

ANNEX I - UNDRR 2019 Annual Report

PROGRESS AGAINST OUTPUT INDICATORS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Strengthen global monitoring, analysis and coordination of Sendai Framework implementation				
LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Result 1.1: Global progress of the Sendai Framework and related SDG targets assessed.	Member States, international / regional organizations and stakeholders undertake biennial self-assessment and reporting, and receive analysis of the cycle of review in achieving Sendai Framework and related SDG targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries undertook self-assessment of progress implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA) using the HFA indicators. Reviews of the progress and challenges developed and presented in successive editions of the Global Assessment Report and at the Third World Conference on the Disaster Risk Reduction 2015, and provided the basis for the development of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of the progress reported by Member States on Sendai Framework and related SDG Global Targets tabled at the Global Platform 2019, ECOSOC-led High-level Political Forum (HLPF) and the UN General Assembly in 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A report on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets and indicators related to disaster risk reduction (DRR) was submitted to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) in April 2019 to inform the UN Secretary General's Annual Report on the SDGs and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) High-level Political Forum (HLPF) that took place in July 2019. The report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework provided Member States with a comprehensive update on progress and challenges in implementing the four priorities and achieving the seven global targets of the Sendai Framework. The report indicates targeted policy recommendations which were all included in the UN General Assembly resolution on Disaster Risk Reduction (A/RES/74/218). Analysis on the data reported by Member States through the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) as of October 2018 was used to prepare the relevant chapter on progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2019 (GAR2019) that was launched at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2019 (GP2019).
Deliverable 1.1.1: Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) developed for global, national and local level monitoring and reporting progress in the achievement of Global and nationally/regionally-determined Targets.	Indicator 1.1.1a: The Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) is available to all countries for national and local reporting against global and regional targets using the OIEWG outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HFA Monitor was functional at the national level throughout the four cycles and at the regional level for two cycles, during 2007-2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFM available for national reporting on progress in achieving Global Targets, as well as for reporting on Custom Targets. Reporting on Global Sendai Framework Targets and relevant SDG Indicators undertaken by national statistical offices where relevant in 50 countries. Local government self-assessment is available through the Resilient Cities Scorecard. Procedures are discussed and in place and policies agreed upon ensuring the SFM process contributes to the implementation and monitoring of the Paris Agreement and other relevant climate change work programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since March 2018, the SFM has been available for national reporting on progress in achieving the Sendai Framework global targets. Since June 2018, it has been available for reporting on custom targets and indicators. The analytics module that provides the general public with access to analysis of validated data was launched in early December 2018. UNDRR submitted reports on Sendai Framework Targets A to E for the SDG report launched at the HLPF. In addition, a joint report on disaster-related statistics was prepared in partnership with UN Statistics Division, UN Economic Commission for Europe, UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and presented in March 2019 at the 50th session of the UN Statistical Commission. Currently 56 countries have included National Statistics Offices (NSO) involved in the reporting through the SFM system. NSO representatives have been systematically involved in SFM trainings conducted in the regions to strengthen their capacities to use the SFM and enhance coordination with DRR community. Local government self-assessment is available through the Resilient Cities Scorecard. UNDRR coordinated with the UNFCCC Secretariat through the work of the Adaption Committee, the LDC Expert Group and the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (more specifically the work of the Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management) to make available and leverage data reported on the SFM. Efforts focused on the data that relates to Goal 13 of the SDGs and on making available the data compiled in the Loss and Damage Databases (DesInventar).
Deliverable 1.1.2: Sendai Framework implementation monitored biennially.	Indicator 1.1.2a: Number of countries and regional organizations reporting on progress in achieving Global Targets of the Sendai Framework and relevant SDGs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 158 countries self-reported at least once against the Hyogo Framework Action 2005-2015 in one or more of the three reporting cycles from 2007 to 2015. However maximum number of countries reporting in a single reporting cycle remains 130 in 2011-2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member States provided with technical guidance to access and use the Sendai Framework Monitor with 100 countries and 5 regional organizations reporting on progress in achieving Global Targets of the Sendai Framework and relevant SDGs indicators, as well as reporting on the achievement of nationally and regionally-determined custom targets and indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through several technical assistance initiatives, learning labs, training of trainers and capacity building workshops, UNDRR provided support and guidance to Member and observer States in accessing and using the SFM to report on progress in achieving the global targets of the Sendai Framework and the relevant SDGs. As a result, by the end of 2019, 130 Member and observer States were using the SFM to report on implementation of the Sendai Framework. The regional breakdown is as follows*: Africa: 26. Americas-Caribbean: 19. Arab States: 15. Asia-Pacific: 27. Europe: 43.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:
Strengthen global monitoring, analysis and coordination of Sendai Framework implementation

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Result 1.2: Global risk data, analysis and policy advice generated.	Member States, international / regional organizations and stakeholders at different levels take policy decisions on Sendai implementation based on risk data, analysis and advice provided by UNDRR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to Global Assessment Report (GAR) Evaluation in early 2016, GAR 2015 provided the DRR community with a wealth of data, case studies and high-quality analysis. The information has been used by national governments to inform planning and implementation, to bring about tangible changes to institutions and practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of the countries, international / regional organizations and stakeholders taking policy decisions on Sendai implementation, acknowledge and act on advice provided by UNDRR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR contribution to risk-informed policy-making included the production and dissemination of the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2019 (GAR2019) providing Member States and other stakeholders with a significant wealth of data, case studies and information. In addition, GAR2019 analyses, findings and recommendations are systematically integrated in UNDRR policy advice and technical support provided to Member States and other stakeholders at all levels hence improving understanding and enhancing risk-informed decisions.
Deliverable 1.2.1: Further development of Global Risk Assessment.	Indicator 1.2.1a: Initial design and development of system for global risk assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR-led global risk assessment, including probabilistic global models for five natural hazards (earthquake, riverine flood, tropical cyclone, tsunami and storm surge). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First iteration of system for global risk assessment encompassing Sendai Framework hazards is developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Global Risk Assessment Framework (GRAF) official launch at GP2019 in May 2019 marked the successful completion of Phase I of its Theory of Change. The GRAF is a framework, a network and a resource where decision makers can find the best information that will enable them to make risk-smart decisions. UNDRR has been facilitating the work of the GRAF Expert Group to advance the GRAF operationalization, including moving from the concept to developing the Framework and building the network that will serve the needs of decision-makers around the world. The GRAF Expert Group is targeting at least five country pilots for the deployment of GRAF capabilities in 2020 and 2021 which is expected to constitute an important concrete application of the GRAF at national level.
Deliverable 1.2.2: Analysis of risk trends and patterns, progress and challenges in disaster risk reduction.	Indicator 1.2.2a: Enhanced and diversified sources, contributions and input papers for the development of Global Assessment Report and associated knowledge products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Assessment Report 2015 developed based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 52 Contributing Organizations - 10 background papers - 86 input papers from various sources - 7 working papers on public investment planning and financing strategy for disaster risk reduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New series Global Assessment Reports developed in line with management response to GAR evaluation and in closer alignment to relevant SDG processes and themes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAR2019 was launched at GP2019 held in May 2019. GAR2019 benefitted from a wide variety of contributions from new partners, many with expertise in hazards not previously covered by global assessment reports – such as biological, environmental and technological hazards – as well as previously under-investigated natural hazard domains, such as drought. Contributions were received from 36 lead authors and 68 contributing authors. In all some 250 contributing organizations (governments, science and technology, international organizations, UN agencies, private sector, academia as well as development practitioners) provided inputs. Substantial and numerous contributions related to systemic risk were also provided by experts in the field.
Deliverable 1.2.3: Improved leveraging and application of risk knowledge through development of policy guidance and standards.	Indicator 1.2.3a: Increase in number of disaster risk reduction publications making reference to Global Assessment Report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Assessment Report 2015 referenced in 370 publications in 2015, as identified by the GAR Evaluation Study in the beginning of 2016. The results were identified through Google Scholar search. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% increase in the number of references to Global Assessment Report in 2019 as compared with the 2015 baseline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94 papers were received in response to GAR2019 Call for Papers and, after successfully undergoing an external peer review, have been added to GAR2019 website. A number feature in two Special Journals – one published in 2019 and a second forthcoming in 2020. In addition to external use and citation, the report is being referenced in all UNDRR-led training workshops and UNDRR is currently developing outreach packages for different audiences using GAR2019 content. GAR2019 website was re-designed to increase the reach of the report and facilitate access and search functions. A story map was added as a contribution from the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), summarizing the content of GAR2019.
	Indicator 1.2.3b: Increase in the application of Global Assessment Report analysis in UNDRR policy and normative guidance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three UNDRR programmes were influenced by Global Assessment Reports published between 2011 to 2015: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EC-DEVCO project on building disaster resilience to natural hazards in Sub-Saharan Africa. - ARISE programme - Substantive contributions towards the development of Sendai Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 80% of UNDRR programmes, policies and normative guidance related to reducing disaster risks are influenced by the findings from Global Assessment Report 2015 and/or 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019 UNDRR has applied several approaches to improve leverage and application of risk knowledge in policy guidance and standards, many of which have been embedded in UNDRR regional, national and local interventions where risk knowledge is systematically incorporated. UNDRR Regional Offices have customized risk knowledge to their region and use it in all interactions with governments and partners bringing the knowledge to main stakeholders. Findings and recommendations of GAR2019 will also be integrated in the agendas of the Regional Platforms for DRR scheduled for 2020 and 2021.
Result 1.3: Global coordination and review mechanisms convened.	Countries, international / regional organizations and stakeholder groups undertake regular multi-stakeholder consultations on status of Sendai Framework implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status review on the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of overall Sendai implementation and coherence with Agenda 2030. Input to HLPF & UNGA 2019 (linked with Result 1.1). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019, the review of the overall implementation of the Sendai Framework and coherence with Agenda 2030 was promoted through several mechanisms, including the successful organization of the Sixth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2019), the production and launch of GAR2019, the enhancement of the reporting on the SFM and the provision of analysis and inputs to the HLPF and the UNGA 2019.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:

Strengthen global monitoring, analysis and coordination of Sendai Framework implementation

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Deliverable 1.3.1: Platforms and high-level meetings on disaster risk reduction organized at the global level.	Indicator 1.3.1a: Wide range of participants take part in the multi-stakeholder consultations which enable stronger reinforcement of efforts toward Sendai implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Global Platform 2013, national and regional / international organizations agreed on disaster risk reduction priorities for 2014-2015, identified the need for development of a new framework built on the Hyogo Framework for Action and introduced the innovations necessary to address the challenges of increasing risk over the next 20 to 30 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Platform 2019 takes place successfully and countries and disaster risk reduction stakeholders agreed on disaster risk reduction priorities for the next two years to implement/achieve Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP2019 took successfully place from 13 to 17 May 2019 in Geneva, hosted by the Government of Switzerland and organized by UNDRR under the overall theme on <i>Resilience Dividend: Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies</i>. It was co-chaired by Mr. Manuel Sager, State Secretary, Government of Switzerland, and Ms. Mami Mizutori, the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG). GP2019 was the second global platform after the adoption of the Sendai Framework and the first global platform to take stock of the progress made in implementing the Sendai Framework based on the data submitted by Member States through the SFM. Over 3,000 participants attended from 182 countries. GP2019 was the biggest global platform held in Geneva so far. It was also the most accessible global platform to-date with more than 120 persons with disabilities in attendance. Overall, GP2019 was a successful event that received very positive feedback from Member States, stakeholders and other constituencies. The Co-Chairs' summary captured the main outcomes of the event and included recommendations on how to take the implementation of the Sendai Framework forward. The document was prepared in close collaboration with the host country and with inputs from all the main sessions of the official programme and the key outcomes from the preparatory day events.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030" was developed and endorsed by countries in the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up on the disaster risk reduction priorities identified in the 2017 Global Platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During GP2019, 92 Member States, 33 intergovernmental organizations, UN system entities and other observers and 34 groups of stakeholders delivered a statement regarding the actions and measures undertaken to implement the Sendai Framework and confirming their commitment to achieve the global targets of the Sendai Framework.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:
Support to Regional and National Sendai Framework Implementation

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Result 2.1: Regional and national coordination mechanisms are leveraged to monitor and accelerate Sendai Framework implementation.	Countries, regional organizations and stakeholder groups identify successes, gaps and challenges for Sendai implementation and agree on joint actions, as appropriate, to address them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholders consultations held on the development of regional strategies aligned with the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015. Individual regional positions articulated to inform the deliberations at the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction held in 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each of 5 regions develop their respective regional strategy/ roadmap / plan for the implementation of the Sendai Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 5 regions have developed their respective regional strategies to implement the Sendai Framework.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual regional positions articulated to inform the deliberations at the Global Platform 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual regional positions were articulated during the 5 Regional Platforms held in 2018 and informed the deliberations at GP2019. Follow ups of GP2019 recommendations are ongoing at regional and national levels and progress will be monitored and reviewed throughout 2020-2021 biennium, including through the organization of Regional Platforms.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments provided guidance on engagement of National Platforms and relevant coordination bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR Regional Offices continued to provide guidance to national counterparts, including through systematic capacity development, exchange of best practices, development and dissemination of tools and technical assistance targeting Sendai Framework National Focal Points and other stakeholders.
Deliverable 2.1.1: Sendai implementation monitored and scaled-up through Regional Platforms and meetings on disaster risk reduction.	Indicator 2.1.1a: Number of Regional and Sub-regional Platforms organized with multi-stakeholder approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Sub-regional and 5 regional platforms organized in each biennial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Regional and 2 Sub-regional platforms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional platforms were held in the Americas-Caribbean (June 2018), Asia-Pacific (July 2018), Europe-Central Asia (November 2018), and a joint Africa-Arab States platform (October 2018). Three Sub-regional platforms were also held in 2018 (Central Asia and South Caucasus, Southern African Development Community and Economic Community of West African States). In 2019, UNDRR supported the Economic Community of Central African States Sub-regional platform on DRR held in January and hosted one session of the Asia-Pacific Partnership on DRR held in November to review progress in the achievement of the Action Plan 2018-2020 of the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and define key topics for future action under identified themes.
Deliverable 2.1.2: Regional organizations supported in developing and monitoring regional disaster risk reduction strategies.	Indicator 2.1.2a: Number of regional organizations and multi-lateral development banks engaged in the development and/or monitoring of regional disaster risk reduction strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By December 2015, UNDRR has been working with 7 regional organizations to mainstream disaster risk reduction policies at the regional level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 regional organizations supported to monitor and strengthen the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in their strategies and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019, UNDRR supported 13 regional and sub-regional organizations to develop, monitor and implement DRR interventions and strategies. Breakdown at regional level is as follows*: Africa: the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the African Union Commission. Americas-Caribbean: the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC) of the Central American Integration System, the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Assistance, the Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management of the Southern Common Market. Arab States: League of Arab States. Asia-Pacific: the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Europe: the European Commission (EC), the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI SEE) , the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS), and the Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction for Central Asia (CESDRR).
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agendas of the Regional Forums on Sustainable Development include a Sendai Framework perspective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR is actively involved in the Regional Forums on Sustainable Development through its Regional Offices supporting the integration of Sendai Framework perspective in the discussions and decisions. In Africa, UNDRR is a member of the Humanitarian Matters and Disaster Risk Management Cluster of the Regional Coordination Mechanism of the UN Economic Commission for Africa and is actively promoting the inclusion of DRR and Resilience issues in the outcome documents of the group. In the Americas and the Caribbean, UNDRR co-chairs two Issue-based Coalitions (the Regional Inter-Agency Resilience Group and the Climate Change and Resilience Coalition). In Asia-Pacific, UNDRR co-chairs with UNDP and ESCAP the Regional Coordination Mechanism Thematic Working Group on DRR and Resilience and has been undertaking concerted efforts to transform the scope of the working group towards an issue-based coalition in the context of the UN reform to ensure the working group is better positioned to harness regional assets for national implementation.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:
Support to Regional and National Sendai Framework Implementation

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Deliverable 2.1.3: UN Country Teams, Regional UNDG Teams and Regional Coordination Mechanisms supported to implement the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.	Indicator 2.1.3a: Number of UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and other UN development partnership frameworks addressing disaster risk and resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised UN Plan of Action was adopted in 2016. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and delivery of global training modules and materials based on revised UN Plan of Action in each region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR is actively engaged in the inter-agency process to develop the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (Cooperation Framework) and contributed to the development of the related companion pieces on the Common Country Analysis (CCA), the Guiding Principles, and on Humanitarian-Development-Peace Collaboration. UNDRR also continued to engage in the development of the Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies through the process to field test the draft guidance.
Result 2.2 National disaster risk reduction strategies and plans are developed in line with Sendai Framework prescribed guidance.	Partnerships developed and leveraged by UNDRR to support countries in development or updating of national and local strategies/ plans on disaster risk reduction as per Sendai Target (e).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 69 countries reported national policy and legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction exist with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels in HFA self-assessment reports in 2013-2015 reporting cycle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of countries that are developing or updating national and local strategies/ plans on disaster risk reduction are accessing support through UNDRR's partnership mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR has been providing support to countries in the process of developing/updating national DRR strategies through different approaches, including national, sub-regional and regional level technical assistance to national counterparts and stakeholders, national, regional and global level trainings on the development of DRR strategies and monitoring framework, peer learning exchanges on the use of disaster risk profiles for the development/update of national DRR strategies and on policy coherence. In addition, UNDRR produced a new Words Into Action (WiA) guide: <i>Developing national DRR strategies</i> complementing another WiA guide issued in 2019: <i>Implementation guide for local DRR and resilience strategies</i>.
Deliverable 2.2.1: Relevant disaster loss and risk data generated for application in countries.	Indicator 2.2.1a: Number of new databases developed and institutionalized based on the new global Sendai Framework standard for disaster loss databases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84 disaster loss databases tailored to the previous Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 model. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80 established and institutionalized disaster loss databases based on the Sendai Framework (<i>cumulative</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of December 2019, an estimated 111 countries and territories were using the UNDRR-sponsored DesInventar disaster loss database. Out of these, 100 are aligned to the Sendai Framework (including the 83 mentioned below). The regional breakdown is as follows*: Africa: 26. Americas-Caribbean: 22. Arab States: 10. Asia-Pacific: 32. Europe: 10.
	Indicator 2.2.1b: Number of existing databases retrofitted / updated and institutionalized based on the Sendai Framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84 disaster loss databases tailored to the previous Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 model. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 retrofitted and institutionalized disaster loss databases based on the Sendai Framework (<i>cumulative</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To date, 83 countries and territories have a DesInventar database that has been made compliant with the Sendai Framework.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:
Support to Regional and National Sendai Framework Implementation

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Deliverable 2.2.2: Countries assisted in the development of national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans with monitoring frameworks.	Indicator 2.2.2a: Number of countries supported in collaboration with UN and other partners as appropriate, to develop monitoring framework for national disaster risk reduction strategies and /or plans, based on the Sendai Framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 84 countries reported the implementation of national action plans based on the Hyogo Framework of Action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 countries developed national disaster risk reduction strategies and /or plans. Where relevant and possible, these will include monitoring frameworks (<i>cumulative</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 81 Member and observer States were reporting the existence of a national DRR strategy in the SFM as of end of 2019. The regional breakdown is as follows*: Africa: 17. Americas-Caribbean: 10. Arab States: 12. Asia-Pacific: 16. Europe: 26.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Guidelines on the inclusion of DRR in the development of the National Adaptation Plans for Climate Change (NAP) including also the development of training modules to be made available to UNCTs, Regional UNDG Teams and Regional Coordination Mechanisms as well to Member States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDRR has been supporting the work of Least Developed Countries Expert Group and developed technical guidelines regarding the inclusion of DRR in the development of the national adaptation plans (NAPs). These technical guidelines are available to all national governments that are currently developing or updating their NAPs, guiding the considerations of how to include DRR in the elaboration of NAPs. At the global level UNDRR has been participating and contributing to relevant UNFCCC bodies which includes the Adaptation Committee, the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage Executive Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG).
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 countries provided technical assistance in developing national DRR strategies and disaster risk assessments that are coordinated with the development of the NAPS or climate change strategies (using the Technical Guidelines developed in Deliverable 2.1.3). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDRR organized a workshop with the participation of representatives of 12 countries of the Sub-Saharan region, UN agencies and other relevant stakeholders to foster peer learning exchanges on how coherence between climate change action and DRR and SDGs could be achieved in the Sub-Saharan Africa region, drawing upon risk-information, policy design and monitoring and reporting as entry points. Under the auspices of the Pacific Resilience Partnership and in cooperation with the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, UNDRR organized the “Pacific Risk Governance Workshop” bringing together representatives from eight Pacific countries to review the way forward in aligning climate change action and DRR. The workshop endorsed the workplan of the Pacific Resilience Partnership which aims at strengthening risk governance at national level.
	Indicator 2.2.2b: Number of countries trained on the Words into Action (WiA) guideline on risk assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 193 risk profiles developed under Hyogo Framework for Action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 25 countries are trained to be able to apply the Words into Action guideline on disaster risk assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives of 29 countries were trained on the application of the Words into Action guideline on disaster risk assessment in 2018. These included 12 countries in Africa and 17 countries in the Arab States. In 2019, representatives from 12 African countries benefitted from peer learning exchange on the use of disaster risk profiles for the development/update of national DRR strategies.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:
Support to Regional and National Sendai Framework Implementation

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Deliverable 2.2.3: Horizontal learning for disaster risk reduction at local levels is achieved through sharing of best practices and provision of policy guidance.	Indicators 2.2.3a: Number of local governments developing and submitting Sendai Framework Local reports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 650 cities reported on the HFA based Local Government Self-Assessment Tool. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 local governments report Disaster Resilience Scorecard self-assessments aligned to the Sendai Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of 31 December 2019, 237 local governments/cities from 36 countries in five regions completed local government self-assessments which are aligned to the Sendai Framework. The regional breakdown is as follows*: Africa: 51 local governments/cities. Americas-Caribbean: 55 local governments/cities. Arab States: 28 local governments/cities. Asia-Pacific: 102 local governments/cities. Europe: 1 local government/city. Additional 118 local governments and cities from Europe have completed local assessments based on the former local assessment tool aligned to Hyogo Framework. The Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities tool has been translated into several local languages responding to the needs of the users and is now available in 12 languages.
	Indicator 2.2.3b: At least 20 cities developed local disaster risk reduction and climate resilience action plans based on the Sendai Framework, as pilot.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representatives from 37 cities trained on developing local plans based on Hyogo Framework of Action guidance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot testing in 20 cities completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2019, 40 cities in 22 countries have developed local DRR action plans with UNDRR direct support, majority of which were endorsed for implementation.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of the results from pilot testing for potential scale-up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two key analysis were completed and published in 2019: 1) <i>Making Cities Resilient Report 2019</i> which provides a Snapshot of how local governments progress in reducing disaster risks in alignment with the Sendai Framework for DRR. This report analyses the results of self-assessments done by 214 local governments and enhances the understanding of the progress towards achieving the targets of the Sendai Framework at the local level; and 2) <i>Making Cities Sustainable and Resilient: Lessons learned from the Disaster Resilience Scorecard assessment and DRR Action Planning</i>. This report captures the cities' experiences and lessons learned and identifies key themes and success factors.
Result 2.3: Build capacity of counterparts, UNCTs and partners for leadership in disaster risk reduction.	Enhanced capacity of Member States, international / regional organizations and stakeholders through guidance and normative support for the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework and the UN Plan of Action measured by its Results Based Analytical Framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR's capacity building programme is based on leveraging its campaigns, relationships, international convening power, outreach, partnerships and networks. In addition, it is also based on established programmes mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development and, in recent years, on urban resilience. UNIDSR's capacity development initiatives were focused on national level Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development actions will be undertaken with an emphasis on roll-out of training programmes to support the implementation of Sendai Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019, UNDRR delivered tailored workshops for over 1,154 national and local government officials (out of which 34% were women) from 81 countries through its Strategic Approach to Capacity Development for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR. The Strategic Approach developed by the UNDRR Global Education and Training Institute (GETI) was officially launched during GP2019 and aims at strengthening national and local coordination mechanisms, improving coherent planning across DRR, climate action and sustainable development, and embedding DRR in relevant sectoral plans and strategies. The workshops also targeted UN country and regional entities, civil society and academia, urban development planners in addition to national and local government officials, including Ministries of Finance, Development and Planning, Statistics and focal ministries for climate change. A total of 37 training, including one online, were conducted by UNDRR GETI in 2019. 132 past participants from all regions responded to the 2019 GETI impact survey. 44% of the respondents, representing 21 countries, reported that the training led or contributed to a national DRR strategy; 19% of respondents, representing eight countries, reported that the participation led or contributed to a sectoral strategy or plan; and 22% of respondents, representing 12 countries, reported that the training contributed to a climate change strategy or plan. Additionally, 50% of respondents, representing 18 cities, reported that the training led or contributed to a local DRR strategy.
Deliverable 2.3.1: Capacity building for national and local planning, implementation and monitoring supported.	Indicator 2.3.1a: Number of government officials and disaster risk reduction stakeholders from priority countries and organizations who participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 1,200 government officials from national and local levels from 37 countries were trained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 3,000 stakeholders trained from 70 countries. (<i>cumulative</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To date, a total of 20,209 stakeholders from 151 countries have participated in UNDRR in-person training, online training and school training (including teachers). Of these, 4,087 stakeholders participated in 2019 (out of which 39% were women). The breakdown of 2019 participants in training and events is as follows: Government officials: 1,882 participants. Academia (including science & technology): 1,270 participants. Private sector: 234 participants. Intergovernmental Organizations: 72 participants. UN Partners and donors: 37 participants. Others: 592 participants.
	Indicator 2.3.1b: Number of government officials and disaster risk reduction stakeholders from priority countries and organizations applying knowledge acquired through UNDRR capacity building programmes for proper implementation of Sendai Framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A training follow-up mechanism developed and launched. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development workshops with national and local governments and relevant stakeholders are delivered to participants from at least 44 countries in line with the strategic approach to capacity development for implementation of the Sendai Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four consultations on the roll-out of the Strategic Approach to Capacity Development for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework were carried out at all four Regional Platforms held in 2018. Calls were made for good practice case studies and country pilots. Preparations for both began in Q3 2019 and the roll out of the approach in country pilots is planned for 2020-2021 biennium.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
Catalyze action through Member States and Partners

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Result 3.1: Fostered policy coherence by engaging with Member States and key partners and contributing to relevant intergovernmental processes.	Relevant resolutions and inter-governmental declarations or outcome documents reference the Sendai Framework and/or include a substantive paragraph on disaster risk reduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two inter-governmental consultations / prep meetings are organized. One Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. UNDRR contribution to COP-21 in integrating disaster risk reduction in the Paris Agreement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Risk Reduction integrated into related intergovernmental processes, such as on sustainable development and climate change, by contributing to coordinated follow-up processes, including the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant progress was made on integrating DRR into intergovernmental processes in 2019 to foster policy coherence. Highlights include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Political Declaration of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, adopted in October, considered reducing disaster risk as one of the 10 commitments to accelerate action, including through policies, investments and innovations to reduce disaster risk and build resilience. In the Conclusions and Recommendations of the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development, convened in April 2019, Member States acknowledged that integrating DRR considerations into financing strategies may reduce economic losses caused by disasters, which undermine progress in sustainable development. Member States also encouraged the allocation of more resources and new financing approaches which incentivize DRR and call for increased financial support and technical assistance to countries in developing and financing DRR initiatives. The Political Declaration of the High-level Midterm Review on the Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries (LDCs) for the Decade 2014–2024, adopted in December, recognized alignment between the Vienna Programme of Action and the Sendai Framework. LDCs commit to build economies and societies that are resilient to disasters, to further develop tools to prevent disaster risks, and, with the support of their development and trade partners, to develop regionally integrated, sustainable, climate- and disaster-resilient transport infrastructure.
Deliverable 3.1.1: Intergovernmental processes supported and informed for policy coherence in line with the Sendai Framework implementation.	Indicator 3.1.1a: Number of decisions concluded through intergovernmental support.	Four intergovernmental processes supported as of December 2015: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-level Political Forum (HLPF). Support Group in Geneva. Group of Friends of Disaster Risk Reduction in New York. Open-Ended Inter-Governmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction (OIEWG). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN resolutions and deliberations related to Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development. Annual report of the UN Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Sendai Framework submitted. Sendai Framework and DRR reflected in related Secretary-General reports on sustainable development and climate change. Sendai Framework and DRR reflected in regional intergovernmental mechanisms (one in each region). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 44 resolutions and political declarations negotiated and adopted in New York in 2018 and 2019 integrate DRR across sectors and areas of work of the UN providing a mandate to ensure DRR is reflected in the follow-up and review of key inter-governmental agreements in 2019 and beyond. In 2019, at least 24 UN GA resolutions adopted language that strengthened policy coherence and DRR and opened new areas for policy development. The report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework was drafted with inputs from across the UN system and submitted in July 2019. The report provided Member States with a comprehensive update on progress and challenges in implementing the four priorities and achieving the seven global targets of the Sendai Framework as well as targeted policy recommendations which were all included in the UNGA resolution on DRR. In 2019, UNDRR provided inputs to 18 reports of the Secretary-General significantly contributing to identifying new areas for policy development and filling policy gaps, integrating DRR and the Sendai Framework into intergovernmental deliberations and political decisions, and promoting a coherent approach to DRR across the work of the UN system. The Sendai Framework and DRR are currently reflected in intergovernmental mechanisms in the regions as evidenced by the existence of regional and sub-regional strategies and plans. Examples include*: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Africa: the African Strategy for DRR adopted by the African Union in 2017 and the Monitoring Framework of the Programme of Action. The Sendai Framework is also reflected in Economic Community of Central African States and Economic Community for West African States Sub-Regional Strategies for DRR. Americas-Caribbean: the Regional Action Plan for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework 2015 – 2030 formally approved during the ministerial meeting at the 2017 Regional Platform. At sub-regional level, the Sendai Framework is also reflected in the Central American Policy for Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management 2015-2030, in the Andean Strategy for Disaster Risk Management and the related implementation plan for 2019-2030, in the Caribbean Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy and in the Mercosur Disaster Risk Management Strategy 2019-2030. Arab States: Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction. Asia-Pacific: Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. In addition, following the 2018 Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), the 75th Session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific adopted a resolution in July 2019 endorsing the outcomes of the AMCDRR and requested ESCAP to continue strengthening inter-agency coordination with UNDRR and other UN bodies to enhance regional cooperation in the implementation of the Sendai Framework and associated regional action plan. Europe: European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2020 Roadmap for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
Catalyze action through Member States and Partners

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
<p>Result 3.2: Coordination and advice is provided to all United Nations System partners at global level towards effective and efficient implementation of the Sendai Framework.</p>	<p>Number of UN entities reporting through the UN Plan of Action on-line platform.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nineteen UN entities prioritized disaster risk reduction within their 2014-2017 strategic work plans (FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, ESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHabitat, GFDRR / World Bank, WFP, WHO, WMO, UNWomen, UPU, UNV, UNOOSA, UNOPS, UNHCR, UNICEF) included disaster risk reduction in their Strategic Frameworks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two progress reports to inform the UN Secretary-General's Report on the implementation of the Sendai Framework, the Global Platform, Regional Platforms and other UN Development System reports on disaster risk reduction and climate change. The progress reports will be produced through a combined effort of UNDRR and the UN entities. The reports will focus on the activities/actions of the UN entities accelerating and main streaming disaster risk reduction (Sendai Framework implementation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework was drafted with inputs from across the UN system and submitted in July 2019. For the first time, the report also included sections on LDCs, Landlocked Least Developed Countries (LLDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), as well as the relationship between DRR, LDC graduation, conflict and displacement. In addition, the Co-Chair's Summary of GP2019 and GP2019 Proceedings were produced and disseminated with stakeholders highlighting key achievements and recommendations of the meetings. Risk reduction was systematically incorporated into UN mechanisms, including the process for developing the Cooperation Frameworks, the UN's Climate-Security Mechanisms and the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Collaboration ("triple nexus") to operationalize the UN's New Way of Working.
<p>Deliverable 3.2.1: UN coordination is provided to advance the DRR agenda including through support to the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.2.1a: UN coordination architecture developed, led by a senior level group of the UN system, for oversight on the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations from the High Level Committee on Programmes/Senior Management Group on DRR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) and guidelines on policy coherence in programming especially at the country level influenced by recommendation of UN Senior Leadership Group on DRR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR coordinates the high-level UN Senior Leadership Group (UNSLG) which is actively engaged in the High Level Committee on Programmes to integrate DRR in the discussions and decisions. At working level, UNDRR also coordinates the UN DRR Focal Points Group and supported the development of the Cooperation Framework guidance and related companion pieces. In 2019, the Synthesis Report of the Implementation of the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience was drafted based on the reporting by UN entities to the UN Plan of Action Results Framework. In addition, UNDRR also initiated the development of a Briefing Package for Regional Coordinators and UN Country Teams on the integration of disaster risk considerations into UN planning processes.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
Catalyze action through Member States and Partners

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Result 3.3: Partnerships leveraged for increased financing for disaster risk reduction and risk-sensitive investment.	Improved understanding and wider integration of disaster risk across investment portfolios by public and private investors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction is currently used as a financial mechanism to support the operations of UNDRR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public and private partners engaged and integrating disaster risk reduction into business models, decision-making and planning and promoting risk-sensitive investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR actively engaged with a number of public and private partners in 2019: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As a result of a long-term partnership with the Government of India, the UN and other partners, the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) was launched by the Prime Minister of India at the UN SG's Climate Action Summit in September 2019. The CDRI aims at supporting countries vulnerable to disasters to achieve the SDGs, the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework. The Coalition's secretariat, supported by UNDRR, will facilitate knowledge exchange, provide technical assistance and support capacity building. - UNDRR worked with the European Commission's technical expert group to promote the integration of DRR in the policy and legislative proposals that aim to put the EU's Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth into practice. - UNDRR continued its engagement with the Insurance Development Forum to promote full insurance coverage for all. - UNDRR also strengthened its partnership with the International Chambers of Commerce, including through active participation at the 11th World Chambers Congress in June 2019 in Brazil and through the engagement of chambers of commerce in ARISE national networks, in particular in Latin America. - UNDRR enhanced its collaboration with the World Economic Forum, including organizing a joint session at GP2019. - UNDRR developed new partnerships with the International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation to promote a shift in the sector from protection to prevention and with the World Travel and Tourism Council to build the capacity of businesses in the tourism sector to implement the Sendai Framework.
Deliverable 3.3.1: Disaster risk financing and tracking encouraged.	Indicator 3.3.1a: Governments and other public entities enable, integrate and track disaster risk within policy, planning and investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRM marker proposed by UNDRR for the OECD Creditor Recoding System. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools and guidance on tracking of DRR investment developed with partners such as OECD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The OECD Marker was adopted in March 2018 and came into force in January 2019. In 2019, UNDRR worked with OECD to develop guidelines on the implementation of the Marker to enhance disaster risk financing tracking. In 2019, UNDRR also launched a partnership with the Norwegian Pension Company (KLP) to geo-tag financial investments against vulnerability to disaster and climate risk. The aim is to include disaster risk in the investment portfolios of enterprises seeking to avoid exposure to climate and disaster risks by connecting the asset geo-location of the largest companies on the Oslo stock exchange with potential vulnerability to natural hazards. This will allow to assess potential financial risks to natural events demonstrating the value that can be created by coupling data on companies' locations and potential weather-related threats. Based on the feedback from this "proof of concept" study, it is envisioned that the analysis could be expanded to a global scale.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRM integrated in public investment planning in 4 countries as a basis for increased investment in resilient development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building on the Disaster Risk Profiles developed in 2018, UNDRR has conducted a detailed analysis of risk integration in national budgets in 16 African countries. All 16 country risk-sensitive budget reviews are being translated and will be published in January 2020. In 2019, additional three risk profiles (Angola, Tanzania and Zambia) were complemented with probabilistic cost and benefit analysis of the specific DRR interventions.
Deliverable 3.3.2: Risk-sensitive private sector investments promoted.	Indicator 3.3.2a: Private sector entities committing to increased risk-sensitive business investments and risk-sensitive business practices through the ARISE network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE) is currently working with more than 140 member companies from 40 different countries to optimize DRM strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of ARISE Strategy, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engagement of Private Sector in 4 National Platforms - At least 5 National ARISE networks set-up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019, 4 new ARISE networks were launched (Haiti, Saint Lucia, Costa Rica and Trinidad and Tobago). To date, 20 national ARISE networks were set up. In addition, 1 regional ARISE network was established in the Caribbean (CARICHAM) and 1 in Central America (IntegraRSE). Out of these, 12 ARISE networks have developed private sector DRR action plans. ARISE members were actively engaged in GP2019, raising awareness and interest across private sector to engage more in this area. In 2019, ARISE Board members also advocated for the business case for DRR in several high-level meetings, including the HLPF and UN Climate Summit.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 ARISE member companies introduce DRR as a key factor in their business plans and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To date, 11 ARISE member companies have introduced DRR as a key factor in their business plans.

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Catalyze action through Member States and Partners

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
	Indicator 3.3.2b: Number of private sector personnel trained in importance of disaster risk sensitive investments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 182 representatives from the private sector trained in last two biennials (i.e. 2012-13 and 2014-15). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 170 private sector representatives trained on disaster risk reduction (<i>cumulative 2016-2019</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2018-2019, over 800 private sector representatives were trained on DRR. In 2019, 634 representatives were trained (484 from the Americas-Caribbean and 150 from Asia-Pacific).
Deliverable 3.3.3: Enhanced use of the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction in relation to the implementation of the Sendai Framework.	Indicator 3.3.3a: Revised Terms of Reference of the UNDRR Trust Fund.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction is currently used as a financial mechanism to support the operations of UNDRR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broader scope defined for enhancement of UNDRR Trust Fund to support implementation of the Sendai Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United Nations Trust Fund for DRR continued to be used to support the operations of UNDRR and promote the implementation of the Sendai Framework.
Result 3.4: All of society engagement and action promoted through strengthening partnerships with key stakeholders.	DRR policies and practices developed with multi-stakeholder engagement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2014-2015 biennia UNDRR mobilized and strengthened four major stakeholder groups i.e. Science and Technology Advisory Group, UNDRR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE), Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and Civil Society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global database for voluntary commitments established. Partners are actively engaged in the development, revision and implementation of national and local DRR strategies, plans and policies through the UNDRR partner engagement mechanisms with private sector, civil society, science and technology and Parliamentarians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The global database for voluntary commitments (VCs) aligned to the SFM was launched on 31 December 2018. Between January and December 2019, 35 VCs have been successfully published in the Sendai Framework Voluntary Contribution (SFVC) online platform by various stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society organizations, academia, and local governments. The newly launched Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism (SEM) promoted and supported the implementation of the Sendai Framework in alignment with other Agenda 2030 processes through engagement of stakeholders in GP2019, the HLPF and the COP25, among others. After nine months of its launch, the SEM already included over 200 organizations committed to promoting and integrating disaster and climate risk considerations across 2030 Agreements. The SEM also organized the first ever Stakeholder Forum back to back to GP2019, which highlighted lessons learned and opportunities for enhanced stakeholder engagement and support for the implementation of the Sendai Framework at national and local levels.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
Catalyze action through Member States and Partners

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Deliverable 3.4.1: Science and Technology (S&T) partners actively contribute to disaster risk reduction, shaping national and international policy.	Indicator 3.4.1a: Implementation of the Science and Technology Roadmap tracked.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science and Technology Road Map developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S&T partners contribute to the development and implementation of DRR policies in collaboration with other stakeholders in line with the S&T Roadmap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Science and Technology (S&T) Roadmap was revised in 2019 and adopted at the Science and Policy Forum held at GP2019. The implementation of the roadmap will be monitored through the SFVC online platform and used as a basis for the development of a new risk science mission in 2020 led by UNDRR and the International Science Council. UNDRR is a member of the DRR Scientific Committee of the International Science Council's regional chapter for the Americas and Caribbean. At a meeting that took place in Cuba in August 2019, it was agreed to promote the Forensic Investigations of Disasters (FORIN) to better understand the social construction of risk. A FORIN workshop will be organized during the 2020 Regional Platform. An orientation meeting of members of the newly established African STAG was held in May 2019 in Kenya laying the foundation for the operationalization of the African STAG. A roadmap was developed for the implementation of the Plan of Action in Africa.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S&T partners identify key scientific information, knowledge and case studies needed for policymakers and practitioners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR science partners and groups identified key scientific information and gaps for the implementation of Sendai Framework in coherence with other Agenda 2030 agreements. Highlights include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Europe STAG produced a report on socioeconomic factors and data challenges for DRR that contributed to discussions in key conferences and events focusing on science and technology inclusion in DRR. The Asia-Pacific Science Technology and Academia Advisory Group (APSTAAG) organized a consultation on Natural Hazard Triggering Technological Disasters (NATECH) risks at the 2019 World Bosai Forum. The Group also worked on a set of knowledge products in preparation for the 2020 Asia Pacific Science and Technology Conference for DRR that will take place in March 2020. Moreover, a multi-stakeholder effort is underway to develop the Asia-Pacific Science and Technology Status Report that will be launched in 2020. A Scientific Technical Advisory Board was formed to inform the development of a Regional Risk Assessment Report (RAR) for the Americas and Caribbean which is expected to be presented at the next Regional Platform. The Advisory board provides strategic advice for the definition of the structure and content of the RAR, ensuring technical quality and thematic coherence of the document. The Arab Science and Technology Advisory Group initiated the development of a study on the status of the Science and Technology for DRR in the Arab Region with governments and stakeholders.
	Indicator 3.4.1b: S&T Partners engaged in the implementation of the S&T Roadmap.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 224 organizations from the science and technology community attended the UNDRR 2016 Science and Technology Conference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Global STAG and 5 regional STAGs established and fully functioning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Global STAG has been established in 2018 and UNDRR is working with Science and Technology groups in all regions to promote DRR and risk-informed development through sharing findings and challenges with policy makers and practitioners at various science and policy meetings and events, including the Integrated Research for Disaster Risk programme (IRDR) Science Committee Meetings, the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Institutes (GADRI) Annual Conference, the ECOSOC Science Technology and Innovation Forum and the ECOSOC Commission on Science and Technology for Development, as well as the 2019 Science and Policy Forum.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 280 S&T organizations actively engaged through the UNDRR S&T Partnership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR has been partnering with over 300 S&T organizations and has been strengthening its engagement with critical science partners, including the International Science Council as the lead of the UN Science and Technology Major Group, as well as science networks such as the IRDR and its Centers of Excellence and National Networks, the GADRI and the Risk Knowledge Action Network. UNDRR is also regularly liaising with S&T partners and networks at regional level: in the Americas and Caribbean, UNDRR worked with the Americas and Caribbean University Network for DRR (REDULAC), the Latin American Faculty for Social Sciences (FLACSO), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Center for Monitoring and Alerts of Natural Disasters (CEMADEN) in Brazil, and the Florida International University to promote discussions on regional risk landscape and inform policy-making.

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Catalyze action through Member States and Partners

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
<p>Deliverable 3.4.2: Civil Society and community organizations mobilized and strengthened.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.4.2a: Civil Society and Community based organizations actively engaged in the promotion and implementation of the Sendai Framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83 civil society organizations made voluntary commitments during the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil society actors (women, youth, etc.) engaged in providing political and technical support to the development of regional and national strategies in all regions. Integration of inclusion and accessibility across UNDRR work streams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil society partners have been actively engaged through the SEM and the Sendai Stakeholder Groups in all major UNDRR processes throughout 2019, including GP2019, GAR2019, the GRAF as well as Target (e) and capacity development activities. At regional level, UNDRR support contributed to an enhanced engagement of the Arab Civil Society Organizations Group for DRR which resulted in a stronger coordination with the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) as evidenced by the agreement of hosting the Global GNDR Conference in Egypt in 2020. The group has been conducting consultations in 10 Arab countries to feed into the thematic discussions at this Conference. In Asia-Pacific, UNDRR supported the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network, the civil society stakeholder group, in the development and launch of the campaign <i>Let's Make the Decade Count</i> to build up the disaster resilience momentum in the run-up to the APMCDRR 2020 and support accelerating initiatives towards 2030. UNDRR continued to encourage the engagement of youth in the development of regional and national strategies by working with the Major Group on Children and Youth, the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, UNICEF and as part of the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development. UNDRR particularly leveraged GP2019 and the Youth Climate Action Summit to advocate for change and coordinated the development of a Words Into Action guide: <i>On the frontline of disaster risk reduction and resilience: Children and youth engagement guide for implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</i>. The guide was launched for public review at the Youth Climate Action Summit in September 2019 and aims at providing technical support for children and youth engagement, including in the development of strategies. The disability stakeholder group was actively engaged in the Stakeholder Forum, the SEM and GP2019, with record numbers of persons with disability attending these events. Inclusion was promoted through integration of accessible website and registration systems, physical accessibility to venues, participation of people with disabilities as panelists in the various sessions as well as by focusing on disability-inclusive DRR (DIDRR) topics in the various parallel agendas. In 2019, UNDRR developed an internal guideline on mainstreaming inclusion and accessibility across the organizational activities. Specific guidance materials for inclusive DRR with a focus on people with disabilities will also be developed as part of the Making Cities Resilient materials and tools and local capacity-building workshops will take place to promote local level DIDRR. At regional level, UNDRR supported the creation of a Regional Network of people living with disabilities in the Americas and Caribbean to promote a structured approach in the inclusion of disability concerns in national plans for DRR.

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Catalyze action through Member States and Partners

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Deliverable 3.4.3: Parliamentarians and other decision-makers advocate disaster risk-sensitive development.	Indicator 3.4.3a: Increased number of Parliamentarians from Member States and decision makers advocating for the achievement of Target (e) of the Sendai Framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently UNDRR is leveraging support from 77 parliamentary advocates around the world and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) network of over 600 parliamentarians representing 200 parliaments from 124 countries. International Recovery Platform has 16 Steering Committee members in 2015 to advocate to build back better in recovery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support leveraged from at least 150 parliamentary advocates and decision makers through IPU and other Parliamentary networks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR worked closely with Parliamentarians and other key decision makers to advocate for DRR in legislative action through a variety of avenues, including SRSG-level briefings and meetings with Members of Parliament (MPs), technical-level consultations with MPs and participation in several key events in 2019. Consultations with MPs in the margins of GP2019 further enhanced the reach of UNDRR advocacy efforts and strategic partnerships with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the European Parliament and ParlAmericas, an independent network composed by national legislatures of 35 states from North, Central, and South America, and the Caribbean were leveraged to foster integration of DRR in legislative processes.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance on engagement of Parliamentarians in DRR developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of a collaboration between UNDRR and ParlAmericas, a parliamentary protocol for DRR and climate change action was adopted in the Americas and Caribbean and disseminated throughout 2019. The protocol provides guidance to parliamentary work towards meeting national needs on DRR and climate change action. Further consultations with IPU, MPs and other key stakeholders were conducted in 2019 to identify current needs and gaps of Parliamentarians regarding legislative actions in support of DRR and to define the scope UNDRR guidance and support in the future.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 meetings convened and 3 knowledge products produced through coordinating the International Recovery Platform to advance discussions and promote build back better in disaster recovery and reconstruction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR coordinates the International Recovery Platform (IRP), the thematic platform to promote build back better efforts in recovery and organized two IRP Steering Committee meetings in 2019. During these meetings, partners agreed on a common agenda for disaster recovery activities, including the conduct of the IRP Review, and decided on future directions for the IRP as a knowledge sharing platform. In addition, the Annual IRP Forum 2019 was held in January in Japan with the theme "Attaining the Build Back Better Dividend" and, during GP2019, a side event was organized by the IRP on "Securing an Inclusive Build Back Better Dividend". In 2019, the IRP issued four knowledge products including a summary compendium edition of the Guidance Notes on Recovery and three volumes of the IRP Herald disseminating the outcomes of meetings and trainings to promote building back better in recovery.
Deliverable 3.4.4: Voluntary commitments registered, monitored and reported.	Indicator 3.4.4a: Establish a light registry/database/ platform to advocate, register, monitor and report voluntary commitments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 460 activities under approximately 100 voluntary commitments registered before, during and after the WCDRR in Sendai. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully establish on-line platform for voluntary commitments which is aligned with the Sendai Framework Monitor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since its launch on 31 December 2018, the Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments (SFVC) online platform has become the main point of reference for information about stakeholders' efforts to implement the Sendai Framework. The platform allows stakeholders to showcase their work on DRR, share lessons learned, identify areas for collaboration, track progress on deliverables and provide progress reports. Between January and December 2019, 35 voluntary commitments (VCs) involving 104 organizations were submitted by various stakeholders. These 35 VCs had a total of 109 deliverables, out of which 41 are completed.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy for advocacy, communication and management of the voluntary commitments developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR developed the communication strategy for the SFVC in January 2019 in line with the Overall Strategy Document for the Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments developed in 2018. Dissemination actions were conducted in 2019 leveraging key events such as GP2019, the CITYNET Disaster Cluster Seminar, the World Bosai Forum 2019, the Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism Advisory Group Annual Meeting, and the ARISE Japan meeting to advocate for increased VCs from stakeholders and promote the use of the SFVC online platform. Materials for dissemination of the SFVC online platform were produced, including the first report in social media, three news articles and seven articles showcasing good practices.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First report on the voluntary commitments available for the 2019 Global Platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In May 2019, the first SFVC Synthesis and Analysis Report was launched at GP2019. The report analyzes 26 VCs and presents trends and gaps on how these VCs are covering the four priorities of the Sendai Framework as well as the SDGs. The report also highlights good practices in relation to the Target (e) of the Sendai Framework.

ENABLER 1:

Effective knowledge management, communication and global advocacy

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
<p>Result E1.1: Enhanced visibility of disaster risk reduction through UNDRR's global advocacy.</p>	<p>Outreach to wide-range of disaster risk reduction stakeholders, from decision makers to communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster risk reduction advocacy for Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015; UNDRR's outreach was extended to wide-range of stakeholders through different means. This included private sector, civil society, scientific community, governments, policy makers, children & youth, elderly, vulnerable, academicians, faith based organizations, communities of practice, media, donors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-level advocacy of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction and through versatile advocacy and outreach. Disaster risk reduction champions including parliamentarians, Heads of States, mayors, leaders from corporate and civil society, UNRCs, media and other opinion makers advocating disaster risk-sensitive development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019, the SRSR made 28 high-level advocacy missions to 27 cities in 19 countries. In addition, the SRSR played a crucial role at GP2019 during which she convened 37 high-level bilateral meetings. The SRSR leveraged partnerships across the UN system, Member States and other partners to advocate for enhanced visibility of DRR while building coherence between the Sendai Framework and other international agreements such as the Agenda 2030, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the New Urban Agenda. The SRSR delivered over 25 speeches at high-level events. With a focus on fostering partnerships with a broad range of actors and stakeholders, the SRSR met with Heads of State, senior government officials, Parliamentarians, relevant policy and decision makers (at regional, national, and local levels) and regional organizations as well as representatives from the private sector, civil society and community groups, the science and technology community and youth and women groups. These visits helped providing content for 84 web news stories and press releases as well as eight opinion pieces published throughout the year on a variety of topics.
<p>Deliverable E1.1.1.1: Awareness of disaster risk reduction enhanced through global events for behavioral change.</p>	<p>Indicator E1.1.1a: Number of major events/campaigns organized for raising awareness on disaster risk reduction each year.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One major event annually. International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two events on World Tsunami Awareness Day (WTAD). Two events on Sendai Seven Campaign (SSC) / International Day for Disaster Reduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This year's editions of International Day for Disaster Reduction #DRRday and World Tsunami Awareness Day #TsunamiDay scored major successes on social media as the days were leveraged to support implementation of the Sendai Framework. The adopted slogan/hashtag #BuildToLast linked both days and, following a September press release, momentum started to pick up building on UNDRR's participation in the UN Climate Summit and the launch by the Indian Government of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure. As a result, through September to mid-November, UNDRR's main twitter accounts had reached over two million people. The concept notes for the two days along with Trello Boards including multi-media resources were shared widely with the UN family, the DRR community and beyond, resulting in maximum exposure for key messages. Key collateral was generated in the form of original content including: videos on the damage to schools in Beira Mozambique viewed over 70,000 times to date and with over 300,000 impressions on Twitter; the #DRRday message from the Secretary-General (over 20,000 views); and the first tsunami and earthquake drill in Ocosta Elementary School (Washington State) which generated new audiences thanks to the support of NOAA and IOC UNESCO. The lead video had 102,169 impressions on NOAA's Twitter feed and reached more than 19,000 people on Facebook. The WTAD also included two webcast events in New York and a Facebook live event with the SRSR and students which reached an audience of 6,000 people. More than 20 original videos were produced to support the two days. Highlights on IDDR and WTAD at regional level include*: Africa: UNDRR and the AUC supported youth in Ghana to host a DRR quiz competition of almost 300 participants. IDDR was celebrated in Kenya and Ethiopia and national events took place in other countries in the region. For WTAD, UNDRR and ICLEI co-organized a workshop featuring six cities from Malawi (2) Mozambique (2) and Zimbabwe (2) that were impacted by cyclones Idai and Kenneth. Americas-Caribbean: UNDRR organized 3 events on IDDR in Haiti, Saint Lucia and Panama. For WTAD, two presentations were made at the 11th Comprehensive Disaster Management Conference in the Caribbean, video messages were produced, and a social media campaign was conducted. Arab States: IDDR was celebrated in Dubai with the engagement of local community. Asia-Pacific: UNDRR co-hosted and participated in the IDDR in Thailand. Other celebrations were organized in 13 countries. WTAD events were organized in at least 12 countries. In Japan, UNDRR co-organized the fourth High School Students Summit on WTAD 2019 in September in Hokkaido prefecture where 394 high school students from 44 countries attended and contributed to the production of WTAD related advocacy videos which included a film on the evacuation drills performed in Sendai City. Europe: 15 IDDR events organized across 11 countries.

ENABLER 1:

Effective knowledge management, communication and global advocacy

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Deliverable E1.1.2: Global advocacy campaigns strengthened for disaster risk reduction.	Indicator E1.1.2a: Increase in the cities participating in the Making Cities Resilient (MCR) campaign.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,098 pledged to address disaster risk reduction issues in their respective localities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,000 cities pledged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of 31 December 2019, a total of 4,311 cities signed to the Making Cities Resilient Campaign with 107 cities joining in 2019. The regional breakdown is as follows*: Africa: 110 cities. Americas-Caribbean: 1,974 cities. Arab States: 310 cities. Asia-Pacific: 1,175 cities. Europe: 742 cities.
	Indicator E1.1.2b: Number of countries participating in World Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33 Countries joined WISS campaign as Safe School leaders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80 Countries joined WISS campaign as Safe School leaders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To date, 58 countries committed to school safety under the umbrella of the Worldwide Initiative on School Safety (WISS). At the global level, UNDRR continues to support the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector (GADRRRES) which provides technical support to countries that commit to the Comprehensive School Safety Framework. In the Caribbean, the Second Caribbean Ministerial School Safety Forum was hosted by the Ministry of Education, National Reconciliation, Ecclesiastical Affairs and Information in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Six additional countries signed the Antigua and Barbuda Declaration and joined the Caribbean Safe School Initiative (CSSI) and the WISS. In total 18 Caribbean countries have joined the WISS. In Asia-Pacific, UNDRR contributed to the 3rd ASEAN Regional Conference on School Safety through leading a session on Disaster Risk Governance and Comprehensive School Safety. In partnership with the City of Incheon, the Korean Education Office and UNICEF, UNDRR supported a school safety programme reaching a total of 4,053 students from elementary, middle and high schools and 2,329 teachers from 1,571 schools since 2016. Pre and post training assessments showed an improvement in disaster cognitive competence index from 3.34 to 4.37.
Deliverable E1.1.3: Disaster Risk Reduction Champions, actors and initiatives recognized for disaster risk-sensitive development.	Indicator E1.1.3a: Disaster risk reduction champions including parliamentarians, Heads of States, mayors, leaders from corporate and civil society, UNRCs, media and other opinion makers advocating disaster risk-sensitive development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR worked with 15 Champions (5 Global Champions, 5 champions from parliamentarians and 5 City Champions) during the 2014-2015 biennium to advocate for a stronger emphasis on disaster risk reduction at the global, national and local levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New policy on Champions developed and implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Throughout the year, the voices of actors at national and local level were heard across all communication channels open to UNDRR. A concerted effort was made to highlight the contributions and thoughts on DRR of influential persons including Antonio Guterres, Secretary-General of the UN; Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India; Petra Nemcova, tsunami survivor and UNDRR Tsunami Awareness champion; Doris Ombara, City Manager of Kisumu, Kenya; Kamal Kishore, National Disaster Management Agency, India; Amod Dixit, National Society for Earthquake Technology, Nepal; Ahmadul Haque, Cyclone Preparedness Programme, Bangladesh; Ronald Jackson, Executive Director, Caribbean Disaster Management Agency.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Sasakawa Award for global champions during the Global Platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Sasakawa Award for global champions during the Global Platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sasakawa Award recognizes individuals, organizations and initiatives that have best contributed to ensuring inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation in DRR activities for all sections of society, especially the poor. More than 70 nominations were received for the 2019 award and the ceremony was held at GP2019, attended by more than 500 people. Three recipients were awarded: the Department of Civil Defense of Campinas, Brazil, the Mahila Housing SEWA Trust, India, and Mr. Pramod Kumar Mishra, Additional Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of India.
Result E1.2: Increased reach and public engagement in disaster risk reduction through communication, media and marketing.	Increase in target audience approached through effective communication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PreventionWeb unique visits: 80,000/month. UNDRR corporate website visitors: 288,000 / year. Twitter followers: 37,000. Facebook followers: 11,600. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PreventionWeb unique visits: 100,000/month. UNDRR corporate website visitor: 400,000/year. Twitter followers: 60,000. Facebook followers: 20,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PreventionWeb monthly visits: 151,664. Corporate website visitors: 632,000. Twitter followers: 68,300. Followers for the SRSG's created account: 7,030. Facebook followers: 26,500.

ENABLER 1:
Effective knowledge management, communication and global advocacy

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Deliverable E1.2.1: Develop and implement comprehensive communications and advocacy strategy.	Indicator E1.2.1a: Increase in reach across all public communications channels including the UNDRR web site and social media.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old Communications Strategy in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of elements of the Communications and Advocacy Strategy implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019, UNDRR concluded an extensive rebranding exercise, including renaming from UNISDR to UNDRR. The corporate website (www.undrr.org) registered over 2.02 million page views in 2019. A new communication strategy was agreed and will be rolled out in 2020, streamlining UNDRR's output across content, campaigns, channels and communities. A major area of focus during the year was content production to populate UNDRR's social media channels. These ranged from the UN SG's message for IDDR, public service announcements for international days, video packages on the Caribbean, Bangladesh, Mozambique and Japan (tsunami risk). The independent media tracking company, Meltwater, logged 6,500 pieces of on-line coverage mentioning UNDRR.
Result E1.3: Effective learning and knowledge sharing promoted across the organization and externally.	Users report minimum knowledge service satisfaction rate of 90%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> User satisfaction rate was 81% at the end of 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% user knowledge service satisfaction rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> User satisfaction rate was 81,7% in 2019. PreventionWeb continued its growth as the world's only DRR knowledge platform publishing more than 480 new entries each month. The platform connected DRR experts with a range of current, cutting-edge information resources on DRR. These resources are used by DRR experts, practitioners, policy makers and students for a wide set of activities.
Deliverable E1.3.1: Redesign UNDRR knowledge management system to broaden its reach.	Indicator E1.3.1a: UNDRR managed knowledge management systems redesigned and outreach increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently UNDRR have following systems and web tools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DRR Portal: www.preventionweb.org - 32,000 registered users in Prevention Web. - UNDRR Intranet: http://intranet.undrr.org - UNDRR corporate website: www.undrr.org 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 12,000 subscribers on integrated UNDRR knowledge management system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 11,139 subscribers to the PreventionWeb were recorded as of end of 2019. More than 1.4 million users visited the site, registering 260,000 monthly page views.
Deliverable E1.3.2: Best practices documented, standards established, guidance and tools developed promoting learning and knowledge sharing.	Indicator E1.3.2a: Percentage increase in number of good practices/lessons learned shared with the relevant and broad range of stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR published 39 best practices, standards, guidance and tool on Hyogo Framework for Action in last two biennials (i.e. between 2012 and 2015). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 53 best practices, standards, guidance and tools on Sendai Framework (<i>cumulative</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To date, UNDRR has published 54 best practices, standards, guidance and tools on the Sendai Framework, with 8 documents produced in 2019, including the release of 3 Words Into Action guides: 1) <i>Developing National DRR Strategies</i>; 2) <i>Disaster Displacement: How to Reduce Risk, Address Impacts and Strengthen Resilience</i>; and 3) <i>Local DRR and Resilience Strategies</i>. These guides are being used intensively by UNDRR and DRR stakeholders in their initiatives. Three additional Words Into Action guides went through a public review process on UNDRR's PreventionWeb to be published in 2020: 1) <i>Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response</i>; 2) <i>On the frontline of DRR and resilience: Children and youth engagement guide for implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</i>; and 3) <i>Implementation guide for land use and urban planning</i>.
Result E1.4: Appropriate, sustainable and predictable financial resource base exists.	At least 50% increase in multi-year agreements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 multi-year agreements in 2014-2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 multi-year agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 multi-year agreements were signed in 2019.
Deliverable E1.4.1: Timely receipt of financial resources to fully implement the UNDRR Work Programme.	Indicator E1.4.1a: Increase the percentage of cash received according to the required timing identified in the annual cost plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around 39% cash received according to the plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% cash received according to the plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$36 million was available for implementation in 2019 from a requirement of \$41.2 million for the year, corresponding to 87% of cash received compared to the plan.
	Indicator E1.4.1b: Increase the percentage of un-earmarked resources mobilized each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44% Un-earmarked funds received in 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45% un-earmarked funds mobilized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of the \$36 million available for implementation in 2019, 45% was unearmarked funding and 17% was softly earmarked.

ENABLER 2:
Strengthened organizational performance

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Result E2.1: Enhanced effectiveness, efficiency and quality of operational performance, based on appropriate gender-sensitive internal policies, structure and staffing.	Key business processes within the authority of the Executive Office streamlined to improve operational effectiveness, following the completion of business process review and overall change process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drawing on the findings of the reviews and audits done in previous two biennials, the transition to UMOJA and the ongoing change management process, a need for a business process review was identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of key recommendations from the action plan against the business process review implemented including implementation of enhanced business processes in regional offices (procurement, travel, consultants, etc.) and assessment and assignment of delegations of authority related to business processes to regional offices as appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During 2018-2019, the change management process has been successfully completed and business processes have been reviewed to enhance effectiveness and efficiency. Standard Operating Procedures and templates related to programme planning, monitoring, quality assurance and oversight, financial and procurement management, HR management and administration were developed and improved resulting in increased operational accountability and performance.
Deliverable E2.1.1.1: Organizational planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation enhanced for improved Work Programme delivery.	Indicator E2.1.1a: Strategic and work planning done periodically.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Framework for 2016-2020 drafted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work Programme for 2020-2021 developed by the end of 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Work Programme for 2020-2021 was finalized in early October 2019 and presented at the Donor Meeting held on 22 October 2019. The online version is available on UNDRR website.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work Programme for 2016-2017 drafted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost and section work plans for 2019 and 2020 developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Work Plans for 2020-2021 and related Cost Plans were prepared in time. UNDRR funding requirements for the upcoming biennium amount at \$94,7 million. This represents an increase of approximately \$10 million compared to the revised requirements for the 2018-2019 biennium.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost Plan for 2016 completed. Results Framework for 2016-2017 drafted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans against the Sub-programme-3 of UN Strategic Framework 2020-2021 finalized and for 2022-2023 initiated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed programme for the Regular Budget Fascicle for 2020 related to Section 27 "Humanitarian Assistance" and Sub Programme 3 "Natural Disaster Risk Reduction" as well as the supplementary information of the UN Strategic Framework was submitted respecting the deadlines. The drafting of the inputs for the Regular Budget Fascicle for 2021 has started during the last quarter of 2019.
	Indicator E2.1.1b: Internal and external periodic reports developed each biennial.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 biennial progress monitoring reports and 15 monthly updates produced in 2014-2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 quarterly progress monitoring reports with progress against project deliverables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic reports were produced for internal and external purposes, including the finalization of the 2018 Annual Report and all donor reports planned for 2019. Templates were developed for regular monitoring of projects implemented under the Work Programme 2020-2021. These templates are expected to further strengthen UNDRR results-based management towards the delivery of the Work Programme by enhancing visibility on resources availability and expenditures. They will also provide more timely and detailed information regarding funding gaps in the Work Programme by deliverable, activity and Branch/Office and support RMS in the resource mobilization efforts.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 updates on UNDRR integrated management response against evaluation recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 monthly updates for UNDRR management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR management has been regularly updated regarding project implementation status. Key challenges were reported and discussed to identify and implement corrective measures.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 updates on progress tracking against evaluation recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updates on progress tracking against evaluations/audits recommendations have been regularly provided. 	
	Indicator E2.1.1c: Enhanced implementation of project management oversight.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Finance Committee (PFC) for review of new projects in place. 90% new projects reviewed by PFC in 2014-2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of new / ongoing projects screened in compliance with organizational standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 project proposals were screened by UNDRR Programme Management Oversight Committee (PMOC) in 2019 to ensure alignment with UNDRR Strategic Framework and compliance with the organizational standards.
	Indicator E2.1.1d: Timely completion and follow-up of internal and external evaluations to improve programme delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR Evaluations Policy developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biennial Evaluation Plan against the Work programme developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UNDRR Evaluation Policy and the UNDRR Biennial Evaluation Plan will be developed in 2020 in line with UNHQ guidelines.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 80% recommendations from the evaluations from 2010-2015 implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Responses prepared against all the evaluations within 3 months of completion of final report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management responses were issued for all formal evaluations.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 90% of relevant accepted recommendations from the last 5 years implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the relevant accepted recommendations is on track. 	

ENABLER 2:
Strengthened organizational performance

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Deliverable E2.1.2: Financial planning, management and monitoring strengthened for effective implementation of the Work Programme.	Indicator E2.1.2a: Financial Resource Planning linked with the UNDRR Work Programme periodically monitored and updated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial resource plans titled internally as “UNDRR Annual Cost Plans” for 2014 and 2015 developed, monitored and updated on quarterly basis linked with old UN-Secretariat wide ERP IMIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced financial resource plans for 2018 and 2019 developed, monitored and updated on quarterly basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of 2019 work plan has been regularly undertaken to realign programmatic activities and resource allocation. As a result, UNDRR overall implementation rate for 2019 was 93% as \$33.5 million were spent out of \$36 million of funds available. Weekly reports on the level of implementation of ongoing projects were shared with respective teams involved in the programmatic implementation and training sessions were conducted to ensure common understanding and best use of these reports. Periodical financial reports were also enhanced in 2019 to ensure accurate tracking of level of funding and implementation of ongoing projects. A new accounting structure was built in Umoja ERP system in 2019 and will be implemented starting January 2020. This is a significant step to fully achieve effective result-based management. The change involved the use of additional dimensions in the ERP system to track more closely the nature of the expenditures incurred.
Deliverable E2.1.3: Human resources planning, management and monitoring enhanced for improved Work Programme delivery.	Indicator E2.1.3a: Enhanced performance management in compliance with UN rules and in support of UNDRR work plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of the performance appraisals and work plan completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of the performance appraisals and work plans completed in accordance with the UN planning cycle. 100% of UNDRR staff trained in performance management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97% of performance appraisals for 2018-2019 was achieved as of end of 2019. The 2019 Performance Management workshops and the provision of a learning programme to UNDRR staff on programme management were postponed to the first quarter of 2020 because of major organizational events in 2019, including GP2019 and the preparation of the Work Programme 2020-2021.
	Indicator E2.1.3b: Human resources practices and processes streamlined and monitored to support the effective management of human resources across the Organization.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% HR counterparts in regional offices identified and trained in HR processes. Workflows and standard operating procedures for key HR processes developed and applied consistently across the Organization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of the support staff in UNDRR Regional Offices have been recruited. A learning programme on HR policies and procedures started in September 2019. As of 31 December 2019, three HR webinars have been organized with high attendance and the programme will continue into 2020. All national staff members have been recruited in Regional Offices and Standard Operating Procedures have been developed for all key HR processes and posted on UNDRR intranet. The Intranet is regularly updated and provides HR guidance to all staff. The application of the procedures is closely monitored by the HR unit.
	Indicator E2.1.3c: Effective human resources planning and monitoring implemented to support the current and future needs of the Organization.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization-wide staff development strategy and plan drafted, costed and implemented. Annual HR planning prepared, costed and updated quarterly based on organizational needs and available funding. HR monitoring and quarterly analysis on key performance indicators (gender, geographic distribution, performance management, staff development) provided to UNDRR Management Team. Gender balance at the P-5 and above levels by end of 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The staff development strategy was approved, communicated to staff and implemented for 2018-2019, with a related Standard Operating Procedure. Catalogue of courses has been made available to all staff. As of 31 December 2019, an assessment report of the 2018-2019 strategy has been prepared and the drafting of the 2020-2021 Staff development strategy is ongoing. Annual HR cost plan for 2020 was prepared and HR cost plan for 2019 has been regularly updated. Reports have been issued on a quarterly basis starting from Q2 2018. As of 31 December 2019, 7 HR quarterly reports have been issued. P5 and above gender balance is 47% female and 53% male as of 31 December 2019.

ENABLER 2:
Strengthened organizational performance

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	TARGET 2018-2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2019
Deliverable E2.1.4: Administration planning, management and monitoring enhanced for improved Work Programme delivery.	Indicator E2.1.4a: Administration practices and processes systematized and monitored to more efficiently and effectively support the organization.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workflows and standard operating procedures for key Administration processes developed and applied consistently across the Organization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workflows and Standard Operating Procedures were developed in the areas of diplomatic pouch services, official hospitality, official travel including ad-hoc DSA, creation of index numbers and management of mailing lists. Support staff across duty stations benefitted from regular guidance and advice via addressing specific administrative questions or areas.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of Grants and MoUs screened in compliance with organizational standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100%, i.e. 16 grants, were processed and screened in compliance with organizational standards.
Deliverable E2.1.5: Enterprise risk management strengthened to effectively anticipate and mitigate the risks on Work Programme delivery.	Indicator E2.1.5a: Enterprise risk management embedded in the processes and operations of the organization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Results Based Management System in place. UNDRR Social and Environmental Standards Framework in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a structured approach to identify and mitigate risks in an effective and timely manner according to finalized Risk Management Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR Risk Register was updated in 2019. In addition, UNDRR continued to be actively part of the UN Secretariat projects and initiatives on Risk Management and Internal Controls that will contribute to enhance governance and improve effectiveness of internal controls within the Organization.
Deliverable E2.1.6: Gender considerations systematically mainstreamed across the Organization's work in activity planning and reporting.	Indicator E2.1.6a: Gender is integrated as a systematic element in project proposals and grant development templates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No systematic monitoring in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of new project proposals include one element on gender. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project proposals developed in 2019 included gender elements. The UNDRR Gender Focal Point is regularly attending the Programme Management and Oversight Committee's meetings to ensure gender mainstreaming in all new proposals.
	Indicator E.2.1.6b: Branches, Regional Offices and Sections systematically report on gender mainstreaming and achievements as part of quarterly reporting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting on gender mainstreaming limited and on ad-hoc basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of UNDRR Monitoring Reports include updates on gender achievements from Branches, Regional Offices and Sections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports systematically include updates on gender achievements from all UNDRR Branches and Offices.
	Indicator E.2.1.6c: Increase in gender parity (in %) in at least three Regional Platforms and at the 2019 Global Platform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCDDR in 2015 reached 31.7% women participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of 2018 Regional Platforms and 2019 Global Platforms panels reach 50/50 gender parity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of the speakers of GP2019 were women. It is estimated that 40% of the 3,000+ participants of GP2019 were women.

* Data disaggregated by region reflects the coverage of UNDRR's Regional Offices.