

ANNEX I - UNISDR 2016 Annual Report

PROGRESS AGAINST OUTPUT INDICATORS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Coordinate, monitor and review the implementation of the Sendai Framework and its relationship with international instruments					
LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end of 2015)	TARGET 2016-2017	PROGRESS (as of end of 2016)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Result 1.1 Global Progress of the Sendai Framework and related SDG targets assessed.	Indicator 1.1: Member States, international / regional organizations and stakeholders undertake biennial self-assessment and reporting, and receive analysis of the cycle of review in achieving Sendai Framework and related SDGs targets.	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member States agree on the indicators for measuring the seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework and identify the need to establish their baselines for comparing their future progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member States agreed on the indicators for measuring the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework. The readiness review of the countries to report back against these indicators is in progress and is expected to finish before the 2017 Global Platform. A prototype of the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) will be shared with Member States at the 2017 Global Platform in May for testing and consultation. The development of the SFM is also in progress and the pilot testing will be done in 2017. The first reporting cycle for the Sendai Monitor is expected to be launched in 2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical Report on the Sendai Framework implementation status.
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 the Global Targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) in progress, indicators agreed by the OIEWG. A prototype of the SFM for measurement of the global targets of the Sendai Framework is under development and will be online for consultation at the 2017 GP. A summary of the findings of the data readiness review will also be launched at the 2017 GP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online Sendai Framework Monitor
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of official reporting mechanisms on Global Sendai Framework and SDGs Targets via national statistical offices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of reporting mechanism in progress. 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFM available for local reporting on progress in achieving Sendai Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local-Urban Indicators are being pilot tested. 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical work of the international statistical community to align conceptual frameworks, standards and classifications for disaster-related statistics initiated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR worked closely with the national statistics offices of a number of Member States as well as the statistical divisions of UN DESA, UNECE and UNESCAP to provide technical guidance in support of the OIEWG negotiations. As called upon by the GA in adoption of the OIEWG report, UNISDR will continue to undertake further technical work with the international statistical community to provide technical guidance and support the development of minimum standards and metadata for disaster-related data. 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of disaster-related statistics integrated into the programme of work in implementing the global monitoring framework of the SDGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At its 48th Session in March 2017, the UN Statistical Commission endorsed the proposal of the IAEG-SDGs for the global indicator framework for the SDGs, which includes the recommendations of the OIEWG (in relation to goals 1, 11 and 13). 	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:

Coordinate, monitor and review the implementation of the Sendai Framework and its relationship with international instruments

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Deliverable 1.1.2: Sendai Framework implementation monitored biennially.	Indicator 1.1.2a: Number of countries and regional organizations that submitted self-assessment reports, at least once by 2019.	<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"> Pilot testing of national, regional and local Sendai Monitor by the end of 2017. A review of countries' readiness to collect the data required to monitor the seven targets of Sendai Framework completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot testing of local/urban indicators began in 9 cities in 2016 and will continue in 2017. A review of countries' readiness to collect the data required to monitor the seven targets of Sendai Framework in progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-Assessment reports submitted by countries and regional organizations through the Sendai Monitor.
	Indicator 1.1.2b: Percentage of registered stakeholder voluntary commitments on Sendai implementation reported against through the Sendai Monitoring System by 2019.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 460 voluntary commitments were made that the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk reduction in 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and testing of the functionality within the Sendai Framework Monitoring system to track stakeholder commitments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tracking of voluntary commitments is in progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-assessment reports submitted by countries and regional organizations through the Sendai Monitor.
Result 1.2 Global risk data, analysis and policy advice generated.	Indicator 1.2: Member States, international / regional organizations and stakeholders at different levels take policy decisions on Sendai implementation based on risk data, analysis and advice provided by UNISDR.	<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 25% of the countries, international / regional organizations and stakeholders taking policy decisions on Sendai implementation acknowledge and act on advice provided by UNISDR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was an overall increase of 25% in references to Global Assessment Report in 2016. According to the search on Google Scholar, the citation to the report has increased to 463 in 2016, as compared to 370 scholarly journals and articles in 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey / Feedback from the countries.
Deliverable 1.2.1: Further development of Global Risk Assessment.	Indicator 1.2.1a: Improved and updated probabilistic risk model.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A probabilistic risk model was completed for seven natural hazards (earthquake, riverine flood, tropical cyclone, tsunami, wind and storm surge and volcano hazard). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved and updated global risk assessment through including drought risk analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proof of concept is under development. Work in 2017 will focus on identifying gaps in current risk model working toward establishing a global probabilistic risk platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copy of probabilistic risk model Global Risk Assessment
	Indicator 1.2.1b: Number of countries supported in updating risk profiles based on the new global probabilistic risk model.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 193 risk profiles developed under Hyogo Framework for Action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 risk profiles developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Task Team has been established to look at the existing risk profiles and improve them so that they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better aligned with the provisions of the Sendai Framework and SDGs Include more up to date information Incorporate disaster risk information from GAR Risk Atlas Allow for future incorporation of information on global targets and indicators Flexible enough to adjust disaster risk information at global and regional levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copies of risk profiles, made available through managed knowledge platforms.

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<p>Deliverable 1.2.2: Analysis of risk trends and patterns, progress and challenges in disaster risk reduction.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.2a: Enhanced and diversified sources, contributions and input papers for the development of Global Assessment Report and associated knowledge products.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Assessment Report 2015 developed based on: • 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"> • Risk Atlas titled “World at Risk” developed based on the finding from the Global Assessment Report (2015). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Global Risk Atlas was developed based on the findings from the Global Assessment Report (2015), and is planned for launch at a plenary session of the 2017 Global Platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of contribution documents to Global Risk Assessment
<p>Deliverable 1.2.3: Improved leveraging and application of risk knowledge through development of policy guidance and standards.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.3a: Increase in number of disaster risk reduction publications making reference to Global Risk Assessment.</p>	<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"> • 15% increase in the number of references to Global Assessment Report 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% increase in references to Global Assessment Report 2015 compared to baseline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Google Scholars statistics
<p>Result 1.3 Global coordination and review mechanisms convened.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.3: Countries, international / regional organizations and stakeholder groups undertake regular multi-stakeholder consultations on status of Sendai Framework implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three UNISDR programmes were influenced by the Global Assessment Reports published between 2011 to 2015: • EC-DEVCO project on disaster loss databases. • ARISE programme • Substantive contributions towards the development of Sendai Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 70% of the UNISDR programmes, policy and normative guidance related to reducing risks of the disasters are influenced by the findings from Global Assessment Report 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The findings of the GAR were taken into account to develop and finalize the long-term UNISDR Strategic Framework for 2016-2019 and the Work Programme 2016-2019. • GAR research was a key source of statistics and guidance provided by UNISDR and utilized by Member States during the OIEWG negotiations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of Programmes, policy and normative guidance documents based on the GAR
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status review on the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of countries’ readiness to collect the data required to monitor the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant work was undertaken to prepare for the 2017 Global Platform, recognized by GA Resolution as a key mechanism for review of progress on the Sendai Framework. For the 2017 Global Platform, sessions are under development to support a multi-stakeholder stock-take of the status of Sendai Framework implementation and to determine key priorities for the coming years. • A plenary session on “countries’ readiness to monitor the seven global targets of Sendai Framework”, is also planned for the 2017 GP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Platform Website and Report on the Global Platform proceedings • HLPF Website • UNGA Website

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Deliverable 1.3.1 Platforms and high-level meetings on disaster risk reduction organized at the global level.	Indicator 1.3.1a: Wide range of participants take part in the multi-stakeholder consultations which enables stronger reinforcement of efforts towards Sendai implementation.	<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 the development of a new framework, built on the Hyogo Framework for Action and introduce the innovations necessary to address the challenges of increasing risk over the next 20 to 30 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries and disaster risk reduction stakeholders agreed on the disaster risk reduction priorities for next two years on the implementation for achieving Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2017 Global Platform is planned for 22-26 May 2017, in Cancun, Mexico. Around 5,000 representatives from governments, inter-governmental organizations and other DRR stakeholders are expected to participate in the event. The 2017 Global Platform will take stock of the progress made in implementing the Sendai Framework and determine priorities for the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome document from the 2017 Global Platform Outcomes through Global Platform Website
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030" was developed and endorsed by the countries in the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, in March 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up on the disaster risk reduction priorities identified in the Global Platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft plenary and working session concept notes were developed by multi-stakeholder teams and were available by the end of 2016. These informed the final outcome document that identified DRR priorities for the next 2 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome document from the 2017 Global Platform Outcomes through Global Platform Website

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:

Support to Regional and National Sendai Framework Implementation

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end of 2015)	TARGET 2016-2017	PROGRESS (as of end of 2016)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Result 2.1: Regional and national coordination mechanisms are leveraged to monitor and accelerate Sendai Framework implementation.	Indicator: Countries, regional organizations and stakeholder groups identify successes, gaps and challenges for Sendai implementation and agree on joint actions, as appropriated to address them.	<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 the five regions develop their respective regional strategy/ road-map /plan for the implementation of the Sendai Framework. Individual regional positions articulated to inform the deliberations at the 2017 and 2019 Global Platforms. Governments provided guidance on engagement of National Coordination Bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three regional and two sub-regional disaster risk reduction platforms were organized during 2016. The regional and the-sub-regional platforms were built on a high-level political presence and wide partner support to secure renewed government and partner commitment to accelerate implementation of the Sendai Framework. The regional platforms resulted in stronger commitments for the implementation of Sendai Framework. The regional and sub-regional platforms resulted in the adoption of 6 strategies, declarations, action plans or road maps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome documents from the regional platforms
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"> 5 Regional and 1 Sub-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"> 3 regional platforms in Africa, Asia and Europe, and 2 sub-regional platforms in Pacific and Central Asia were organized with a multi-stakeholder approach. Preparation for 2 additional Regional Platforms are underway and are planned to be organized in 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome documents from the regional platforms
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, UNISDR has been working with 7 regional organizations for mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction policies at the regional level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 regional organizations with policy statements on disaster risk reduction mainstreamed in their strategies and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 regional organizations (3 in Africa, 1 in Arab States, and 1 each in Americas, Asia Pacific and Europe respectively) developed strategies on DRR. Mainstreaming of DRR in policies is expected in 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on the meetings with the intergovernmental organizations.

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

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end of 2015)	TARGET 2016-2017	PROGRESS (as of end of 2016)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Deliverable 2.1.3: UN Country Teams, regional UNDG Teams and Regional coordination mechanisms supported to implement the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.	Indicator 2.1.3a: Number of capacity development initiatives undertaken in support of UN Resident Coordinators/UN Country Teams, Regional UNDG Teams / Regional Coordination Mechanisms for the implementation of revised UN Plan of Action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised UN Plan of Action was adopted in 2016. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least one training or knowledge product supported in relation to the implementation of the revised UN Plan of Action in each region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen the UN Plan of Action, agreed in 2016, a results based accountability framework (RBAF) was developed. Trainings will be conducted in the first quarter of 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results based analytical framework of revised UN Plan of Action. Training report or knowledge product documents
Result 2.2 National disaster risk reduction strategies and plans are developed in line with Sendai Framework prescribed guidance.	Indicator: Partnerships developed and leveraged by UNISDR to support countries in development or updating of national and local strategies/ plans on disaster risk reduction as per Sendai Target E.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 69 countries reported National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels in HFA self-assessment reports in 2013-2015 reporting cycle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% of countries that are developing or updating national and local strategies/ plans on disaster risk reduction are accessing support through UNISDR partnership mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38 countries supported through UNISDR partnership mechanisms developed and updated their national strategies and plans (two countries in Africa, eighteen countries in Americas regions, two countries in Arabs States, eight countries in Asia Pacific and eight in Europe). UNISDR is partnering with UN Women to develop a gender marker that will help governments develop gender-sensitive national disaster risk reduction strategies and/or plans by 2020, and to monitor and report on their implementation by 2030. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National self-assessment reports from Sendai Monitor
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"> 50 established and institutionalized disaster loss databases based on the Sendai Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three new databases in Bhutan and Myanmar (Asia Pacific) and Rwanda (Africa) were established during 2016. Additional national and city databases in Africa and Central Asia are in various stages of development and planned for 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online / screenshots of website for disaster loss databases
	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"> 50 retrofitted and institutionalized disaster loss databases based on the Sendai Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To date, no retrofitting work based on the Sendai Framework was possible in 2016 because the OIEWG only finalized the indicators in November 2016 and technical guidance notes were still in the consultation process. We anticipate progress to be made in Q3 and Q4 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online / screenshots of website for disaster loss databases
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"> 50 countries developed monitoring framework for national disaster risk reduction strategies and /or plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To date, 20 countries (19 in Asia Pacific and 1 in Americas) are in process of aligning their national action plans and strategies with the Sendai Framework priorities. Progress regarding monitoring frameworks expected in 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of strategies and plans

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

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end of 2015)	TARGET 2016-2017	PROGRESS (as of end of 2016)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Deliverable 2.2.3: Horizontal learning for disaster risk reduction at local levels is achieved through sharing of best practices and provision of policy guidance	Indicator 2.2.3a: Number of local governments developing and submitting Sendai Framework Local reports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 650 cities reported on the HFA based Local Government Self-Assessment Tool. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot testing of local section of Sendai Monitor completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot testing of Local-Urban indicators done in 9 cities. Sendai Framework Monitor under development, which will include local indicators. Work will continue in 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online section of Local Level Reports in Sendai Monitor
	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 15 cities completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot testing of local DRR and resilience action plans are planned in the second half of 2017. Dedicated kickoff workshops are planned for Asia, Americas, Africa and Arab States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copies of disaster and climate resilience action plans from pilot cities
Result 2.3 Build capacity of counterparts, UNCTs and partners for leadership in disaster risk reduction.	Indicator: 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"> UNISDR's capacity building programme is based on leveraging its campaigns, relationships, international convening power, outreach, partnerships and networks. In addition, to established programmes mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development and, in recent years on urban resilience. UNISDR's capacity development initiatives were focused on national level Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development strategy developed Capacity development actions undertaken with an emphasis on development of materials, knowledge platforms and modules based on the Sendai Framework. Topics will include Sendai Framework Monitoring targets' use of disaster loss databases; national risk profiles and risk assessments; monitoring disaster risk trends; tools for cities and minimum standards for disaster risk reduction plans and strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR Capacity Development Strategy drafted in consultation with relevant UNISDR offices. Internal workshop on the new strategy for UNISDR's Senior Management is planned in 2017. UNISDR focused on strengthening the capacity of affiliated partners through Training of Trainers workshops and increasing its training programmes on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction at the national and local levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports on the UNISDR Global Education and Training Institute
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 participated and applying knowledge acquired through UNISDR capacity building programmes for proper implementation of Sendai Framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 1,200 government officials from national and local levels from 37 countries were trained. A training follow-up mechanism developed and launched. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 1,800 stakeholders trained from 50 countries. At least 50% of the trained stakeholders applying knowledge acquired through UNISDR administered trainings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 1,900 representatives from national / local government, IGOs, NGOs, private sector and other relevant DRR stakeholders from over 60 countries were trained in 2016. The follow-up on the utilization of training imparted by UNISDR is planned at the end of 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on the capacity development programmes

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
Catalyze action through Member States and Partners

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end of 2015)	TARGET 2016-2017	PROGRESS (as of end of 2016)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<p>Result 3.1 Fostered policy coherence by engaging with Member States and contributing to relevant intergovernmental processes.</p>	<p>Indicator: Policies / decisions leveraged through the intergovernmental processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two inter-governmental consultations / prep meetings are organized One Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. UNISDR contribution to COP-21 in integrating disaster risk reduction in the Paris Agreement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-linkages between the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OIEWG) on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction, and Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal (IAEG-SDG) to measure progress of risk-sensitive development, in particular with respect to Goals 1 (end poverty), 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and 13 (climate action). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR worked to promote coherence of the work of the OIEWG with the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), which is developing the global indicator framework for the SDGs. UNISDR succeeded in having the IAEG-SDGs formally recognize the programme of work of the OIEWG in its deliberations, which resulted in the adoption by the IAEG-SDGs of the recommendations of the OIEWG for the measurement of disaster-related targets of SDGs 1, 11 and 13. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting reports
<p>Deliverable 3.1.1: Intergovernmental processes supported and informed for policy coherence in line with the Sendai Framework implementation.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.1a: Number of decisions concluded through the intergovernmental support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four intergovernmental processes supported as of December 2015: High-level Political Forum (HLPF) Support Group in Geneva Group of Friends of Disaster Risk Reduction in New York Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction (OIEWG). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sendai Framework monitoring indicators finalized through the OIEWG and endorsed by the UN General Assembly (UNGA) Disaster Risk Reduction Terminology finalized and agreed through OIEWG, and endorsed by the UNGA UNGA Resolutions on UNISDR and overall Disaster Risk Reduction Annual report of the UN Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Sendai Framework submitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sendai Framework indicators and the Disaster Risk Reduction Terminology were agreed by the OIEWG, and endorsed by the UNGA resolution. SG report submitted on time in July 2016 and its conclusions and recommendations reflected in the GA resolution adopted in December 2016. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting reports
<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>Indicator: A comprehensive overview of disaster risk reduction actions within the UN System which will help to understand the gaps and related policy solutions that the UN Senior Leadership Group could recommend for a stronger UN support to Sendai implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thirteen UN entities prioritized disaster risk reduction within their 2014-2017 strategic work plans (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WMO, WHO, UNESCO, UNV and the World Bank), integrated disaster risk reduction into their sectoral and regional work programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Results Based Framework of the UN Plan of Action to track the following commitments of the UN Plan of Action which are related to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> System wide coherence on UN's high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction. Making disaster risk reduction a strategic priority for UN system and related organizations reflected in their respective strategic plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First phase of developing Results Based Framework of the UN Plan of Action was completed with the finalization of result and output indicators. Second phase on development of baselines and targets in progress. Similarly, partnership with UNSSC on supporting UNCTs is also in progress. First analysis of strategic frameworks of UN partners was undertaken in 2016. The revised UN Plan of Action has added emphasis on country and local level engagement and ensuring the UN system is responsive to the different country needs and contexts in regards to disaster risk reduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on the implementation of the UN Plan of Action

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
Catalyze action through Member States and Partners

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end of 2015)	TARGET 2016-2017	PROGRESS (as of end of 2016)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Deliverable 3.2.1: UN coordination is provided to advance the Disaster Risk reduction agenda including through support to the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.	Indicator 3.2.1a: Disaster risk reduction coordination architecture established and led by senior level group within the UN for oversight of the implementation of the UN Plan of Action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations from the High Level Committee on Programmes/Senior Management Group on Disaster Risk Reduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A high-level (ASG) group called UN Senior Leadership Group on disaster risk reduction for resilience established. The functions and operational mechanism of UN DRR Focal Points Group supporting the above Senior Leadership Group at the working / technical level is reviewed for improvement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Senior Leadership Group (SLG-DRR) constituted. The terms of reference of the UN DRR Focal Points inter-agency group reviewed and revised. Additional work planned for 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting report
Result 3.3 Partnerships leveraged for increased financing for disaster risk reduction and risk-sensitive investment.	Indicator: Strengthening the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction as a vehicle to operationalize the implementation of the disaster management measures in developing countries.	<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 UNISDR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder dialogues on risk-sensitive investment, including with International Financing Institutions and regional development banks and to support the disaster risk reduction fundraising efforts of these and other partners both within and outside the UN system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recommended indicators by the OIEWG for the measurement of Target F encompass three categories: financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building--thereby observing the same organizing principles employed for measuring the means of implementation of the SDGs. Recognizing UNISDR's work developing a disaster risk management (DRM) policy marker within the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS), as well as its pilot application at national level in the risk-sensitive budget review of Indian Ocean Consortium countries--Member States suggested the use of a DRM policy marker to assist measurement of the target. UNISDR met with a variety of stakeholders to advocate for increased financial support for DRR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Financial Report of the trust fund. Reports from the multi-stakeholder dialogues
Deliverable 3.3.1: Disaster risk financing and tracking encouraged.	Indicator 3.3.1a: Tracking of disaster risk reduction financing initiated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRM marker proposed by UNISDR for the OECD Creditor Recoding System. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools and instruments for tracking disaster risk financing developed in collaboration with OECD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal has been developed and is planned to be submitted for approval in second half of 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online reports
Deliverable 3.3.2: Risk-sensitive private sector investments promoted.	<p>Indicator 3.3.2a: Private sector entities committing to increased risk-sensitive business investments and risk-sensitive business practices through the ARISE network.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2b: Number of private sector personnel trained in importance of disaster risk sensitive investments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE) is currently working with more than 140 member companies from 40 different countries to optimize DRM strategies. 182 representatives from the private sector trained in last two biennials (i.e. 2012-13 and 2014-15). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 160 member companies. At least 2 projects on disaster risk reduction initiated with member companies. At least 120 private sector representatives trained on disaster risk reduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ARISE Global Platform working group and additional activities to increase ARISE membership will take place in 2017. 4 projects initiated with the member companies. Approximately 200 private sector representatives trained on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2016. Additional trainings scheduled for 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project documents from ARISE programme Reports on the capacity building events

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
Catalyze action through Member States and Partners

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end of 2015)	TARGET 2016-2017	PROGRESS (as of end of 2016)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<p>Result 3.4 All of society engagement and action promoted through strengthening partnerships with key stakeholders.</p>	<p>Indicator: Key stakeholders integrating disaster risk reduction in their policies and practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2014-2015 biennia UNISDR mobilized and strengthened four major stakeholder groups i.e. Science and Technology Advisory Group, UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE), Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and Civil Society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support in establishing concrete deliverables. Engage strategically with other relevant stakeholders as identified in the Sendai Framework. Provide relevant risk knowledge and guidance in the form of policy briefs, tool kits and guidance on minimum standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A UNISDR Science and Technology Road Map for the implementation of the Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, was adopted in a Science and Technology conference organized by UNISDR in early 2016. A larger partnership network “Scientific and Technical Partner to support the implementation of Sendai Framework” was also formally launched during the conference to implement the Road Map. The Partnership will enhance the scientific and technical work on disaster risk reduction and its mobilization through the coordination of existing networks and scientific research institutions at all levels and all regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting reports
<p>Deliverable 3.4.1: Science and technology partners actively contribute to disaster risk reduction, shaping national and international policy.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.4.1a: Implementation of the Science and Technology Roadmap tracked.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science and Technology Road Map developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Membership of the Science and Technology Advisory Group (STAG) renewed. Member organizations implementing the Roadmap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Membership of STAG renewed. Setting up regional science and technology advisory groups is planned for 2017. Member organizations are taking action to implement the Roadmap. Assessing progress on implementation of Roadmaps will be part of GP 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science and Technology Advisory Group meeting reports
	<p>Indicator 3.4.1b: Increase in science and technology experts engaged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 224 organizations from the science and technology community attended the UNISDR 2016 Science and Technology Conference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 250 Science and Technology organizations engaged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science and Technology Partnership was launched with 224 organizations and institutions to implement the Science and Technology Roadmap. A conference on the “Health Aspects of Sendai Framework 2015-2030” was jointly organized by the Royal Thai Government, UNISDR and WHO in Bangkok. 54 countries were represented as well as representatives from inter-governmental organizations, health, science, academia, media, business and NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science and Technology Advisory Group meeting reports
<p>Deliverable 3.4.2: Civil Society and community organizations mobilized and strengthened.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.4.2a: Civil society organizations that made voluntary commitment in the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, engaged for action.</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"> Roster of women experts and leaders in disaster risk reduction set up. 13 civil society organizations, of which at least 3 women’s groups, take action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six leaders proposed by UNISDR will be included in the roster of women experts and leaders in disaster risk reduction. Further work on the roster of women experts and leaders to continue in 2017. A civil society engagement strategy for the Global Platform is planned in 2017. It will feature at least 13 organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roster of women experts and leaders in disaster risk reduction UNISDR’s meeting reports on civil society engagement

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
Catalyze action through Member States and Partners

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end of 2015)	TARGET 2016-2017	PROGRESS (as of end of 2016)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Deliverable 3.4.3: Parliamentarians and other decision-makers advocate disaster risk-sensitive development.	Indicator 3.4.3a: Increased number of Parliamentarians from the member states and decision makers advocating for the achievement of Target (E) of the Sendai Framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently UNISDR is leveraging support from 77 parliamentary advocates around the world and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) network of over 600 parliamentarians representing 200 parliaments from 124 countries. 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 130 parliamentary advocates and decision makers using appropriate IPU networks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR is working with more than 125 parliamentarians. The resolution on interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) adopted by almost 80 countries. Work in this important area will continue in 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on the advocacy work with the parliamentarians

ENABLER 1:
Effective knowledge management, communication and global advocacy

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end of 2015)	TARGET 2016-2017	PROGRESS (as of end of 2016)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Result E1.1 Enhanced visibility of disaster risk reduction through UNISDR's global advocacy.	Indicator: Outreach to wide-range of disaster risk reduction stakeholders, from decision makers to communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster risk reduction advocacy for Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015; UNISDR's outreach was extended to wide-range of stakeholders through different means. This included private sector, civil society, scientific community, governments, policy makers, children & youth, elderly, vulnerable, academicians, faith based organizations, communities of practice, media, donors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-level advocacy of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction Enhanced global awareness of disaster risk reduction reaching wide range of stakeholders as referenced in the Sendai Framework and made evident in public policy, discourse and planning, thus demonstrating the impact of UNISDR's advocacy and communications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG), Mr. Robert Glasser, who took charge of the UNISDR in early 2016, made more than 40 High-Level advocacy missions to 19 countries and 27 cities. UNISDR, through its High-Level advocacy, mobilized a diverse range of actors for the implementation of Sendai Framework. These included heads of State, parliamentarians and other policy makers at the national, regional and global levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR Corporate Website Web news coverage Press releases Social media posts Visuals
Deliverable E1.1.1: Awareness of disaster risk reduction enhanced through global events for behavioural change.	Indicator E1.1.1a: Number of major events/campaigns organized for raising awareness on disaster risk reduction each year.	<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"> World Tsunami Awareness day celebrated on 05 November 2016. Sendai Seven Campaign had 10 events on the occasion of International Day for Disaster Reduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Event information on UNISDR website
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"> 4,000 cities pledged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Making Cities Resilient has reached pledges from 3,457 cities from around the world, out of which 359 cities joined during 2016. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making Cities Resilient Campaign website
	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"> 55 Countries joined WISS campaign as Safe School leaders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three more 3 countries (Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu) from the Pacific joined World Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS) during 2016, bring total numbers to 36 countries. More countries are planned for 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online WISS web-section

ENABLER 1:

Effective knowledge management, communication and global advocacy

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end of 2015)	TARGET 2016-2017	PROGRESS (as of end of 2016)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
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"> UNISDR worked with 15 Champions (5 Global Champions, 5 champions from parliamentarians and 5 City Champions) during the 2014-2015 biennium to advocate for a stronger emphasis on disaster risk reduction at the global, national and local levels. One Sasakawa Award for global champions during the Global Platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 champions and other stakeholders provide leadership to build the resilience of nations and communities from disasters. One Sasakawa Award for global champions during the Global Platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR have engaged more than 20 disaster risk reduction champions and leaders around the world. Sasakawa Award will be awarded during Global Platform, in May 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on the advocacy events by the champions
Result E1.2: Increased reach and public engagement in disaster risk reduction through communication, media and marketing.	Indicator: Increase in target audience approached through effective communication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twitter followers: 37,000 Facebook followers: 11,600 PreventionWeb unique visits: 80,000/ month UNISDR corporate website visitors: 288,000 / year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twitter followers: 50,000 Facebook followers: 12,750 PreventionWeb unique visits: 90,000/ month UNISDR corporate website visitors: 320,000 / year 	<p>Key metrics show continued growth in UNISDR's audience particularly through social media. UNISDR finished the year with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twitter followers: 45,000 Followers for the SRSG's newly created account: 1,700 Facebook followers: 15,600 PreventionWeb unique visits: 80,000/ month According to Google Analytics, unisdr.org had 540,000 users throughout the year with significant peaks in activity around International Day (IDDR) and World Tsunami Awareness Day (WTAD) generated by communications, media and marketing activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR Twitter Account UNISDR Facebook Account PreventionWeb UNISDR Corporate Website
Deliverable E1.2.1: Develop and implement comprehensive communications and advocacy strategy.	Indicator E1.2.1a: Increase in reach across all public communications channels including the UNISDR web site and social media.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old Communications Strategy in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New comprehensive Communications and Advocacy Strategy developed by mid-2017 At least 30% of elements of the Communications and Advocacy Strategy implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR drafted a new communications and advocacy strategy in 2016. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copy of the Communications and Advocacy Strategy Public communication channels
Result E1.3: Effective learning and knowledge sharing promoted across the organization and externally.	Indicator: 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"> 85% user knowledge service satisfaction rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR's Knowledge Management platform www.PreventionWeb.net has now 80,000 unique visitors every month, while institutional contact network consists of over 10,000 organizations. In 2016, PreventionWeb, the disaster risk reduction community knowledge platform, pursued its redesign effort. Its knowledge base now features over 40,000 content entries and attracts over 67% of the traffic. User service satisfaction rate will be calculated in 2017 following these upgrades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey Reports

ENABLER 1:

Effective knowledge management, communication and global advocacy

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end of 2015)	TARGET 2016-2017	PROGRESS (as of end of 2016)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Deliverable E1.3.1: Redesign UNISDR knowledge management system to broaden its reach.	Indicator E1.3.1a: UNISDR managed knowledge management systems redesigned and outreach increased.	Currently UNISDR have following systems and web tools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR Portal: www.preventionweb.org • UNISDR corporate website: www.unisdr.org • UNISDR Intranet: http://intranet.unisdr.org • 32,000 registered users in Prevention Web 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated approach for UNISDR managed knowledge management systems • UNISDR intranet upgraded • At least 40,000 registered users on integrated UNISDR knowledge management system (PreventionWeb) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISDR began its redesign effort for its knowledge management system and several new functions were introduced in the knowledge management platform. • PreventionWeb reached 33,332 registered users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISDR managed websites
Deliverable E1.3.2: Best practices documented, standards established, and guidance and tools developed promoting learning and knowledge sharing.	Indicator E1.3.2a: Percentage increase in number of good practices / lesson learnt shared with the relevant and broad range of stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISDR published 39 best practices, standards, guidance and tool on the Hyogo Framework for Action, in the last two biennials (i.e. between 2012 and 2015) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 25% increase in number of best practices, standards, guidance and tool on Sendai Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall 21 good practices, guiding documents, tools, fact sheets, reviews, DRR papers and reports were produced during 2016. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISDR corporate website • Education material • Good practices • HFA/Sendai guidance documents
Result E1.4: <i>Appropriate, sustainable and predictable financial resource base exists.</i>	Indicator: 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"> • 7 multi-year agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISDR had 8 multi-year agreements in 2016. UNISDR continued efforts to raise appropriate, sustainable and predictable financial resources to support the work of UNISDR embodied in the UNISDR Work Programme 2016-2019. UNISDR donors responded positively to UNISDR's change management efforts, increasing un-earmarked funding, with a particularly significant contribution from Sweden. UNISDR donors also strengthened the predictability of their support in 2016 by signing eight multi-year agreements. UNISDR met its 2016 financial target of US\$30 million and diversified its support base, with India becoming a new donor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISDR Annual Financial Report
Deliverable E1.4.1: Timely receipt of financial resources to fully implement the UNISDR Work Programme.	Indicator E1.4.1a: Percentage increase in cash received according to the required timing identified in the annual cost plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% cash received according to plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% cash received according to plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% cash received according to plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISDR Annual Financial Report
	Indicator E1.4.1b: Percentage increase in the 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 mobilized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% Un-earmarked mobilized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISDR Annual Report

ENABLER 2:
Strengthened organizational performance

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end of 2015)	TARGET 2016-2017	PROGRESS (as of end of 2016)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Result E2.1: Enhanced effectiveness, efficiency and quality of operational performance, based on appropriate gender-sensitive internal policies, structure and staffing.	Indicator: Key business processes within the authority of the Executive Office streamlined to improve operational effectiveness, following the completion of business process review and overall change process.	<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"> More effective and efficient UNISDR based on the completion of overall change process and business process review. Action plan developed for the implementation of recommendations directed towards UNISDR from the business process review. At least 30% of the recommendations from the action plan implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR initiated an Organizational Review and Change Process in 2016 to ensure that UNISDR is fit for purpose to effectively deliver its mandate. TOR drafted and recruitment underway for a consultant to support the business process review of key UNISDR processes in 2017. Action plan and implementation of business process review will follow completion of the review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on the tracking of recommendations
Deliverable E2.1.1: Organizational planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation enhanced for improved work programme delivery.	Indicator E2.1.1a: Strategic and Work Planning done periodically.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Framework for 2016-2020 drafted. Work Programmes for 2016-2017 drafted. Cost Planning for 2016 completed. Results Framework for 2016-2017 drafted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR Strategic Framework 2016-2021, Work Programmes and Results Framework for 2016-2019, cost and section work plans for 2017 and 2018 developed. Work Programme and Results Framework for 2016-2019 reviewed by the end of 2017. Plans against Sub-programme-3 of UN Strategic Framework 2018-2019 finalized and for 2020-2021 initiated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR Strategic Framework 2016-2021 developed. Cost Plan for 2017 drafted and submitted to UNOG. Work Programme 2016-2019 developed. Biennial Work Programme for Sub-Programme-3 "Natural Disasters" of Programme 23 "Humanitarian Assistance" under UN Strategic Framework 2018-2019 developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Framework 2016-2021, Work Programme and Results Framework 2016-2019 shared through UNISDR corporate website UNGA Website for Un Strategic Framework 2018-2019 and 2020-2021
	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. 2 updates on UNISDR integrated management response against evaluation recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 quarterly progress monitoring reports with progress against project deliverables. 16 Monthly updates for UNISDR management. 2 Interim IMDIS report against UN Strategic Framework 2016-2017. 2 updates on progress tracking against evaluation recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Monitoring Report for 2016 prepared. Quarterly progress reports will begin in 2017. 4 Monthly progress reports developed and shared with Senior Management in 2016. 2 Interim IMDIS reports (one in mid and one at the end of 2016) produced and submitted. 2 updates against evaluation recommendations in progress and will be completed in 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly and biannual Progress Updates / Reports Copies of Monthly Updates for internal purpose only
	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"> Functioning of PFC reviewed and TOR for enhanced Project Management Oversight Committee (PMOC) updated. 100% of new / ongoing projects reviewed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TORs for PMOC finalized and PMOC launched in late 2016. 10 new projects (90%) as well as ongoing projects were reviewed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of meetings and recommendations from Programme Management Oversight Committee
	Indicator E2.1.1d: Timely completion and follow-up of internal and external evaluations to improve programme delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR Evaluations Policy developed. More than 80% recommendations from the evaluations from 2010-2015 implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR Evaluation Policy updated. Biennial Evaluation Plan for the work programmes developed. Management Responses prepared against all the evaluations. At least 80% of the recommendations from evaluations done is last 5 years implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISDR Evaluation Policy developed. Biennial Evaluation Plan will be part of Evaluation Policy. UNISDR Integrated Management Response (SRSG's Implementation Plan) will be updated Q4 2017. According to the Integrated Management Response UNISDR has implemented 75% of the accepted recommendations to date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on the implementation of the recommendations

ENABLER 2:
Strengthened organizational performance

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end of 2015)	TARGET 2016-2017	PROGRESS (as of end of 2016)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Deliverable E2.1.2: Financial planning, management and monitoring strengthened for effective implementation of the work programme.	Indicator E2.1.2a: Financial Resource Planning linked with the UNISDR Work Programme periodically monitored and updated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial resource plans titled internally as "UNISDR Annual Cost Plans" for 2014 and 2015 developed, monitored and updated on quarterly basis linked with old UN-Secretariat wide ERP IMIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial resource plans linked with UNISDR Work Programme in the UN Secretariat-wide ERP system UMOJA. Financial resource plans for 2016 and 2017 developed, monitored and updated on quarterly basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost Plan for 2016 prepared and updated regularly in 2016. Cost Plan for 2017 drafted in December 2016 and submitted to UNOG. Updated Cost Plan for 2017 under process and is expected to be completed by Q2 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Secretariat-wide ERP system, UMOJA
Deliverable E2.1.3: Administration and human resource management enhanced to support the implementation of work programme.	Indicator E2.1.3a: Percentage of performance appraisals and work plans completed on-time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of the performance appraisals and work plan completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of the performance appraisals and work plans completed in accordance with the UN planning cycle. 100% of UNISDR staff trained in performance management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% of the performance appraisals and work plans for 2016-2017 planning cycle completed. Staff training is planned in 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copies of performance appraisals and INSPIRA reports available for internal purpose only
Deliverable E2.1.4: Enterprise risk management strengthened to effectively anticipate and mitigate the risks on work programme delivery.	Indicator E2.1.4a: Enterprise risk management embedded in the processes and operations of the organization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Results Based Management System in place. UNISDR Social and Environmental Standards Framework in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an internal Risk Management Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise Risk Management Framework planned to be initiated in Q3 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copy of Risk Management Framework

CHALLENGES IN MEETING DELIVERABLES

OUTPUT INDICATOR	CHALLENGES AND REMEDIES
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.	The initiation of the procurement process for the Sendai Framework Monitor was contingent upon the conclusion of work by the OIEWG and its endorsement by the General Assembly as well as the integration of the Sendai Framework within the monitoring framework of the SDGs and its endorsement by the Statistical Commission. The latter did not happen until March 2017. As a result, limited progress could be made in 2016. A prototype of the Sendai Framework Monitor was developed and tested in a number of countries and at the 2017 Global Platform. Based on feedback received, the request for proposals for the development of the Sendai Framework Monitor was launched in Q3 2017 with expected system development and testing to be finalized by Q2 of 2018.
Indicator 1.2.1a: Improved and updated probabilistic risk model.	While initiating efforts to incorporate drought into the global probabilistic disaster risk model, UNISDR identified the need to evaluate its overall role in further developing this model, particularly in terms of making it compliant with the Sendai Framework's expanded scope. Such an endeavour would have considerable technical and financial implications on the organization. To define the way forward, UNISDR will convene in Q4 2017 a meeting of organizations and experts working on global probabilistic risk models in order to identify existing gaps and define UNISDR and partners' roles in further developing and updating the global disaster risk model. A strong focus will be on establishing a global probabilistic disaster risk platform to make available information produced by various global and regional disaster risk models covering the scope of hazards as prescribed in the Sendai Framework in order to present disaster risk trends and support national decision making.
Indicator 1.2.1b: Number of countries supported in updating risk profiles based on the new global probabilistic risk model.	For the Global Platform 2017 UNISDR produced the GAR Risk Atlas, which features a revised version of the Global Risk Model. This revised version corrected a series of minor inconsistencies found in the 2015 model, and added important new information to country profiles, namely the Annual Average Mortality (initially for earthquakes only) and a number of new and innovative indexes to show the criticality of the underlying risk drivers and the impact to development, among others. New versions of the country profiles are available through the GAR app, and are being prepared to be launched on the web by Q4 2017. Prior to going ahead with this, UNISDR decided to assess the current risk profiles. As a result of this assessment, it was concluded that a redesign of the risk profiles was needed. With that aim, UNISDR has established a Task Team that is working on the redesign so that the new ones are: (a) better aligned with the provisions of the Sendai Framework; (b) include more up-to-date information; (c) incorporate disaster risk information available in the GAR Risk Atlas; (d) allow for future incorporation of information on global targets and indicators of the Sendai Framework and the SDGs; and (e) flexible enough to adjust to disaster risk information available both at the global and regional levels from many other authoritative partners and stakeholders.

CHALLENGES IN MEETING DELIVERABLES

OUTPUT INDICATOR	CHALLENGES AND REMEDIES
<p>Indicator 2.2.1b: Number of existing databases retrofitted / updated and institutionalized based on the Sendai Framework.</p>	<p>The activities and results from the two intergovernmental working groups, the OIEWG and the IAEG-SDGs, have imposed changes in the scheduling of results to be achieved associated with this indicator. The recommendations of the OIEWG entailed a large amount of additional work that UNISDR has been systematically undertaking prior to the retrofitting of loss databases. The first of the additional tasks was the Sendai Framework Data Readiness Review, which was finalized in April 2017 and which provided an indication of the considerable work that will need to be undertaken for countries to be able to monitor the agreed indicators. The second additional task was the completion of the Technical Guidance Notes for the SF Targets and Indicators after a consultative process that included two international technical meetings (Ispra and London) and a public consultation session during the Global Platform in Cancun. UNISDR is now finalizing the first version of the Guidance Notes incorporating feedback received from Member States and Stakeholders. The third additional task was to build the online systems that will be required for the much more complex than anticipated Targets and Indicators data collection. UNISDR has undertaken the first round of enhancements of the Loss Data collection tool (based on DesInventar), which will allow countries to build disaster loss databases compliant with all new requirements and/or to retrofit existing ones. This first version of the updated tool will be available by November 2017. A request for proposals for the development of an entirely new disaster loss and damage collection system that will be used thereafter will be launched in Q4 2017.</p>