drought.

A good example of gender-responsive action was reported under this indicator, by WFP, who supported the Haitian National Civil Protection and the National Meteorological and Hydrological Service to develop gender-sensitive Standard Operating Procedures to prioritize pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and persons with disabilities in case of evacuation after a disaster.

When disasters do happen, support to pursue a resilient recovery pathway that enables building back better in all sectors is critical to use the shock as an entryway to change. A total of 16 agencies reported that they **supported countries to enhance recovery and reconstruction with measures to reduce further risk (indicator 2.2.c)**, including FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UN-ESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNU, UN Women, UPU, WFP and WHO.

The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) assists governments with assessing the full extent of a disaster's impact on the affected country and, on the basis of these findings, to produce an actionable and sustainable Recovery Framework or Strategy for mobilizing financial and technical resources. The lead actors in the development and implementation of the PDNA methodology are the World Bank, European Union and UNDP. In the course of 2019, five Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) were initiated:

- 1) Islamic Republic of Iran: Flood
- 2) Mozambique: Cyclone
- 3) Malawi: Flood
- 4) India: Cyclone
- 5) Zimbabwe: Cyclone

In their role as UN lead agency on PDNAs, UNDP implemented a programme of PDNA adaptation in 22 countries in 2019, and provided training on PDNA methodology in 15 countries.

Due to the multisectoral nature of the PDNA, multiple agencies provide additional support within their fields of expertise. A total of 88 countries were reported to have received support to get trained on, develop/adapt, implement and evaluate Post-Disaster Needs Assessments, Recovery Frameworks, and Reconstruction Frameworks. These are shown in the tables below.

*Table 2.*

*Countries receiving UN support to develop their adapt/develop PDNA frameworks or training on PDNA.*

## Countries supported on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment

Develop or adapt PDNA framework		Provide training on PDNA	
Brazil	Mozambique	Armenia	Mauritius
Cambodia	Myanmar	Central African Republic	Moldova
Cape Verde	Niger	Chad	Mozambique
Cote d'Ivoire	Philippines	Congo (DRC)	Paraguay
Dominican Republic	Serbia	Dominica	Philippines
Ecuador	South Sudan	Ethiopia	Senegal
India	Sri Lanka	Fiji	Somalia
Lao PDR	Uganda	Haiti	South Africa
Malawi	Vietnam	India	South Sudan
		Iran	Turkey
		Kenya	Uganda
		Mali	Vanuatu

Table 3.

*Countries receiving UN support for training on, development of, and/or implementation of recovery frameworks.*

## Countries supported on Recovery Frameworks

Develop Recovery Framework		Implementation		Training	
Armenia	Myanmar	Afghanistan	Mali	Antigua and Barbuda	Malawi
Azerbaijan	Nigeria	Chad	Mauritania	Armenia	Malaysia
Bahamas	Papua New Guinea	China	Mozambique	Bangladesh	Mali
Benin	Sao Tome & Principe	Colombia	Myanmar	Cambodia	Mexico
Cape Verde	Senegal	Cuba	Nepal	Cameroon	Myanmar
Djibouti	Serbia	Djibouti	Nicaragua	Cape Verde	Nepal
Ethiopia	Somalia	Dominican Republic	Niger	Central African Republic	Nigeria
Georgia	Tunisia	Egypt	Nigeria	Chile	Nigeria
India	Turkey	El Salvador	Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT)	Dominica	Pakistan
Indonesia	Uganda	Eritrea	Peru	Ethiopia	Peru
Iraq	Zambia	Ethiopia	Rwanda	Fiji	Philippines
Kyrgyzstan		Guatemala	Senegal	Guinea-Bissau	Rwanda
Mozambique		Guinea	South Sudan	India	Serbia
		Haiti	Sudan	Indonesia	Sierra Leone
		Honduras	Tajikistan	Jamaica	Solomon Islands
		India	Uganda	Kazakhstan	Somalia
		Indonesia	Vietnam	Kenya	Thailand
		Kyrgyzstan	Zimbabwe	Lao PDR	Tonga
		Lao PDR		Liberia	Tonga
					Vanuatu
					Vietnam



Table 4.

*Countries receiving UN support for training on, development of, and/or implementation of reconstruction frameworks.*

## Reconstruction Frameworks

Develop Framework	Implementation		Training
Cote d'Ivoire	Burundi	Madagascar	Mexico
Malawi	Colombia	Mauritania	Pakistan
Nepal	Djibouti	Mexico	Papua New Guinea
Sierra Leone	Dominica	Mozambique	
Uganda	Ecuador	Philippines	
Zambia	Gambia	Serbia	
Zimbabwe	Guinea-Bissau	Yemen	
	Haiti		

In terms of gender-responsiveness, UNDP reported supporting the development of data collection templates for gender and social protection for PDNA purposes, UN Women provided training the importance of women's participation in Building Back Better in 36 countries, and UNFPA supported the inclusion of gender and gender-based violence considerations in the Iran flood PDNA.

The UN Partners were asked to report on whether Build Back Better and DRR were reflected in the PDNA, recovery and reconstruction frameworks. While the majority of the listed activities were reported to do so, very few organizations provided any detail in response to the guiding question on what aspect of these were included. It can be assumed that the implementation of PDNAs and development of recovery frameworks followed the Build Back Better and DRR principles given in the PDNA guideline. It is noted that some UN Partners implemented recovery and reconstruction activities tied to DRR through resilient asset construction, connecting response with social safety nets and capacity development on eco-solutions.

### C) RISK INFORMED COMMON COUNTRY ANALYSES (CCA) AND UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS (COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS, FORMER UNDAF) (RESULT 2.3)

A total of 29 UN Country Teams due for roll-out of new Cooperation Frameworks in 2020 and 2021 were supported in 2019 under indicator **2.3, measuring the number of UN Country Teams using disaster risk and climate information to support development of Common Country Analyses and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks**. 11 agencies reported providing this support, including IOM, UNDCO, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNOOSA/UN-SPIDER, UN Women and UNU.

Table 5.

*UN Country Teams due for roll-out of new Cooperation Frameworks in 2020 and 2021 supported to use disaster risk and climate information to support development of Common Country Analyses and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.*

Africa	Europe and Central Asia	Asia and the Pacific	The Arab States	Americas and the Caribbean
Angola	Armenia	Bangladesh	Iraq	Paraguay
Cameroon	Azerbaijan	China	Syria	
Congo (DRC)	Belarus	Indonesia		
Congo	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Malaysia		
Ethiopia	Georgia	Maldives		
Liberia	Kazakhstan	Timor Leste		
Mali	Macedonia			
Sierra Leone	Serbia			
South Africa	Turkmenistan			
	Uzbekistan			
	Turkey			

These 29 countries make up 55% of the 52 countries where roll-out is scheduled for 2020 and 2021.

As the majority of the Common Country Analyses and Cooperation Frameworks for the 2020 roll-out countries have not been published yet, it has not been possible to analyse to what extent disaster risk and DRR issues have been incorporated. However, all Common Country Analyses are required to include a multi-dimensional risk analysis and the 2020 roll-out countries have used the SDG Risk Framework tool to support this process, as recommended by the UNSDG Companion Package. In 2019, multiple agencies have also contributed to the development of the Cooperation Framework Companion Package, Companion Pieces and Consolidated Annexes, which provide guidance for the risk analysis and how to apply 'sustainability and resilience' as a guiding principle in the Cooperation Framework cycle. These guidance documents are due for publication in mid-2020, as is a supplementary Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.

The most common type of DRR-related support the UN Partners reported providing to Cooperation Frameworks in 2019 was technical support including both policy and data, followed by capacity development support. In some instances, policy guidance, data or hazard/risk maps were provided as single inputs. These findings are in line with the findings of the consultations on the Guidance Note, in which access to, and application of, disaster risk data was identified by a large portion of the Country Teams as a critical criterion for being able to integrate DRR in the Cooperation Frameworks.



#### 4.3 Commitment 3: Disaster risk reduction remains a strategic priority for UN Partners

The third commitment of the UN system is to strengthen its own capacities to assist countries to implement their national DRR agenda and the Sendai Framework. It covers the integration of DRR in corporate planning and programming, allocation of resources, and risk-informed UN advocacy and communication strategies.

##### Output Indicator 3.1

Number of UN entities reporting on disaster and climate risk and resilience building in their monitoring and evaluation systems.

##### Output Indicator 3.2

Number of UN system staff that support disaster risk reduction activities.

##### Output Indicator 3.3

Number of UN entities publishing flagship publications and corporate social media campaigns addressing DRR

#### A) INTEGRATION OF RISK AND RESILIENCE IN UN CORPORATE POLICY AND PROGRAMMING (RESULT 3.1)

Beginning with this reporting cycle, UN Partners were also asked to report on **whether or not they integrate disaster and climate risk and resilience-building within their corporate monitoring and evaluation frameworks, as indicator 3.1**). A total of 15 UN Partners reported on this indicator, including FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UN OCHA, UN Women, WFP and WMO. In addition, one agency shared information on risk and resilience-related results in the monitoring and evaluation framework for the global policy most relevant to their work.

Among the UN Partners that reported in 2018, 12 out of 17 included disaster and climate risk and resilience-building indicators at outcome or output level of their corporate monitoring and evaluation frameworks. This had increased to 15 out of 18 in 2019<sup>13</sup>. The 126 reported indicators – please see Appendix 5 for an overview of how many indicators reported per UN Partner - have been analysed for gender-responsiveness, and for coherency of approach.

The majority of the indicators reported by the UN Partners did not mention gender, gender equality, or women's empowerment. Out of a total of 132 indicators reported, only 13 – reported by UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA and UN Women - explicitly mention gender or sex. An additional three indicators can be inferred to address gender or sex, either due to their subject (population statistics) or by being linked to a gender-responsive result in the agency's results framework. A small portion – reported by FAO and WFP – measure people and can be disaggregated, but their reports did not state whether this was undertaken. Not all agencies reported on both their outcome and output indicators, which may have caused gaps in the data. However, it appears that over half of the reporting UN Partners (nine out of 15) do not have gender-sensitive corporate indicators related to DRR. Some may be operating with gender markers on their projects – this was reported by WMO – but it is not known which other UN Partners do this.

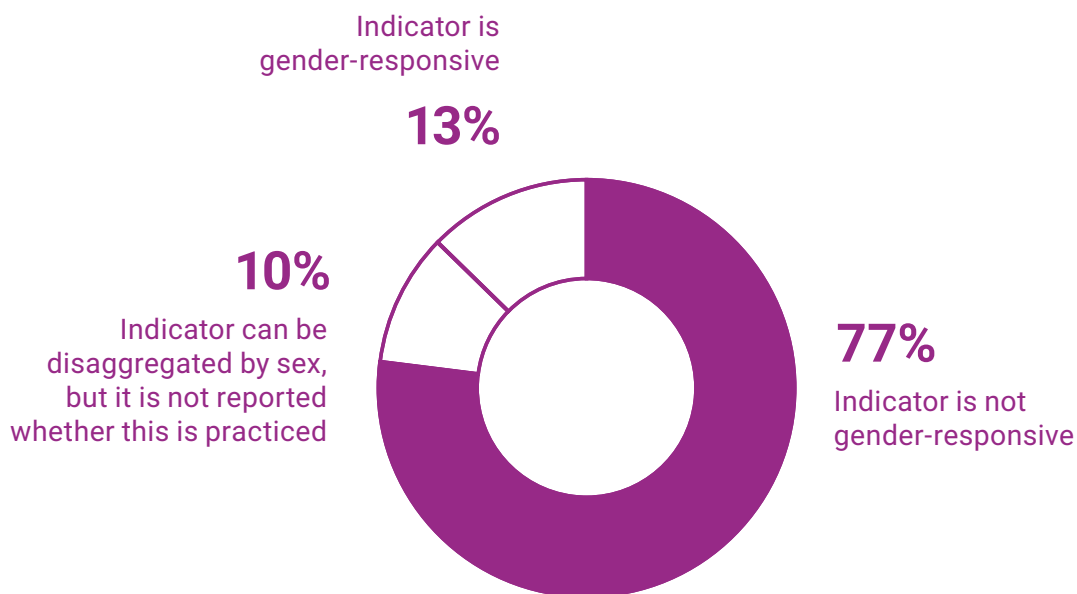


Figure 8.

*Proportion of reported DRR-related indicators in UN Partners' corporate Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems that are gender-responsive.*

<sup>13</sup> UNDCO was established January 2019, increasing the total number of eligible UN Partners by one.

In terms of whether or not these 132 internal indicators take a coherent approach to monitor DRR and climate risk and resilience-building results, 51 of the reported DRR-related indicators were found to explicitly or implicitly<sup>14</sup> mention climate-related risk. As this is nearly half of the indicators, it shows some progress towards a coherent approach but also scope for improvement.

It should also be noted that beyond mentioning climate-related risk, the vast majority of the indicators do not specify the range of risks addressed – 73 indicators do not specify the range of risks at all. Only two indicators explicitly mention risks from both natural hazards and health hazards, while ten indicators can be assumed to include risks related to technological hazards<sup>15</sup>.

This undifferentiated multi-hazard scope enables reporting from the UN Partners' country offices/missions on activities that support the management of varying sets of risks. However, the lack of specification also implies that the UN Partners' internal Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks most likely do not disaggregate support by type of hazard covered, and therefore most likely cannot provide information on whether or not UN support to disaster risk management at country level includes the full range of Sendai Framework hazards.

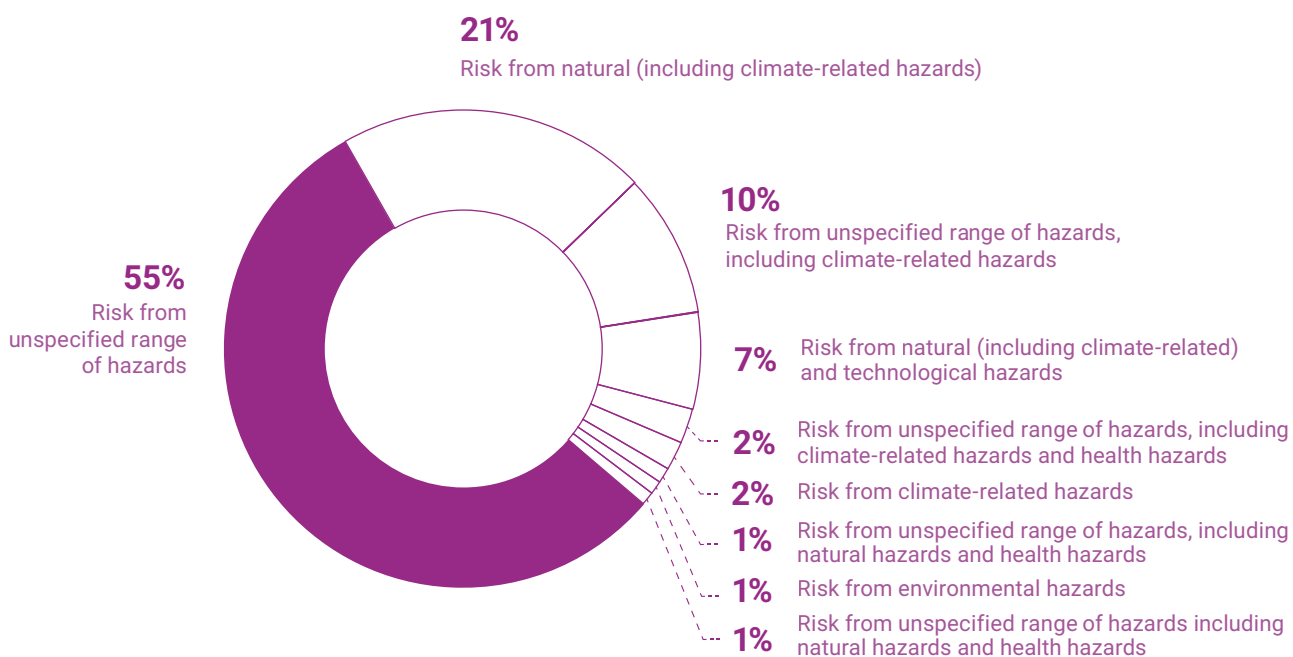


Figure 9.

DRR-related UN Partner corporate results frameworks - risk descriptors used in indicators.

<sup>14</sup> Implicit reference to climate-related hazards has only been assumed in the case of: WMO indicators due to the nature of the WMO field of expertise and UNESCO indicators on ocean-related hazards, due to the connection to sea-level rise.

<sup>15</sup> Assumption has only been made in the case of the UNECE indicator due to support information provided in reporting, and UNESCO indicators on ocean-related hazards.

## B) UN RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR DRR ACTIVITIES (RESULT 3.2)

In response to the challenges related to reporting DRR-related budgets noted during the 2018 reporting, UN Partners were instead asked to report on the **number of UN system staff (consultants and experts optional) supporting DRR activities (indicator 3.2)** as a proxy indicator of resources allocated. While 24 out of 26 UN Partners reported on this indicator, UN Partners defined “staff supporting DRR activities” differently. It is therefore not possible to provide a meaningful total figure for this indicator. While some of the sources of data issues related to this indicator can be mitigated by defining the indicator more clearly in the future, some of the larger UN Partners noted that their decentralized human resources systems make it difficult to extract this information easily.

## C) ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES (RESULT 3.3)

20 UN Partners (FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNEP, UN-ESCAP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UN OCHA, UNOHRLLS, UNOOSA/UN-SPIDER, UNU, UN Women, WFP, WHO and WMO) reported publishing a total of 104 **DRR-related flagship publications (indicator 3.3)** in 2019, including the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2019. The publications ranged across 16 out of 17 SDG thematic areas,<sup>16</sup> as well as natural, biological, and technological hazards (see figure 10 for a selection of flagship publications and appendix 5 for the full list). Out of these, 29 publications were written with the inputs of multiple UN Partners, while eight of the 104 were reported to be co-authored or developed with non-UN Partners.

Approximately half of the publications focused specifically on natural hazard-related issues, using individual natural hazards, climate-related risks (from several hazards/clusters) or water-related risks as entry points. In comparison, only one publication focused on a cluster of biological hazards and two on technological hazards.

Of the other half of the publications, the two largest groupings were publications focusing on (a) preparedness for response and recovery (including anticipatory action) and (b) implementation of DRR, adaptation and resilience-building of specific populations, the health systems, the private sector and local government. Food security, inclusive DRR, cities and land use planning, and innovation were the focus of few but multiple publications each, while DRR in the context of Least Developed Countries and recovery in the context of conflict was covered by one each. Five flagship publications focused on gender:

- “Empowerment and accountability for gender equality in humanitarian action and crisis response”
- “Gender and age inequality of disaster risk”
- “Gendered Impacts of Weather and Climate: Evidence from Asia, Pacific and Africa”
- “Gender-responsive indicators for water assessment, monitoring and reporting”
- “Training guide: Gender in adaptation planning for the agriculture sectors”

<sup>16</sup> The only Sustainable Development Goal thematic area not featuring prominently in at least one publication is SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy.

15 UN Partners (CTBTO, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UNOHRLLS, UN Women, WFP, WHO and WMO) reported organizing **DRR-related corporate social media campaigns (indicator 3.3.)** or recurrent activities in the course of 2019. The majority of these campaigns were related to particular high-level events or observance days.

The largest number of UN Partners engaging in social media campaigns for a common purpose was on the occasion of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction 2019, the theme of which was target (d) of the Sendai Framework: Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services. The next largest numbers of UN Partners reporting to be engaged for a common purpose were for the Climate Action Summit 2019; the 2019 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and COP25. In addition to entity-specific campaigns for these events, a joint social media campaign on the World Tsunami Awareness Day, and a joint campaign on the High Mountain Summit were reported.

In addition to these joint media and social media campaigns, single-entity campaigns were reported by CTBTO, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UN Women and WMO. These focused on observance days or awareness of specific hazards or DRR approaches. Only one campaign focused on an ongoing/recent disaster (the desert locust outbreak), while one campaign focused on gender and disaster resilience.

<i>"2019 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction"</i>	<i>"Forecast-based financing (FbF) - Anticipatory actions for food security."</i>	<i>"Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework"</i>
<i>"The UNESCO Guidelines for Assessing Learning Facilities in the Context of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation"</i>	<i>"Gender and Age Inequality of Disaster Risk: Research Paper"</i>	<i>"Water security and Sustainable Development Goals"</i>
<i>"Safety and Health at the heart of the Future of Work: Building on 100 years of experience"</i>	<i>"Innovations Linking Disaster Risk Reduction with Sustainable Development Goals"</i>	<i>"Managing climate risk through social protection"</i>
<i>"The State of Arab Cities' Report"</i> <i>"Geospatial Tools and Natural Solutions for Urban Risk Analysis"</i> <i>"Needs and Capacity Assessment of Fourteen Rural and Urban Municipalities on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in Nepal"</i>		<i>"Words into Action Guidelines – Implementation guide for addressing water-related disasters and transboundary cooperation"</i>
<i>"2019 State of Climate Service"</i>	<i>"Managing disaster risk and water security: Strategies for Small Island Developing States"</i>	<i>"Sourcebook on Disasters and ecosystems: Resilience in a changing climate"</i>
<i>"Governance challenges for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation convergence in agriculture. Guidance for analysis"</i>		<i>"Recommendations on the Role of Official Statistics in Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters"</i>
<i>"Flood Disaster Risk Reduction Manual for Tajikistan"</i>		<i>"Taking a multi-sectoral, one health approach: a tripartite guide to addressing zoonotic diseases in countries"</i>
<i>"Implementation Guide for Central Asia on the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents"</i>		<i>"Ready for the Dry Years: Building Resilience to Drought in South-East Asia" (first edition)</i>

Figure 10: Selection of reported 2019 DRR-related flagship publications (see Appendix 6 for full list).



## 5. Special Chapter on integrating DRR in the response to COVID-19

The reporting on the 2019 progress on implementation of the UN Plan of Action coincided with the initial wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has triggered impacts across the globe and painfully illustrated the ramifications of systemic risks.

Considering the disastrous effects of COVID-19 on countries' progress towards SDG achievement and the potential for interactions between COVID-19 and other disaster risks, the UN Partners were requested to provide information on how they are mainstreaming DRR in the response to COVID-19 in order to capture initial reflections and contextualize the progress report findings and recommendations within the radically changed context. The below observations are made based on the submissions received through the UN Plan of Action reporting and a dedicated discussion during the UN DRR Focal Points Group meeting held on 16 June 2020.

UN Partners' response to COVID-19 as a realized disaster risk range as broadly as their mandates, and include:

- Support to countries' emergency health response, including coordination and provision of multi-sectoral guidance.
  - Support to farmers, private sector, communities and countries to prevent crises of food insecurity and unemployment.
  - Support to risk management within, and safe continuation of, country communications, postal, meteorological and nuclear services.
  - Capacity development support for risk management of, and response to, COVID-19 concurrently with other risks from natural, biological and technological hazards, including cyclones, increased hazardous medical waste flows, other zoonotic diseases and industrial accidents.
  - Safeguarding continued delivery of humanitarian aid to people in need and facilitating joint UN resource mobilization and humanitarian response to COVID-19.
  - Support to knowledge transfer and utilization of existing tools, such as PDNA and social safety nets, to support COVID-19 response, impact/needs assessment and recovery planning.
- Several UN Partners highlighted the way in which response and recovery from COVID-19 represent a window of opportunity for change – with internal agency articulations going beyond “Build Back Better” into “building to transform” and “getting back to better”. Investment in DRR at this point in time is not only key to managing the continued risks related to the pandemic but also can change the way multidimensional risk is managed and help reduce the creation of future risks. To enable this, several UN Partners called for bringing “science-based and risk-informed prevention, preparedness, response and recovery” stronger to the fore of the UN’s advocacy and communications related to COVID-19 socio-economic analysis as well as maintenance of public health and social measures.
  - Many of the UN Partners explained the ways in which they are leveraging existing in-house expertise, DRR and response tools, and networks to respond to COVID-19. This includes sharing of knowledge, pivoting existing partnership forums to COVID-19-related action, and utilizing existing tools and policy frameworks to advocate for and direct DRR actions. There was broad agreement that the Sendai Framework and DRR practices constitute a valuable toolbox for the design and implementation of preparedness, response and recovery to the pandemic and should be promoted as such.

- The majority of the UN Partners emphasized access to technical advice, the availability of good data, digital tools, communications and information management capacities, as well as vulnerability and risk analysis capacities as critical to enable resilient recovery from the pandemic. Several explained how they are adapting their own platforms and digitalization projects to support counterparts and partners as a consequence of travel restrictions, which have made support available only remotely through different online/virtual/electronic/digital platforms.
- In their analysis of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on their areas of work, the UN Partners emphasized the impacts on the lives, health and well-being of people, particularly healthcare workers and frontliners, along with vulnerable groups (those with pre-existing conditions and in closed settings), women, children, people affected by humanitarian crises and acute food insecurity, and the elderly.

These observations represent an initial snapshot of UN Partners' efforts and reflections on disaster risk management in the context of COVID-19. As the pandemic evolves, other reflections and concrete lessons are likely to emerge which – if shared and applied – can substantially enhance efforts to fully implement the Sendai Framework, particularly integrated management of natural, biological and technological hazards.

As indicated by the findings of the preceding chapter, there is scope for improving the UN system's efforts to support countries' disaster risk reduction strategies, preparedness and recovery so that a more cohesive, comprehensive approach is promoted. The COVID-19 crisis has made the integration of the full range of nationally relevant Sendai Frameworks in national disaster risk management mechanisms and plans more critical than ever.

## 6. Conclusion and Recommendations



### STRENGTHEN SYSTEM-WIDE COHERENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK AND OTHER AGREEMENTS, THROUGH A RISK-INFORMED AND INTEGRATED APPROACH

Reporting on UN Partners' support to developing and implementing system-wide policies, guidelines and initiatives for DRR shows that the existing global policy frameworks and initiatives provide a broad range of entry points for mainstreaming multi-hazard DRR within and across sectors – yet the majority of the country-level work reported focuses only on natural hazards. Policy entry points for building risk management capacities to the full range of Sendai Framework hazards – which UN organizations can support – may not be known to the UN Country Teams (UNCTs). For example, UNCTs in industrializing Asian or South-American middle-income countries may not be aware of the expertise of UNECE on managing technological and transboundary hazards; nor may all UNCTs be aware of the work of ILO on addressing work-related hazards and risks and nurturing safe workplaces.

Helping UNCTs identify opportunities and access system expertise to support capacity development for comprehensive risk management is a critical priority in the context of biological, technological and environmental hazards and the climate emergency. This includes capacities for recording and reporting on disaster loss and damage and the indicators common to both the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework. The increase from 2018 to 2019 in the number of countries reporting on the common SDG and Sendai Framework indicators from 60 to 90 is a positive sign, particularly in light of the need to record loss related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

1. **Recommendation:** Request the Issue-Based Coalitions of the Regional Collaboration Platforms to act as proactive knowledge brokers between the global and national level and different regions, in order to support UNCT capacity development work on management of emerging, neglected, and transboundary disaster risks.
2. **Recommendation:** Accelerate support to countries for the integration of disaster and climate risk considerations into governance, policy and actions related to the implementation of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement with the aim to build resilience and reduce systemic risk, especially in the context of the COVID-19 crisis.
3. **Recommendation:** Scale up and enhance UN support to countries on gathering and using disaggregated disaster loss data for the full range of hazards covered by the Sendai Framework and SDGs, taking a coherent approach by fully leveraging the Sendai Framework Monitor and other reporting mechanisms.



Commitment

2

## BUILD UN SYSTEM CAPACITY TO DELIVER COORDINATED, HIGH-QUALITY SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

*There is a need to expand on UN programmes that apply a gender-sensitive, all-hazards risk management approach in support of countries, with increased levels of human and financial resources to support implementation.*

Based on the data reported, UN support to national and local planning instruments mainly addresses risks generated by natural hazards and climate change. Notable exceptions include (a) support for technological hazard-related disaster risk management in Eastern, South-Eastern and Western Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, and (b) substantial support provided on biological hazard-related risk reduction. It is not possible to tell from the data reported whether biological, environmental and technological risk management is integrated with natural hazards-related disaster risk management in those supported countries. As evidenced by the severe impacts of biological hazards such as COVID-19 and desert locusts in 2020, there is a critical need to invest in expanding the range of hazards considered in national and sub-national planning documents and DRR strategies.

The body of work reported by the different UN Partners under Commitment 2 also indicates that small island developing states and least developed countries receive a large portion of DRR support provided by the UN system. While the development situation and risk scenarios for these countries entirely justify this prioritization, middle-income and other countries facing particular vulnerability conditions and/or experiencing conflict could also benefit from more and targeted support from the UN system.

While UN Partners have reported examples of gender-sensitive DRR activities, gender does not appear to be systematically integrated across the UN system's DRR work. Considerable scope remains to further enhance UN support to implement the Sendai Framework for the benefit of all, including women, men, boys and girls.

4. **Recommendation:** Apply a joint UN approach to ensure that national and local DRR strategies well reflect the guidance provided by the Sendai Framework. This includes covering the full range of hazards; taking a whole-of-society approach; ensure multi-hazard risk-sensitive development and DRR planning at all levels and in all countries, including those affected by conflict and complex emergencies.
5. **Recommendation:** Socialize and apply within UN entities, the new UN guidances<sup>17</sup> that foster risk-informed UN planning and programming in support of government development priorities to reduce systemic risk and vulnerabilities for building resilience.
6. **Recommendation:** Encourage the DRR Focal Point Group to undertake a joint study, led by UNFPA and UN Women, on the status of gender equality and women's leadership in DRR. Additionally, take stock of gender-sensitive DRR activities by UN entities actions as well as the gender sensitivity of their corporate results frameworks.

<sup>17</sup> Notably, the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and the UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies.



## DISASTER RISK REDUCTION REMAINS A STRATEGIC PRIORITY FOR UN ORGANIZATIONS

*The commitment to disaster risk reduction as a strategic priority for UN partners was expressed through a number of communications and knowledge products, which can be utilized to support UN work at country level.*

UN Partners' reporting under Commitment 3 shows that there was laudable collaboration on social media campaigning related to high-level events and international observance days in 2019, including the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction and World Tsunami Day. However, there appears to be a largely untapped potential for strategic communication about DRR in relation to ongoing crises. Reporting on flagship publications (see next page) showed that the system has collectively produced more than 100 flagship knowledge products on DRR, with relevance to all except one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Approximately one third of these flagship publications were jointly produced by several UN agencies or in collaboration with other organizations. The majority of UN Partners monitor their efforts on DRR as part of their corporate results frameworks, but there is scope to further gender-sensitize the DRR monitoring in these results frameworks.

Recommendations 1 to 6 (above) and 7 to 9 (below) suggest pathways for capitalizing on this demonstrated spirit of collaboration and broad expertise to augment UNCT support to countries.

### Reflections on disaster risk reduction in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has drastically changed the international and national development landscapes, highlighted the critical necessity of investment in prevention and disaster risk reduction, and will require enhanced risk management practices in all UN member states in the coming years.

COVID-19 has showcased the systemic nature of risks and how one risk can trigger others, exacerbate vulnerabilities, and threaten economic, social and environmental development gains and progress. Feedback from the UN Partners on DRR in the context of COVID-19 shows that while the COVID-19 pandemic has required substantial adjustment of UN programmes and operations to the changed circumstances, agencies have also identified ways of leveraging different entities' expertise to support COVID-19 response.

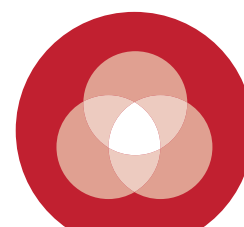
The Sendai Framework, DRR best practices and the pre-existing DRR programming of the UN system are potent tools that can be used to support better risk management of COVID-19 and transformative recovery from its impacts, if informed by the lessons learned progressively from ongoing pandemic response.

7. **Recommendation:** Encourage the DRR FPG to jointly identify key lessons from UN coordination mechanisms for COVID-19 to ensure a UN systems approach to reducing risks and building resilience to a broad scope of hazards, including biological hazards, including pandemics.
8. **Recommendation:** Strengthen knowledge exchange and leverage UN system disaster risk management expertise in order to systematically integrate DRR and systemic risk considerations in UN advocacy and support to national pandemic/epidemic risk management and risk-informed recovery.
9. **Recommendation:** Strengthen the role of national multi-sectoral disaster risk management bodies, including national disaster risk reduction platforms, in the governance and management of risks related to COVID-19. This will help ensure that the actions related to the COVID-19 pandemic are fully reflecting multi-hazard risk management, resilience building approaches and the participation of communities and people with higher vulnerabilities.

## Appendix 1: Simplified Results Framework of the United Nations Plan

# Commitment

# 1



Strengthen system-wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other agreements, through a risk-informed and integrated approach

### Results

### 1.1

UN system policies, guidelines and inter-agency initiatives supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and more broadly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are risk-informed and contribute to reducing existing, and prevent future disaster and climate risk, and strengthen resilience.

### Results

### 1.2

UN system has supported countries in monitoring the implementation of the Sendai Framework ensuring coherence with the monitoring frameworks of the Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Agreement, the New Urban Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Plan and other international frameworks.

### Output

### 1.1

Strengthened integration and linkages between the Sendai Framework and other international frameworks.

### Output

### 1.2

Sendai Framework Monitor indicators feed into the monitoring systems of other international agreements.

### Output Indicator

### 1.1

Number and implementation of UN system policies, guidelines and inter-agency initiatives that integrate and demonstrate linkages between the Sendai Framework global targets and priorities of action with other international frameworks.

### Output Indicator

### 1.2

Number of common indicators used by countries in their reporting to the Sendai Framework Monitor and other international agreements.

# Commitment

# 2



Build UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction

## Results

### 2.1

UN system has intensified capacity to support countries to integrate disaster and climate resilience into national, local and sectoral development strategies and plans and /or to develop/update national and local DRR strategies/plans aligned with the Sendai Framework

## Output

### 2.1

UN-supported countries in developing disaster and climate risk-informed national, sectoral and local development strategies and / or developing/ updating their DRR strategies/ plans.

## Output Indicator 2.1.a

Number of countries supported by UN entities to disaster and climate risk-inform cross-sectoral development strategies/plans at national, sub-national and/or sectoral level.

## Output Indicator 2.1.b

Number of countries that developed/ updated with support from UN entities their national and/or local DRR strategies and plans aligned to the Sendai Framework.

## Results

### 2.2

UN system has strengthened capacity to effectively support national and local communities in early warning, preparedness, response and recovery.

## Output

### 2.2

UN system organizations and UNCTs have expertise or access to the expertise to support countries in strengthening early warning systems, and enhance national preparedness, response and recovery capacities.

## Output Indicator 2.2.a

UN system organizations and UNCTs have expertise or access to expertise to support countries in strengthening early warning systems.

## Output Indicator 2.2.b

Number of countries with updated frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action

## Output Indicator 2.2.c

Percentage of Recovery and Reconstruction Frameworks developed and implemented with UN support which incorporate DRR and/or Build Back Better elements

## Results

### 2.3

Risk and climate information inform UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.

## Output

### 2.3

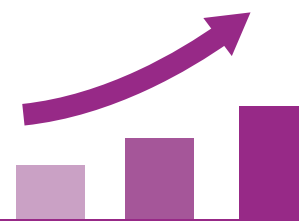
UNCTs have expertise or access to expertise to use available disaster risk and climate information in developing, revising and implementing UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and related UN development partnership frameworks.

## Output Indicator 2.3

Number of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks that have applied climate and risk information.

# Commitment

# 3



Disaster Risk Reduction remains a Strategic Priority for UN organizations

Results <b>3.1</b>	Results <b>3.2</b>	Results <b>3.3</b>
UN entities integrate risk and resilience in their corporate policy and programming.	UN entities allocate resources to increase the level of commitment to DRR to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework.	UN entities have an advocacy and communications strategy on risk-informed sustainable development targeting a larger engagement of stakeholders in their sectoral programmes.
Output <b>3.1</b>	Output <b>3.2</b>	Output <b>3.3</b>
UN organizations' strategic frameworks and monitoring systems integrate disaster and climate risk reduction and resilience building to ensure that their contribution to Sustainable Development is risk-informed.	UN entities allocated increased resources in DRR activities.	Advocacy and outreach initiatives of UN organizations include DRR as a part of their overall corporate messaging on resilience building and the SDGs.
Output Indicator <b>3.1</b>	Output Indicator <b>3.2</b>	Output Indicator <b>3.3</b>
Number of UN entities reporting on disaster and climate risk and resilience building in their monitoring and evaluation systems.	Number of UN system staff that support disaster risk reduction activities.	Number of UN entities publishing flagship publications and corporate social media campaigns addressing DRR



## Appendix 2: List of UN programme countries included in the analysis

Afghanistan	Congo	India	Myanmar	Somalia
Albania	Cook Islands	Indonesia	Namibia	South Africa
Algeria	Costa Rica	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Nauru	South Sudan
Angola	Côte d'Ivoire	Iraq	Nepal	Sri Lanka
Anguilla	Cuba	Jamaica	Nicaragua	Sudan
Antigua and Barbuda	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Jordan	Niger	Suriname
Argentina	Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Kazakhstan	Nigeria	Syria
Armenia	Djibouti	Kenya	Niue	Tajikistan
Azerbaijan	Dominica	Kiribati	Occupied Palestinian Territory	Thailand
Bahrain	Dominican Republic	Kosovo	Pakistan	The Gambia
Bangladesh	Ecuador	Kuwait	Palau	Timor-Leste
Barbados	Egypt	Kyrgyzstan	Panama	Togo
Belarus	El Salvador	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Papua New Guinea	Tonga
Belize	Equatorial Guinea	Lebanon	Paraguay	Trinidad and Tobago
Benin	Eritrea	Lesotho	Peru	Tunisia
Bhutan	Eswatini	Liberia	Philippines	Turkey
Bolivia	Ethiopia	Libya	Republic of North Macedonia	Turkmenistan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Federated States of Micronesia	Madagascar	Rwanda	Tuvalu
Botswana	Fiji	Malawi	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Uganda
Brazil	Gabon	Malaysia	Saint Lucia	Ukraine
Burkina Faso	Georgia	Maldives	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	United Arab Emirates
Burundi	Ghana	Mali	Samoa	United Republic of Tanzania
Cabo Verde	Grenada	Marshall Islands	São Tomé and Príncipe	Uruguay
Cambodia	Guatemala	Mauritania	Saudi Arabia	Uzbekistan
Cameroon	Guinea	Mauritius	Senegal	Vanuatu
Central African Republic	Guinea-Bissau	Mexico	Serbia	Venezuela
Chad	Haiti	Moldova	Sierra Leone	Viet Nam
Chile	Honduras	Mongolia	Solomon Islands	Yemen
China		Montenegro		Zambia
Colombia		Morocco		Zimbabwe
Comoros		Mozambique		

## Appendix 3:

### List of reported support to existing and new system-wide policies, initiatives and guidelines reported under indicator 1.1

#### Translating the Sendai Framework for specific sectors:

- Localization through development of national-level Sendai road map (IOM)
- Development of national-level Sendai localization manual (IOM)
- Development of guidelines on specific types of risk reduction activities, including on ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and DRR (UNEP) and housing reconstruction (UN-Habitat)
- Development of guidelines on specific types of preparedness for response activities, including guidelines for emergency telecommunication plans and table-top simulation exercises (ITU)
- Regional and sub-regional seminars focusing on particular types of hazards (UNECE)
- Development of guidelines on managing specific types of hazard, including zoonotic hazards (FAO and WHO) and technological hazards, in view of preventing industrial accidents (UNECE).
- Development of guide to a strategic approach to capacity development for implementation of the Sendai Framework (UNDRR)
- Development of Words into Action Guidelines by multiple agencies<sup>18</sup> on:
  - Developing National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies
  - Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Strategies
  - Disaster Displacement

UN entities ensured that DRR is integrated across sectors to ensure risk-informed development through the development of the following guidelines in 2019:

- Guidance on developing UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and Foundational primer for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UNSDG)
- Benchmarks for International Health Regulations 2005 capacities (WHO)
- Country Implementation Guide for National Action Plan for Health Security (WHO)
- Hospital Safety Index Guide for Evaluators (WHO)
- Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience Recommendation (ILO)

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<sup>18</sup> UN Partners contributing to each Words into Action Guideline:

- National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies: UNDP, UNDRR and WHO.
- Local Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies: UNDRR and UNU.
- Disaster Displacement: IOM, UNHCR and UNDRR.

New policies include:

[UPU Development Cooperation Policy for 2021-2024](#)

New guidelines include:

[Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework](#)

[Guide to the City Resilience Profiling Tool – An Introductory guide to the City Resilience Profiling Tool](#)

[Implementation Guide for Central Asia on the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents](#)

[Safety guidelines and good practices for the management and retention of firefighting water](#)

[Strategic Approach to Capacity Development for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#)

[Supporting Safer Housing Reconstruction After Disaster – Planning and Implementing Technical Assistance at Large Scale](#)

[Table Top Simulation Guide](#)

[Taking a multisectoral, one health approach: a tripartite guide to addressing zoonotic diseases in countries](#)

[Voluntary guidelines for the design and effective implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and supplementary information](#)

Words into Action Guidelines: [Developing National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies](#)

Words into Action Guidelines: [Disaster Displacement: How to Reduce Risk, Address Impacts and Strengthen Resilience](#)

Words into Action Guidelines: [Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Strategies](#)

[WHO Benchmarks for IHR capacities, WHO, 2019](#)

## Appendix 4:

### List of countries supported to develop or update national and local DRR strategies

#### NATIONAL DRR STRATEGY (50 COUNTRIES)

Afghanistan	Haiti	Nauru
Armenia	India	Nigeria
Barbados	Iran	Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT)
Belarus	Iraq	Palau
Benin	Kazakhstan	Panama
Bolivia	Kenya	Saint Lucia
Botswana	Kiribati	Serbia
Burundi	Kosovo	Sierra Leone
Cambodia	Kyrgyzstan	Somalia
China	Lao PDR	Sri Lanka
Colombia	Lebanon	Tajikistan
DPR Korea	Liberia	Tanzania
Ecuador	Malawi	Thailand
Ethiopia	Marshall Islands	Tunisia
Federated States of Micronesia	Mexico	Tuvalu
Fiji	Moldova	Zimbabwe
Georgia	Namibia	

#### LOCAL DRR STRATEGY (20 COUNTRIES)

Argentina
Bangladesh
Brazil
China
Fiji
Haiti
Indonesia
Lesotho
Mauritania
Mongolia
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nepal
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay

Appendix 5:  
Number of reported DRR-related indicators in the UN Partners' corporate Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks

FAO	Output Indicators	14
ILO	Output Indicators	2
IOM	Output Indicators	1
UNDP	Outcome Indicators	2
UNDRR	Output Indicators	33
UNECE	Output Indicators	1
UNEP	Output Indicators	5
UNESCO	Output Indicators	10
UNPFA	Output Indicators	4
UN-HABITAT	Output Indicators	5
	Outcome Indicators	1
UNICEF	Output Indicators	2
UN OCHA	Outcome Indicators	2
UN WOMEN	Output Indicators	4
	Outcome Indicators	1
WFP	Output Indicators	7
	Outcome Indicators	6
WMO	Output Indicators	26

## Appendix 6: List of 2019 publications reported under indicator 3.3

"A Synthesis Report Analyzing Menstrual Hygiene Management Within a Humanitarian Crisis" (UNU)

"Disaster-Risk, Water Security Challenges and Strategies in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)" (UNU)

"Managing disaster risk and water security: Strategies for Small Island Developing States" (UNU)

"Implementation Guide for Central Asia on the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (December 2019)" (UNECE)

"Analysis of observed climate changes in Serbia and future climate projections" (UNDP)

"Climate change impacts on Serbian agriculture" (UNDP)

"Words into Action Guidelines – Implementation guide for addressing water-related disasters and transboundary cooperation" (UNDRR, UNECE)

"2019 State of Climate Services" (WMO, with contributions from AF, CCAFS, FAO, GCF, GEF, WBG, GFDRR, WFP)

"A World at Risk: Annual Report on Global Preparedness for Health Emergencies: Global Preparedness Monitoring Board" (WHO)

"Agriculture-related investments in disaster risk reduction and management" (FAO)

"Annual report of the UN Secretary-General: International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development" (A/74/319)

"Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2019 - Disaster Riskscape Across Asia-Pacific: Pathways for Resilience, Inclusion and Empowerment" (UN-ESCAP)

"Business Continuity Plan: Disaster Mitigation and Building Resilience - Basic Guidelines for Preparation of Business Continuity Plan (BCP) for MSMEs" (ILO)

"CES Recommendations on the Role of Official Statistics in Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters" (UNECE)

"Water Governance for Sustainable Economic Development: A Case Study in Kaski District, Nepal" (UNU)

"City Resilience Action Planning Tool (CityRAP)" (UN-Habitat)

"Climate Risk Financing: Early Response and Anticipatory Actions for Climate Hazards" (WFP)

"Colombia - Impact of Early Warning Early Action (2019)" (FAO)

"Community Participation in Recovery" (UNDP)

"Costs and benefits of (in)coherence: Disaster Risk Reduction in the Post-2015-Agendas" (UNU)

"CREWS 2018 Annual Report" (WMO, WB GFDRR, UNDRR)

"Disaster Risk Assessment and Hazard Profile of Guzara and Pashtun Zarghun Districts of Herat Province" (IOM)

"Disaster Risk Reduction at farm level: Multiple Benefits, No Regrets" (FAO)

"Governing complexities and its implication on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction priority 2 on governance" (UNU)

"Key assessments from the IPCC special report on global warming of 1.5 °C and the implications for the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction" (UNU)

"El Niño / La Niña Update" (WMO and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), with contributions from others.)

“Capstone Project Research Report. Gendered Impacts of Weather and Climate: Evidence from Asia, Pacific and Africa” (WMO)

“Endangered heritage: emergency evacuation of heritage collections” (UNESCO)

“Executive Summaries– Recommendations of Actions for Resilience and Sustainability for ASUNCION, DAKAR, PORT VILA and DAKAR” (UN-Habitat)

“Flood Disaster Risk Reduction Manual for Tajikistan” (UNDP)

“Food security and resilience of refugees and host communities in south-west Uganda” (FAO)

“Forecast-based financing (FbF) - Anticipatory actions for food security” (WFP)

“Future of Work for Climate Resilience in the Pacific Islands” (ILO)

“Future of work for tea smallholders in Sri Lanka” (ILO)

“Gender and Age Inequality of Disaster Risk” (UNICEF and UN Women)

“Gender-responsive indicators for water assessment, monitoring and reporting” (UNESCO)

“Geospatial Tools and Natural Solutions (GEOS-NAT) for Urban Risk Analysis” (UNOOSA/UN-SPIDER)

“Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2019” (UNDRR)

“Global report on food crises 2019” (FAO)

“Governance challenges for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation convergence in agriculture. Guidance for analysis” (FAO)

“Drought challenges: Livelihood Implications in Developing Countries” (UNU)

“Empowerment and accountability for gender equality in humanitarian action and crisis response” (UN Women)

“Guide to climate and food security analyses” (WFP)

“Guide to the City Resilience Profiling Tool. An introductory guide to the City Resilience Profiling Tool” (UN-Habitat)

“Guidelines for Assessing the Human Impact of a Disaster” (UNDP)

“Guidelines to conduct Table Top simulation exercises” (ITU)

“Guidelines to develop National Emergency Telecommunication Plans” (ITU)

“Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework” (WHO)

“The human imperative of stabilizing global climate change at 1.5°C” (UNU)

“ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work” (ILO)

“Impact of disasters and crises on agriculture and food security - 2010-2019” (FAO)

“Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169: Towards an inclusive, sustainable and just future” (ILO)

“Indigenous Peoples and Climate Change: Emerging Research on Traditional Knowledge and Livelihoods (Compendium of case studies developed in collaboration with the School of Geography and the Environment, 2019)” (ILO)

“Innovating for Climate Resilience in Latin America & the Caribbean” (WFP)

“Climate Fragility Risks (CFR) In Development Sectors: Six Principles for Managing Synergies and Trade-Offs” (UNU)

“Disaster risk reduction and innovations” (UNU)

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