ANNEX I - UNISDR 2018 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 2018**
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.	• 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.	• 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.	• A report on SDG targets and indicators related to DRR for year 2017 was prepared and submitted to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) in April 2018 for the annual report on SDG implementation that was presented to the High-level Political Forum (HLPF). A snapshot of data for 2017 as reported by Member Sates through the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) was used to prepare the relevant chapter on progress and trends on the implementation of the Framework to be featured in the Global Assessment Report (GAR19) to be launched at the Global Platform in 2019. A High-level Dialogue and a working session on progress made in implementing the Sendai Framework have been included in the Global Platform 2019 agenda.
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.	• The HFA Monitor was functional at the national level throughout the four cycles and at the regional level for two cycles, during 2007-2015.	• 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.	•As of March 2018, the SFM has been available for national reporting on progress in achieving global targets and has been available for reporting on custom targets and indicators since June 2018. The analytics module that provides the general public with access to analysis of validated data was launched in early December 2018. • Currently 28 countries have included national statistics offices in the Sendai Framework Monitor. UNISDR submitted reports of Sendai Framework Targets A to E for the SDG report launched in the HLPF and engaged with the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDG) in their bi-annual meetings during 2018. A joint report to the 50th session of the Statistical Commission (March 2019) was drafted in partnership with UN Statistics Division, UN ECE, UN ESCAP, and UN ECLAC. • Local government self-assessment is available through the Resilient Cities Scorecard. • UNISDR coordinated closely with the UNFCCC's Adaption Committee during 2018 and work is in progress.

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Strengthen global monitoring, analysis and coordination of Sendai Framework implementation

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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.	• 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.	• 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.	• Member States were provided with technical guidance to access and use the Sendai Framework Monitor. This included a Technical Forum in Bonn on leveraging the Sendai Framework Monitoring process in support of implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement and a global Training of Trainers in Bonn of technical partners who could support capacity development of Member States and relevant stakeholders. By the end of 2018, there were 87 Member States and 1 Observer State that had begun using the SFM system to report on implementation of the Sendai Framework, providing data for one or more target(s)/indicator(s). The regional breakdown is as follows: **Africa**: 15 countries **Americas & Caribbean:** 12 countries **Arab States**: 9 countries **Asia-Pacific:** 20 countries **Europe:** 32 countries In addition, an advisory meeting was held for 11 regional intergovernmental organizations on monitoring regional implementation of the SFM.
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 UNISDR.	• According to Global Assessment Report (GAR) Evaluation in early 2016, GAR 2015 provided the DRR community with a wealth of data, case studies and high-quality analysis. The information has been used by national governments to inform planning and implementation, to bring about tangible changes to institutions and practices.	• At least 50% of the countries, international / regional organizations and stakeholders taking policy decisions on Sendai implementation, acknowledge and act on advice provided by UNISDR.	• UNISDR will calculate this target following the evaluation of the Global Platform 2019. In addition, an analysis of official statements made by Member States at each of the regional platforms held in 2018 and the Global Platform 2019 will be made to extract acknowledgements made to UNISDR regarding the tools, guidance and advice provided.
Deliverable 1.2.1: Further development of Global Risk Assessment.	**Indicator 1.2.1a:** Initial design and development of system for global risk assessment.	• UNISDR-led global risk assessment, including probabilistic global models for five natural hazards (earthquake, riverine flood, tropical cyclone, tsunami and storm surge).	• First iteration of system for global risk assessment encompassing Sendai Framework hazards is developed.	• The 1st Expert Group meeting on the Global Risk Assessment Framework (GRAF) took place in Geneva in June 2018. Experts discussed the GRAF concept, core elements and roadmap with milestones to be achieved by the Global Platform 2019 and up to 2023. The 2nd GRAF Expert Group meeting took place in Geneva in November 2018. The GRAF Concept Note and GRAF Expert Group's terms of reference were finalized. A number of Expert Group members took the lead and organized 4 working groups dealing with (1) Communications and IT Platform; (2) Gap and Mapping Analysis; (3) Fostering Systems Thinking; (4) Pilots and Demonstrators. Terms of reference for each working group were developed and work plans prepared from Q4 2018 to Q2 2019 when the GRAF will be launched.

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Deliverable 1.2.2: Analysis of risk trends and patterns, progress and challenges in disaster risk reduction.	**Indicator 1.2.2a:** Enhanced and diversified sources, contributions and input papers for the development of Global Assessment Report and associated knowledge products.	Global Assessment Report 2015 developed based on: • 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.	• New series Global Assessment Reports developed in line with management response to GAR evaluation and in closer alignment to relevant SDG processes and themes.	• GAR 2019 is in progress and will be launched at the Global Platform 2019. To date 180 abstracts have been selected out of more than 200 submissions from organizations and experts from around the world. The Zero Order Draft was released on 16 December 2018 to members of the GAR Advisory Board for review during the meeting planned for 8-9 January 2019.
Deliverable 1.2.3: Improved leveraging and application of risk knowledge through development of policy guidance and standards.	**Output Indicator 1.2.3a:** Increase in number of disaster risk reduction publications making reference to Global Assessment Report.	• 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.	• 25% increase in the number of references to Global Assessment Report in 2019 as compared with the 2015 baseline.	• The number of references to the Global Assessment Report increased by 25% in 2016. This number will continue to increase by subjecting all successful contributing papers to the GAR to a peer review, which was recommended by the GAR Advisory Board. Papers that are peer-reviewed will be considered white literature requiring full referencing in future research. Peer reviewing of 139 GAR contributing papers was initiated in Q4 2018 and will be completed by March 2019.
	Indicator 1.2.3b: Increase in the application of Global Assessment Report analysis in UNISDR policy and normative guidance.	Three UNISDR programmes were influenced by Global Assessment Reports published between 2011 to 2015: • EC-DEVCO project on building disaster resilience to natural hazards in Sub-Saharan Africa. • ARISE programme • Substantive contributions towards the development of Sendai Framework.	• At least 80% of UNISDR programmes, policies and normative guidance related to reducing disaster risks are influenced by the findings from Global Assessment Report 2015 and/or 2019.	• During 2018, more than 80% of UNISDR programmes, policy and normative guidance related to reducing risks of disasters were influenced by the findings from Global Assessment Report 2015.
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.	• Status review on the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015.	• Review of overall Sendai implementation and coherence with Agenda 2030. • Input to HLPF & UNGA 2019 (linked with Result 1.1).	• In March 2018, UNISDR released the online Sendai Framework Monitoring System and invited Member States to report on implementation of global targets and indicators for 2017. The module on custom targets and indicators was released in June 2018 for countries to report on nationally determined targets and indicators. By end 2018 UNISDR released the Analytics module. Information contained in the Sendai Framework Monitor was used to prepare the annual report to the HLPF on implementation of the 2030 Agenda as well as a chapter of GAR19 on Sendai Framework implementation and coherence with the 2030 Agenda.

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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 enable stronger reinforcement of efforts toward Sendai implementation.	• 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.	• 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.	• Plans to hold the Global Platform 2019 are well under way. UNISDR initiated preparations in December 2017 and organized a consultation phase of 5 months with Governments, stakeholders and the UN system on the thematic focus and programme of the Global Platform. The concept note and tentative programme were finalized in May 2018. In June, UNISDR launched a call for multi-stakeholder organizing teams for the 22 substantive sessions. The organizing teams became operational in July and have produced concept notes and recommended speakers. In October, the full Global Platform website was launched, together with the registration system. As of 20 December, around 800 persons have registered. Also in December, a contract with the International Conference Centre Geneva was signed and work on technical requirements is well advanced.
		• 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.	• Follow-up on the disaster risk reduction priorities identified in the 2017 Global Platform.	• As mentioned under Deliverable 1.1.1, the Sendai Framework Monitor global targets and indicators module was launched in March 2018, the custom targets and indicator module in June 2018 and the analytics module in December 2018.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:				
Support to Regional and National Sendai Framework Implementation				
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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.	• Multi-stakeholders consultations held on the development of regional strategies aligned with the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015. • Individual regional positions articulated to inform the deliberations at the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction held in 2015.	• Each of 5 regions develop their respective regional strategy/roadmap / plan for the implementation of the Sendai Framework. • Individual regional positions articulated to inform the deliberations at the Global Platform 2019. • Governments provided guidance on engagement of National Platforms and relevant coordination bodies.	• To date all 5 regions have developed respective regional strategies or plans to implement the Sendai Framework. • Individual regional positions were articulated during the 5 regional platforms and these will inform the deliberations at the Global Platform 2019. • The Africa Working Group on DRR has been given the mandate to coordinate the development of the Africa Common Position for African Union Member States to the Global Platform 2019 (ensuring that the process is inclusive and African States driven). In Asia-Pacific, the 14-country UN Pacific Strategy 2018-22 was endorsed by each of the respective governments. The Strategy addresses priorities that promote mutual accountability for development results in the Pacific, further Pacific to Pacific cooperation, and enable the targeting of valuable UN resources to areas where they are most needed.

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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.	• 1 Sub-regional and 5 regional platforms organized in each biennial.	• 5 Regional and 2 Sub-regional platforms.	• 5 Regional and 3 Sub-regional platforms were held in 2018. Regional platforms were held in the Americas (June), Asia-Pacific (July), Europe (November), and a joint Africa-Arab States platform (October). This joint event included the Africa Regional Platform, the Africa High-level meeting and the Arab Regional Platform. Sub-regional platforms included CASC, SADC and ECOWAS. •In addition to the above, UNISDR also hosted two sessions of the ISDR-Asia Partnership Forum.
Deliverable 2.1.2: Regional organizations supported in developing and monitoring regional disaster risk reduction strategies.	**Indicator 2.1.2a:** Number of regional organizations and multi-lateral development banks engaged in the development and/or monitoring of regional disaster risk reduction strategies.	• By December 2015, UNISDR has been working with 7 regional organizations to mainstream disaster risk reduction policies at the regional level.	• 7 regional organizations supported to monitor and strengthen the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in their strategies and policies.	• In September 2018 in Bonn, Germany UNISDR held an advisory meeting with 11 regional IGOs (3 from Africa, 1 from the Americas and Caribbean, 1 from Arab States, 3 from Europe, and 3 from Asia-Pacific) to discuss the Sendai Framework monitoring process at the regional level. In addition in 2018, in the Americas 3 sub-regional DRR strategies/plans were developed and 4 sub-regional strategies were developed in Africa.
			• Agendas of the Regional Forums on Sustainable Development include a Sendai Framework perspective.	• The 2018 Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development conducted an in-depth review of five of the six Sustainable Development Goals that formed the focus of the HLPF in 2018. UNISDR partnered with UNHABITAT and ESCAP to support the review of SDG 11. The outcome document of the Forum "noted the need to build resilient infrastructure and develop early warning systems, including with respect to education and preparedness for natural disasters and economic shocks." UNISDR contributed substantive inputs before and during the Fourth Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development, which in turn resulted in consideration of Sendai Framework perspective in the outcome of the Forum (key messages). In partnership with UNECE, UNISDR engaged and supported Sendai Framework coherence at the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development held in Geneva in March 2018 and reviewed implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNISDR also supported a round table promoting resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements.

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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.	• Revised UN Plan of Action was adopted in 2016.	• Development and delivery of global training modules and materials based on revised UN Plan of Action in each region.	• In Asia-Pacific, UNISDR co-chairs (with UNDP and ESCAP) the Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM) Thematic Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience that supports the implementation of the UN Plan of Action at the regional level. Three sessions of this RCM working group were organized in 2018. In addition, in Q2 a high-level breakfast meeting of 20 UN organizations was convened at the AMCDRR to advocate for implementation of UN Plan of the Action and its integration in national and regional UN mechanisms. Significant progress was also seen in Africa where the African Union Commission was supported to develop an Operational Plan as well as a Monitoring and Reporting Framework for the Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework 2015-2030 in Africa.
			• 75% of UNDAFs reflect disaster risk reduction.	• **In Africa:** Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya and Nigeria have launched new UNDAFs in 2018. • **In the Americas & Caribbean:** Scoping / exploratory mission to Bolivia (Plurinational State of), was carried out jointly by UNDP and UNISDR in the framework of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) and the LAC Interagency Group on Resilience. **In Asia-Pacific:** An analysis of all the UNDAFs in the region was conducted and all UNDAFs now reflect DRR at outcome or output level. UNISDR also contributed to the regional UN Development Group (R-UNDG) Peer Support Groups in Africa and Asia-Pacific and provided support to the development of UNDAFs in two countries - Bhutan and Myanmar. **In Europe:** All UNDAFs are in progress and will be available for revisions only in 2020/2021/2022. To date, 18 UNDAFs reflect DRR components.
Result 2.2 National disaster risk reduction strategies and plans are developed in line with Sendai Framework prescribed guidance.	Partnerships developed and leveraged by UNISDR to support countries in development or updating of national and local strategies/ plans on disaster risk reduction as per Sendai Target E.	• 69 countries reported national policy and legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction exist with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels in HFA self-assessment reports in 2013-2015 reporting cycle.	• 80% of countries that are developing or updating national and local strategies/ plans on disaster risk reduction are accessing support through UNISDR's partnership mechanisms.	• To date, 87 countries and territories were supported through UNISDR partnership mechanisms to develop/update their national strategies and plans. Further, the Asia-Pacific office organized a Regional Consultative Workshop on DRR Strategies that benefited 20 countries in the region. In Africa 12 countries were provided multi-hazard probabilistic risk profiles, DRR economic cost-benefit analyses and capacity building training to integrate such risk information in their national DRR strategies. In Europe and the Arab States as well as in the Americas and Caribbean, UNISDR provided support at bilateral, sub-regional and regional levels for accelerating implementation of Sendai Framework and achievement of Target E. This included bilateral support to Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Guatemala, Guyana, Iraq , Lebanon, Montenegro, Paraguay, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Tunisia and Turkey among others.
LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018

			STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:	
			Support to Regional and National Sendai Framework Implementation	
LEVEL	**OUTPUT INDICATOR**	**BASELINE (as of end 2015)**	**2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019**	**ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018**
Deliverable 2.2.1: Relevant disaster loss and risk data generated for application in countries.	**Indicator 2.2.1a:** Number of new databases developed and institutionalized based on the new global Sendai Framework standard for disaster loss databases.	• 84 disaster loss databases tailored to the previous Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 model.	• 80 established and institutionalized disaster loss databases based on the Sendai Framework *(cumulative*).	• As of December 2018, 109 countries and territories have disaster loss databases. Of these, 59 databases are *aligned to the Sendai Framework* (including the 42 retrofitted databases mentioned below). The breakdown by region for databases aligned to the Sendai Framework is as follows: **Africa:** 15 countries **Americas & Caribbean:** 7 countries and territories **Asia-Pacific**: 29 countries and territories **Europe:** 8 countries.
	Indicator 2.2.1b: Number of existing databases retrofitted / updated and institutionalized based on the Sendai Framework.	• 84 disaster loss databases tailored to the previous Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 model.	• 60 retrofitted and institutionalized disaster loss databases based on the Sendai Framework *(cumulative*).	• To date, 42 databases have been retrofitted based on the Sendai Framework.
Deliverable 2.2.2: Countries assisted in the development of national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans with monitoring frameworks.	**Indicator 2.2.2a:** Number of countries supported in collaboration with UN and other partners as appropriate, to develop monitoring framework for national disaster risk reduction strategies and /or plans, based on the Sendai Framework.	• 84 countries reported the implementation of national action plans based on the Hyogo Framework of Action.	• 120 countries developed national disaster risk reduction strategies and /or plans. Where relevant and possible, these will include monitoring frameworks *(cumulative).*	• 52 countries and territories have developed national strategies and/or plans through UNISDR partnership mechanisms and an additional 35 countries and territories are in progress. The regional breakdown of countries and territories with completed strategies/plans is as follows: • **Africa:** 17 countries • **Americas & Caribbean:** 5 countries and territories • **Asia-Pacific:** 9 countries • **Arab States:** 4 countries • **Europe**: 17 countries.
			• Technical Guidelines on the inclusion of DRR in the development of the National Adaptation Plans for Climate Change (NAP) including also the development off training modules. To be made available to UN Country Teams, Regional UNDG Teams and Regional Coordination Mechanisms as well to Member States.	• In 2018 UNISDR supported the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) through finalization of a policy paper on *Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction in National Adaptation Plans: A supplement to NAPs Technical Guidelines* . This will be launched at the next NAP Expo in April 2019.
			• 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).	• UNISDR will work jointly with UNFCCC in 2019 to reach out to countries and ensure DRR is reflected in the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), in close coordination with the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group of UNFCCC.
	Indicator 2.2.2b: Number of countries trained on the Words into Action (WiA) guideline on risk assessment.	• 193 risk profiles developed under Hyogo Framework for Action.	• At least 25 countries are trained to be able to apply the Words into Action guideline on disaster risk assessment.	•29 countries were trained to be able to apply the Words into Action guideline on disaster risk assessment in 2018. These included 12 countries in Africa and 17 countries in the Arab States.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Support to Regional and National Sendai Framework Implementation				
LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018
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.	• 650 cities reported on the HFA based Local Government Self-Assessment Tool.	• 200 local governments report Disaster Resilience Scorecard self assessments aligned to the Sendai Framework.	• 221 local governments and cities (from 33 countries) completed local government self-assessments to date which are aligned to the Sendai Framework. The regional breakdown was as follows: **Africa:** 50 local governments/cities **Americas & Caribbean:** 50 local governments/cities **Arab States:** 28 local governments/cities **Asia-Pacific:** 93 local governments/cities. An additional 118 local governments and cities from **Europe** have completed local assessments based on the former local assessment tool aligned to Hyogo.
	Indicator 2.2.3b: At least 20 cities developed local disaster risk reduction and climate resilience action plans based on the Sendai Framework, as pilot.	• Representatives from 37 cities trained on developing local plans based on Hyogo Framework of Action guidance.	• Pilot testing in 20 cities completed. • Analysis of the results from pilot testing for potential scale-up. • Trends in urban design, innovation technologies and disaster risk reduction solutions shared through online platform.	• In 2018 capacity building workshops were completed in 20 cities and they are in the process of developing and finalizing local DRR Action Plans. 6 cities (Guatemala City, Guayaquil, Mawlamyine, Santo Domingo Este, Tegucigalpa, Ulaanbaatar,) have successfully completed development of their Plans and 20 cities are participating in the pilot. • 4 Experience Sharing workshops were conducted in Africa, the Arab States, the Americas and Caribbean and Asia-Pacific during June-October 2018. • The lessons learned will be captured from the pilot cities and compiled in May 2019, and will be disseminated through the Prevention Web and MCR websites.
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.	• UNISDR'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. UNISDR's capacity development initiatives were focused on national level Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 implementation.	• Capacity development actions will be undertaken with an emphasis on roll-out of training programmes to support the implementation of Sendai Framework.	• UNISDR actively engaged in numerous capacity development actions throughout 2018. Regional highlights include: **Africa:** Orientation and training workshops on SFM with 4 RECs. In addition, 120 officials from ministries in Sub-Saharan Africa were trained on SFM in 41 countries, 450 experts from 12 countries were trained on risk profiling and 1,000 participants from 20 countries were trained on disaster loss databases. **Americas & Caribbean:** Capacity development workshops were held for 3 RECs and the DRR Statistics Working Group LAC. In addition, 1,594 stakeholders were trained. **Arab States:** 3 regional capacity development workshops for 95 participants and 9 national trainings for 320 participants were conducted on SFM, disaster loss accounting and national strategies. **Asia-Pacific:** 6 regional, 7 national and 35 local workshops were conducted to develop capacity on DRR implementation and monitoring. Further, 5 other workshops were conducted focusing on UN and stakeholders, including science and technology, children and youth and the private sector. **Europe:** A capacity building workshop was held with participation from 35 countries including at regional level for the Centre for Emergency Response and DRR (CESDRR) and the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative (DPPI).

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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.	• Over 1,200 government officials from national and local levels from 37 countries were trained.	• At least 3,000 stakeholders trained from 70 countries. *(cumulative).*	• To date, 16,122 stakeholders from 151 countries have participated in UNISDR in-person training, online training and events and school training (including teachers). Of these, 4,991 stakeholders participated in 2018 and of these 3,107 stakeholders participated specifically in training. The breakdown of 2018 participants in training and events was as follows: *Academia (including science & technology) :* 2,224 participants *Government officials:* 1,220 participants *Private sector:* 288 participants *IGOs* **:** 59 participants *Civil society* **:** 49 participants *UN Partners* **:** 23 participants *Others:* 1,128 participants.
	Indicator 2.3.1b: Number of government officials and disaster risk reduction stakeholders from priority countries and organizations applying knowledge acquired through UNISDR capacity building programmes for proper implementation of Sendai Framework.	• A training follow-up mechanism developed and launched.	• 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.	• Four orientation and consultation events on the strategic approach to capacity development for the implementation of the Sendai Framework have been carried out during four regional platforms. Over 260 stakeholders participated in the events. The final strategic approach will be launched at the Global Platform 2019.

	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:			
	Catalyze action through Member States and Partners			
LEVEL	**OUTPUT INDICATOR**	**BASELINE (as of end 2015)**	**2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019**	**ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018**
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.	• 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.	• 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.	• Significant progress was made on integrating DRR into related intergovernmental processes in 2018. Highlights include: -The inter-governmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development, held in April, which for the first time calls for DRR to be incorporated into development assistance programmes and infrastructure financing and highlights the need to further discuss disaster resilience in development financing in 2019. -The Ministerial Declaration of the 2018 High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF), held in July, recognizes that action towards sustainable and resilient societies requires a disaster risk-informed approach, and calls for integrated strategies that encourage coherence in the implementation of the Sendai Framework and 2030 Agenda. -The Presidential Statement of the ECOSOC Meeting on *'Pathways to resilience in climate-effected SIDS* ', held in October, recognizes that DRR strategies are a requisite for a disaster risk-informed approach to sustainable development and calls on Member States to develop their strategies by 2020 and to finance their implementation.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
Catalyze action through Member States and Partners

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018
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: • 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).	• UNGA Resolutions on Disaster Risk Reduction.	•The UNGA Second Committee resolution on Disaster Risk Reduction stresses the importance of considering DRR in review of the SDGs and in outcomes of the HLPF in 2019 and identifies data collected through the SFM and outcomes of the Global and Regional Platforms for DRR as direct inputs to the HLPF. A coherent policy approach in line with the Sendai Framework has been achieved across a number of UNGA resolutions in 2018 to ensure DRR is reflected in the implementation and follow-up of key inter-governmental agreements in 2019 and beyond, including the Samoa Pathway, the Istanbul Programme of Action, the International Decade for Action on Water for Sustainable Development, and the Third UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty.
			• Annual report of the UN Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Sendai Framework submitted.	• The report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Sendai Framework was drafted with inputs from across the UN system and submitted on 27 July 2018.
			• Sendai Framework and DRR reflected in related Secretary-General reports on sustainable development and climate change.	• In 2018, UNISDR provided inputs which were reflected in 20 reports of the Secretary-General. These reports serve as substantive inputs for deliberations and negotiations at the General Assembly and the ECOSOC in order to advance the implementation of the Sendai Framework and promote cross-sectoral policy coherence on DRR.
			• Sendai Framework and DRR reflected in regional intergovernmental mechanisms (one in each region).	• The Sendai Framework and DRR are currently reflected in intergovernmental mechanisms in 4 regions. Examples include: **Africa & Arab States: F**ollowing adoption of AU Member States of the African Strategy for DRR in 2017, the Sendai Framework is now reflected in the Monitoring Framework of the Programme of Action. It is also reflected in ECCAS and ECOWAS Sub-Regional Strategies for DRR. The Tunis Declaration on accelerating the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Africa Regional Strategy for DRR was adopted by ministers and Heads of Delegations responsible for DRR in Africa in October 2018. **Asia-Pacific:** The 14-country UN Pacific Strategy 2018-22 was endorsed by each of the respective governments. UNISDR co-chairs (with UNDP and ESCAP) the Regional Coordination Mechanism Thematic Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience that supports the implementation of the UN Plan of Action at the regional level in Asia-Pacific.

			STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:	
			Catalyze action through Member States and Partners	
LEVEL	**OUTPUT INDICATOR**	**BASELINE (as of end 2015)**	**2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019**	**ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018**
				Europe: UNISDR participated in a High-level event in June 2018, "*Climate, Peace and Security: The Time for Action*", hosted by the European Union's foreign policy chief, Ms. Federica Mogherini, and with strong engagement of Sweden's Foreign Minister, Ms. Wallström, who held the UN Security Council Presidency at the time and prioritized the issue. The event emphasized the importance of preventative diplomacy in addressing climate and disaster security risks. One follow up from the event was the European Council conclusions on water diplomacy, adopted in November 2018, which supports the Sendai Framework and "the importance of raising awareness and improving understanding of water-related disaster risks and their impact on society. "
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.	Number of UN entities reporting through the UN Plan of Action on-line platform.	• 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.	• 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 UNISDR 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).	• Two UN Secretary-General's Reports on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 have been prepared, A/73/268 (2018) and A/72/259 (2017), based on inputs from UN system partners. The Results Framework of the UN Plan of Action was developed throughout 2018 and will be finalized in February 2019. A first report through this mechanism will be available in 2019.
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:** 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.	• Recommendations from the High Level Committee on Programmes/Senior Management Group on Disaster Risk Reduction.	• 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.	• The Senior Leadership Group on DRR met in July 2018 and reconfirmed their commitment to the UN Plan of Action, agreeing on the following priorities for the DRR Focal Points Group in 2018-2019: - UN Coherence on DRR and Wider Resilience Agenda - UN Capacity for Common Risk Assessment & Analysis - Coherent support to Member States on Target E - Promoting the availability and monitoring of sex, age and disability disaggregated data. These priority areas have been integrated in the DRR Focal Points' Group Work Plan 2019. The 2017 High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) highlights the main outcomes of the Report of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction. In 2018, the Chief Executive Board HLCP mainly focused on transformational aspects related to the reform of the United Nations Development System and less on substantive issues.

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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.	• United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction is currently used as a financial mechanism to support the operations of UNISDR.	• Public and private partners engaged and integrating disaster risk reduction into business models, decision-making and planning and promoting risk-sensitive investment.	• UNISDR actively engaged with a number of public and private partners in 2018 including: -Engaging with the European Commission on sustainable finance to ensure DRR was included in the March 2018 Financing Sustainable Growth Action Plan -Participating in the Insurance Development Forum which focuses on ensuring full insurance coverage for all -Initiating a new partnership with World Economic Forum focusing on integrating disaster and climate risks into business strategies and decision-making -Establishing working relations with the International Chambers of Commerce (ICC) in New York, Paris and Geneva to collaborate in areas such as resilience building for SMEs, risk-informed private and financial sector investment and the link between trade and DRR.
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.	• DRM marker proposed by UNISDR for the OECD Creditor Recoding System.	• Tools and guidance on tracking of DRR investment developed with partners such as OECD. • DRM integrated in public investment planning in 4 countries as a basis for increased investment in resilient development.	• The OECD Marker was adopted in March 2018. OECD and UNISDR engaged in developing further guidance on the implementation of the Marker (to be started in 2019) and links with the implementation of Sendai Target F. • UNISDR engaged with the European Commission on sustainable finance to ensure that DRR was included in the March 2018 Financing Sustainable Growth Action Plan. As part of this, UNISDR held an event on sustainable finance and DRR in the European Parliament in February 2018 to raise awareness of the issue and in November 2018 UNISDR addressed the European Parliament on sustainable finance and DRR at a High-level event. UNISDR also worked closely with the Government of India to integrate disaster resilient infrastructure in national planning processes and generate global advocacy through the ongoing establishment of an International Coalition on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure. UNISDR also partnered with the Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation to develop a series of knowledge products on resilient infrastructure policy and tools.

Deliverable 3.3.2: Risk-sensitive private sector investments promoted.	**Indicator 3.3.2a:** Private sector entities committing to increased risk-sensitive business investments and risk-sensitive business practices through the ARISE network.	• UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE) is currently working with more than 140 member companies from 40 different countries to optimize DRM strategies.	• Implementation of ARISE Strategy, including:
			   – Engagement of Private Sector in 4 National Platforms
			   – At least 5 National ARISE networks set-up.
			
			• 5 ARISE member companies introduce DRR as a key factor in their business plans and policies.
				• UNISDR engaged the private sector in 4 national networks (USA, Guatemala, Japan and the Philippines). In addition, 9 national ARISE networks were launched (Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua). UNISDR also initiated engagement with the Africa Business Group and AUC/ECOSOC to seek support in promoting the ARISE principles in Africa.
				
				• To date, 11 ARISE member companies from Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Japan, Mexico and Philippines have introduced DRR as a key factor in their business plans.

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LEVEL	**OUTPUT INDICATOR**	**BASELINE (as of end 2015)**	**2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019**	**ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018**
	Indicator 3.3.2b: Number of private sector personnel trained in importance of disaster risk sensitive investments.	• 182 representatives from the private sector trained in last two biennials (i.e. 2012-13 and 2014-15).	• At least 170 private sector representatives trained on disaster risk reduction *(cumulative 2016-2019*).	• Between 2016-2018, over 800 private sector representatives were trained on disaster risk reduction. In 2018, 315 representatives were trained with 183 coming from the Americas & Caribbean and 132 coming 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 UNISDR Trust Fund.	• United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction is currently used as a financial mechanism to support the operations of UNISDR.	• Broader scope defined for enhancement of UNISDR Trust Fund to support implementation of the Sendai Framework.	• Work in this area has been postponed to 2019.
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.	• 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.	• 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 UNISDR partner engagement mechanisms with private sector, civil society, science and technology and Parliamentarians.	• The first phase of the on-line platform for voluntary commitments aligned to the Sendai Framework Monitor was launched on 31 December 2018 to start receiving submissions of voluntary commitments. Briefing sessions were held at the Stakeholder Meeting in December in Geneva and IAP (ISDR Asia Partnership) Meeting in December in Bangkok. • Recognizing the critical role of an all-of-society approach, UNISDR developed its new UNISDR Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy. Comprehensive in nature and with focus on breaking down silos between different actors and groups, the Strategy covers UNISDR's engagement with the UN, IFIs, IGOs, Parliamentarians, and all groups mentioned under Sendai Framework Paras 35, 36 and 48. The strategy promotes an inclusive approach, with stakeholders recognized as critical partners for Governments to achieve implementation of the Sendai Framework. The Strategy will be implemented across the organization over the course of 2019, including alignment of stakeholder groups as well as a review of internal structures and mechanisms.

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Catalyze action through Member States and Partners

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018
Deliverable 3.4.1: Science and technology partners actively contribute to disaster risk reduction, shaping national and international policy.	**Indicator 3.4.1a:** Implementation of the Science and Technology Roadmap tracked.	• Science and Technology Road Map developed.	• S&T partners contribute to the development and implementation of DRR policies in collaboration with other stakeholders in line with the S&T Roadmap.	• S&T Partners led the revision of the S&T Roadmap to contextualize the document to the 2030 environment and requirements from the S&T community. The roadmap will be launched at the Global Platform 2019. Similarly, UNISDR, the International Science Council (ISC), IRDR and other partners started development of a Sendai hazard list to feed into deliberations of the GRAF and comprehensive implementation of the Sendai Framework.
			• S&T partners identify key scientific information, knowledge and case studies needed for policymakers and practitioners.	• S&T partners actively engaged in the development of case studies, knowledge and scientific information which were presented at the 2nd Asia Science and Technology Conference for DRR in April in Beijing, China. In addition, Global STAG Working Groups on Data, Education and NATECH were very active in 2018. Results of surveys and discussions will be summarized and presented at Global Platform 2019.
	Indicator 3.4.1b: S&T Partners engaged in the implementation of the S&T Roadmap.	• More than 224 organizations from the science and technology community attended the UNISDR 2016 Science and Technology Conference.	• 1 Global STAG and 5 regional STAGs established and fully functioning.	• The Global STAG and 5 regional STAGS have been established. In 2018, the Global STAG worked actively on the promotion of DRR and risk-informed development at events including ECOSOC Integration Segment, STI Forum, Commission on Science and Technology for Development, IRDR Science Meetings, HLPF 2018, and COP 24. In September 2018 the Arab Science and Technology Advisory Group was established with the support and coordination of the National Council for Scientific Research in Lebanon. The establishment of a new regional STAG for Africa was endorsed at the Africa-Arab Platform for DRR in October 2018. The European STAG was established in March 2018, consisting of 2 Working Groups and nominated by 15 countries. A regional STAG for the Americas and Caribbean is currently under discussion.
			• Over 280 S&T organizations actively engaged through the UNISDR S&T Partnership.	• To date, more than 250 Science and Technology organizations have been engaged with UNISDR. The Science and Technology (S&T) Partnership currently includes 214 organizations.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
Catalyze action through Member States and Partners

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018
Deliverable 3.4.2: Civil Society and community organizations mobilized and strengthened.	**Indicator 3.4.2a:** Civil Society and Community based organizations actively engaged in the promotion and implementation of the Sendai Framework.	• 83 civil society organizations made voluntary commitments during the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.	• Civil society actors (women, youth, etc.) engaged in providing political and technical support to the development of regional and national strategies in all regions.	• Civil society actors have been actively engaged in all major UNISDR processes (GAR, GRAF, SFM, Capacity Building Strategy and Regional and Global Platform preparations.) UNISDR is currently establishing working relationships with major civil society and community-based networks as well as the IFRC. UNISDR continued its engagement and integration of youth in all processes and initiatives at the global and regional levels. In addition, civil society stakeholder groups have actively contributed to the development of regional plans in all regions. UNISDR also engaged in the youth discussions of the Inter-agency Network on Youth and Development (IANYD) and the UN Major Group for Children and Youth (MGCY). The development of a UNISDR youth strategy is in progress. UNISDR is also facilitating the development of Words Into Action Guidelines on Children & Youth, with partners MGCY, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, Plan International, IFRC and others.
			• Integration of inclusion and accessibility across UNISDR work streams.	• UNISDR supported the preparations and outcomes of the Second International Conference on Disability and Disaster Risk Management, hosted by the Government of Bangladesh in May 2018. UNISDR also worked with the International Disability Alliance and the Disability Network for DRR which led to the establishment of a Disability and DRR sub-group under the UN Disability Stakeholder Group. Furthermore, UNISDR is working on a set of internal guidelines on accessibility and disability, to mainstream this work across the organization. Disability organizations were engaged in all key UNISDR processes and inclusion of persons with disability was strongly supported for all Regional Platforms and other regional meetings, as well as in the preparations for the Global Platform 2019.

			STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Catalyze action through Member States and Partners	
LEVEL	**OUTPUT INDICATOR**	**BASELINE (as of end 2015)**	**2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019**	**ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018**
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.	• 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.	• Support leveraged from at least 150 parliamentary advocates and decision makers through IPU and other Parliamentarian networks.	• UNISDR was actively involved with over 60 Parliamentarians in 2018. Highlights include: **Africa:** The Pan-Africa Parliamentary Union participated in the Africa-Arab Regional Platform for the first time. Plans are underway to engage with the EAC Parliamentarians on issues of DRR governance, DRR leadership development and on the EAC DRR Parliamentarian Forum work plans. **Europe:** UNISDR engages with the European Parliament through a DRR network in the Parliament. In early 2018 UNISDR held a High-level event in the European Parliament on Sustainable Finance to advocate for the inclusion of DRR in the EU initiative on sustainable finance. In addition, UNISDR engaged in the revision of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism legislation with the rapporteur of the file, Ms. Elisabetta Gardini, to strengthen the role of the Sendai Framework. UNISDR also engaged with Mr. Adam Banaszak from the European Committee of the Regions to increase ambition around Sendai implementation on Civil Protection legislation.
			• Guidance on engagement of Parliamentarians in DRR developed.	• UNISDR and ParlAmericas developed a Parliamentarian protocol to strengthen capacities and guide Parliamentarians on legislation related to DRR development processes and steps. Following a first consultation meeting held in early 2018, the draft document was presented to Parliamentarians in the Americas and was built as a guideline. Coordination meetings, both with ParlAmericas and Parliamentarians were held to ensure the guideline addresses Parliamentarians' needs.
			• 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.	• UNISDR coordinates the International Recovery Platform (as a thematic platform to promote build back better in recovery) and delivered 3 meetings and issued 4 knowledge products, including the supplementary edition of the Guidance Note on Recovery for Health and 3 volumes (Vol.22-24) of the IRP Herald, to share various discussions to promote build 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.	• More than 460 activities under approximately 100 voluntary commitments registered before, during and after the WCDRR in Sendai.	• Fully establish on-line platform for voluntary commitments which is aligned with the Sendai Framework Monitor.	• The first phase of the on-line platform for voluntary commitments (VCs) aligned to the Sendai Framework Monitor was launched on 31 December 2018 to start receiving submissions of voluntary commitments. Briefing sessions were held at the Stakeholder Meeting in December in Geneva and IAP (ISDR Asia Partnership) Meeting in December in Bangkok.
			• Strategy for advocacy, communication and management of the voluntary commitments developed.	• UNISDR developed the overall strategy document for the Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments with a series of annexes, including the structure of VCs, communication elements, methodology of managing registered VCs, proposed time frame, functionality table of the online platform, etc.
			• First report on the voluntary commitments available for the 2019 Global Platform.	• Not applicable for this reporting period.

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018
Result E1.1 Enhanced visibility of disaster risk reduction through UNISDR's global advocacy.	Outreach to wide-range of disaster risk reduction stakeholders, from decision makers to communities.	• Disaster risk reduction advocacy for Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015; UNISDR's outreach was extended to wide-range of stakeholders through different means. This included private sector, civil society, scientific community, governments, policy makers, children & youth, elderly, vulnerable, academicians, faith based organizations, communities of practice, media, donors.	• High-level advocacy of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction 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.	• The Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG) made 35 High-level advocacy missions to 27 cities in 23 countries. The SRSG contributed to events aimed at fostering coherence between the Sendai Framework and other International Agreements such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, New Urban Agenda, and Financing for Development. The SRSG figured prominently in 24 press releases and many of the 133 web news stories produced during the year, notably in the coverage of the regional platforms, and conducted several briefings and interviews with journalists. Over 20 major speeches and video messages were delivered for High-level events. • With a focus on fostering partnerships with a broad range of actors and stakeholders, the SRSG met with Heads of State, senior government officials, Parliamentarians, relevant policy and decision makers (at national, regional 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.
Deliverable E1.1.1: Awareness of disaster risk reduction enhanced through global events for behavioral change.	**Indicator E1.1.1a:** Number of major events/campaigns organized for raising awareness on disaster risk reduction each year.	• One major events annually. • International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR).	• Two events on World Tsunami Awareness Day (WTAD). • Two events on Sendai Seven Campaign (SSC))/ International Day for Disaster Reduction.	• World Tsunami Awareness Day, November 5, was marked at UNHQ in New York with a High-level event attended by the SRSG which brought together representatives from tsunami exposed countries including Chile, Japan and the Maldives. An event was carried out on 5 November in Guatemala and WTAD was observed in at least eight countries in Asia-Pacific. Special events were also held at the Americas Regional Platform (June, Colombia), the Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction, (July, Mongolia), and the joint Africa and Arab States Regional Platform (October, Tunisia). At the European Forum in Rome, the Damir Cemerin Award was awarded on November 22 to the Global Earthquake Model. In Japan, the 3rd High School Summit took place, October 31- November 1 and the 2nd World Tsunami Museum Conference, November 30. In Thailand, an event was held by the Thai Public Broadcasting Service to launch its Disaster Communication Development Center aiming to establish connection and cooperation between the Thai community and the press. In addition, UNISDR produced a video on tsunamis and the tourism sector in the Caribbean and one on disability inclusiveness in Asia-Pacific, besides an illustrated child-friendly booklet on tsunami awareness. • UNISDR organized or participated in 6 major events for International Day as part of the Sendai Seven Campaign which focused on Target C, reducing economic losses. In addition, IDDR was observed in at least 11 countries in Asia-Pacific.

ENABLER 1:				
Effective knowledge management, communication and global advocacy				
LEVEL	**OUTPUT INDICATOR**	**BASELINE (as of end 2015)**	**2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019**	**ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018**
Deliverable E1.1.2: Global advocacy campaigns strengthened for disaster risk reduction.	**Indicator E1.1.2a:** Increase in the cities participating in the Making Cities Resilient (MCR) campaign.	• 3,098 pledged to address disaster risk reduction issues in their respective localities.	• 5,000 cities pledged.	• As of 31 December 2018, the number of cities signed to the Making Cities Resilient Campaign totaled 4,224 with 302 cities joining in 2018. The regional breakdown was as follows: **Africa:** 108 cities **Americas & Caribbean:** 1,915 cities **Arab States:** 308 cities **Asia-Pacific:** 1,169 cities **Europe:** 724 cities.
	Indicator E1.1.2b: Number of countries participating in World Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS).	• 33 Countries joined WISS campaign as Safe School leaders.	• 80 Countries joined WISS campaign as Safe School leaders.	• To date, 52 countries and overseas territories committed to school safety under the umbrella of the Worldwide Initiative on School Safety. At the global level, UNISDR 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. During 2018, Regional Platforms for DRR offered a space to address school safety with a wide range of stakeholders.
Deliverable E1.1.3: Disaster Risk Reduction Champions, actors and initiatives recognized for disaster risk-sensitive development.	**Indicator E1.1.3a:** Disaster risk reduction champions including parliamentarians, Heads of States, mayors, leaders from corporate and civil society , UNRCs, media and other opinion makers advocating disaster risk-sensitive development.	• UNISDR worked with 15 Champions (5 Global Champions, 5 champions from parliamentarians and 5 City Champions) during the 2014-2015 biennium to advocate for a stronger emphasis on disaster risk reduction at the global, national and local levels.	• New policy on Champions developed and implemented.	• A policy has been developed in light of new guidelines produced by UNHQ New York which defines more precisely the conditions for appointing champions and goodwill ambassadors. The policy will be implemented in 2019.
		• One Sasakawa Award for global champions during the Global Platform.	• One Sasakawa Award for global champions during the Global Platform.	• Nominations for the 2019 Sasakawa Award were opened in November. The Award recognizes individuals, organizations and initiatives that have best contributed to ensuring inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation in disaster risk reduction activities for all sections of society, especially the poor. The Award will be presented in May during the Global Platform 2019.
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.	• PreventionWeb unique visits: 80,000/ month • UNISDR corporate website visitors: 288,000 / year • Twitter followers: 37,000 • Face book followers: 11,600.	• PreventionWeb unique visits: 100,000/ month • UNISDR corporate website visitor: 400,000 / year • Twitter followers: 60,000 • Face book followers: 20,000.	At the corporate level, by the end of 2018, key metrics were as follows: • PreventionWeb monthly visits: 93,000 • Corporate website visitors: 600,000 • Twitter followers: 61,000 • Followers for the SRSG's created account: 4,700 • Facebook followers: 21,300 • Over 132 web news stories, 24 press releases, 16 SRSG blogs/ opinion pieces, 20-plus SRSG speeches/ video messages, and 3 UN SG special messages.

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018
Deliverable E1.2.1: Develop and implement comprehensive communications and advocacy strategy.	**Indicator E1.2.1a:** Increase in reach across all public communications channels including the UNISDR web site and social media.	• Old Communications Strategy in place.	• 100% of elements of the Communications and Advocacy Strategy implemented.	• *Resilience for All* - the 2018-2019 communications and advocacy strategy – was implemented. The media monitoring service, Meltwater, tracked 7,000 articles which mentioned UNISDR and/or the Sendai Framework in 2018 with a total potential audience reach of 5.5 billion (compared to 3.9 billion in 2017). Reach on social media in 2018 was 733 million across Twitter, Facebook and YouTube and PreventionWeb received a monthly average of 93,000 visits. There was continued organic growth on UNISDR social media outlets. This growth was driven by fresh news content and commentary around the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. In the Asia-Pacific, UNISDR partnered with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) to train 65 journalists in Mongolia in 2018. More trainings are planned in 2019.
Result E1.3: Effective learning and knowledge sharing promoted across the organization and externally.	Users report minimum knowledge service satisfaction rate of 90%.	• User satisfaction rate was 81% at the end of 2015.	• 90% user knowledge service satisfaction rate.	• The user satisfaction rate calculated at the end of 2018 was 83%. • UNISDR's Knowledge Management Platform, *www.PreventionWeb.net,* averaged 93,000 unique visitors every month and the editorial team published an average of 435 entries per month.
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: • DRR Portal: www.preventionweb.org • UNISDR corporate website: www.unisdr.org • UNISDR Intranet: http://intranet.unisdr.org • 32,000 registered users in Prevention Web.	• At least 12,000 subscribers on integrated UNISDR knowledge management system.	• At the end of 2018 there were 10,600 subscribers on PreventionWeb. In 2018 UNISDR conducted a technical audit of its online ecosystem. The audit recommended UNISDR migrate its digital properties to a new content management system. The new platform will ensure technology, architecture and brand consistency across all UNISDR websites. To support this effort, a new set of branding guidelines was developed, which applies to all communications products. The redesign of UNISDR's corporate website has been initiated and procurement is underway to identify a vendor to conduct the migration. Implementation is expected to start in early 2019.
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 / lesson learned shared with the relevant and broad range of stakeholders.	• UNISDR published 39 best practices, standards, guidance and tool on Hyogo Framework for Action in last two biennials (i.e. between 2012 and 2015).	• At least 53 best practices, standards, guidance and tools on Sendai Framework *(cumulative)* .	• To date, UNISDR has published 46 best practices, standards, guidance and tools on the Sendai Framework, with 9 documents produced in 2018. These included the officially release of 2 Words into Action guides: 1) *Implementation Guide for Addressing Water-Related Disasters and Transboundary Cooperation: Integrating disaster risk management with water management* and 2) *Man-made and technological hazards.*

			ENABLER 1:	
			Effective knowledge management, communication and global advocacy	
LEVEL	**OUTPUT INDICATOR**	**BASELINE (as of end 2015)**	**2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019**	**ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018**
Result E1.4: Appropriate, sustainable and predictable financial resource base exists.	At least 50% increase in multi-year agreements.	• 5 multi-year agreements in 2014-2015.	• 10 multi-year agreements.	• 3 multi-year agreements were signed in 2018 and 22 multi-year agreements were implemented over the period. Throughout 2018 UNISDR continued efforts to raise appropriate, sustainable and predictable financial resources to support its work as embodied in the UNISDR Work Programme 2016-2019. To increase predictability of funding and operational agility, UNISDR continued to advocate with its donors for multi-year, un-earmarked contributions.
Deliverable E1.4.1: Timely receipt of financial resources to fully implement the UNISDR Work Programme.	**Indicator E1.4.1a:** Increase the percentage of cash received according to the required timing identified in the annual cost plans.	• Around 39% cash received according to the plan.	• 90% cash received according to the plan.	• In 2018 UNISDR raised US $40.8 million, out of an initial requirement of US $43.107 million for the year. As 15% of the funds received was for activities continuing into 2019, overall only 80% of the funding requirement for 2018 was received by year end.
	Indicator E1.4.1b: Increase the percentage of un-earmarked resources mobilized each year.	• 44% Un-earmarked funds received in 2015.	• 45% un-earmarked funds mobilized.	• $40.8 million was raised in 2018, out of which 41% was un-earmarked funding ($16.7 million).

			ENABLER 2:	
			Strengthened organizational performance	
LEVEL	**OUTPUT INDICATOR**	**BASELINE (as of end 2015)**	**2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019**	**ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018**
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.	• 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.	• 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.	• To date 70% of tasks in the action plan have been implemented. Significant progress was made in 2018 in a number of areas including: -The preparation of guidance notes across key administrative processes, allowing for more agility and laying the foundation for future decentralization of day to day operational decision making. - Initial development and testing of an e-Services system to streamline a number of critical processes identified during the business process review. • The review of the DOA to regional offices was postponed to 2019 in light of the Secretary General's reform on the Delegation of Authority effective 2019.

			ENABLER 2: Strengthened organizational performance	
LEVEL	**OUTPUT INDICATOR**	**BASELINE (as of end 2015)**	**2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019**	**ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018**
Deliverable E2.1.1: Organizational planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation enhanced for improved work programme delivery.	**Indicator E2.1.1a:** Strategic and Work Planning done periodically.	• Strategic Framework for 2016-2020 drafted.	• Work Programme for 2020-2021 developed by the end of 2019.	• Work on this target will begin in 2019.
		• Work Programmes for 2016-2017 drafted.	• Cost and section work plans for 2019 and 2020 developed.	• Cost and section work plans for 2019 were developed in November 2018. Development of 2020 cost and section work plans will take place in 2019.
		• Cost Planning for 2016 completed. • Results Framework for 2016-2017 drafted.	• Plans against the Sub-programme-3 of UN Strategic Framework 2020-2021 finalized and for 2022-2023 initiated.	• As part of the Secretary-General's reform, UNISDR will now submit its plans against Sub-programme-3 of the UN Strategic Framework on an *annual* basis. Plans against Sub-programme-3 of UN Strategic Framework 2020 were drafted during November and December 2018 and will be finalized in 2019. Plans for 2021 will be drafted and submitted in 2019 and finalized in 2020.
	Indicator E2.1.1b: Internal and external periodic reports developed each biennial.	• 4 biennial progress monitoring reports and 15 monthly updates produced in 2014-2015.	• 8 quarterly progress monitoring reports with progress against project deliverables.	• During 2018, UNISDR produced a mix of quarterly, semi-annual and annual internal reports. Monitoring was further strengthened with weekly financial reports disseminated to all offices .
		• 2 updates on UNISDR integrated management response against evaluation recommendations.	• 24 Monthly updates for UNISDR management.	• 9 Monthly updates were produced, covering a 12-month period.
			• 4 updates on progress tracking against evaluation recommendations.	• During 2018 a number of external project evaluations as well as financial audits took place and a tracking system is being put into place from 2019 to report on the accepted recommendations.
	Indicator E2.1.1c: Enhanced implementation of project management oversight.	• Project Finance Committee (PFC) for review of new projects in place. • 90% new projects reviewed by PFC in 2014-2015.	• 100% of new / ongoing projects screened in compliance with organizational standards.	• 100% of new / ongoing projects were screened in compliance with organizational standards during 2018.
	Indicator E2.1.1d: Timely completion and follow-up of internal and external evaluations to improve programme delivery.	• UNISDR Evaluations Policy developed.	• Biennial Evaluation Plan against the work programmes developed.	• In light of the structural reform at UNHQ effective 2019 that would establish an office for evaluation support, the development of an internal evaluation policy was delayed to 2019.
		• More than 80% recommendations from the evaluations from 2010-2015 implemented.	• Management Responses prepared against all the evaluations within 3 months of completion of final report.	• In 2018, all management responses were prepared against all evaluations. Due to competing priorities and staff turnover, the 3-month timeline was not met.
			• At least 90% of relevant accepted recommendations from the last 5 years implemented.	• To date, 100% of relevant accepted recommendations from 2013-2017 have been implemented. Of the 3 management responses completed in 2018, there were a total of 49 recommendations of which 23 have been implemented (47%).

LEVEL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018
Deliverable E2.1.2: Financial planning, management and monitoring strengthened for effective implementation of the work programme.	**Indicator E2.1.2a:** Financial Resource Planning linked with the UNISDR Work Programme periodically monitored and updated.	• Financial resource plans titled internally as "UNISDR Annual Cost Plans" for 2014 and 2015 developed, monitored and updated on quarterly basis linked with old UN-Secretariat wide ERP IMIS.	• Enhanced financial resource plans for 2018 and 2019 developed, monitored and updated on quarterly basis.	• Expenditure tracking reports were developed in 2018 and are now updated and shared with staff weekly. A review of the 2018 work plan was undertaken in June-July 2018 to realign programmatic activities to the level of resources.
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 UNISDR work plan.	• 70% of the performance appraisals and work plan completed.	• 100% of the performance appraisals and work plans completed in accordance with the UN planning cycle. • 100% of UNISDR staff trained in performance management.	• UNISDR had a 99% completion of performance appraisals for the 2017-2018 cycle as of 30 June 2018. • As part of priority five of the change process, *people management*, UNISDR continued to focus on enhancing performance management. 100% of staff participated in follow-up performance management workshops in 2018, ensuring all staff members were clear about goals, objectives and expectations and senior management was fully engaged in every workshop.
	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	• 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.	• Recruitment for HR counterparts in regional offices is still ongoing. Most positions under recruitment are in the final stages and are expected to be filled by early 2019. Training in Time Management was completed in July 2018. • To improve understanding and clarity of business processes across UNISDR, guidance notes and standard operating procedures were developed and shared with all colleagues.
	Indicator E2.1.3c: Effective human resources planning and monitoring implemented to support the current and future needs of the Organization.	N/A	• 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 UNISDR Management Team. • Gender balance at the P-5 and above levels by end of 2019.	• A staff development strategy was developed for 2018-2019, defining key learning priorities for UNISDR staff. The first priority for 2018 was to ensure all UNISDR staff completed the mandatory UN training courses. Additional learning priorities to be addressed in 2019 include programme planning and business processes. • To be reviewed and updated in the context of 2019 cost plan preparation. • A quarterly HR analysis highlighting key achievements and challenges was shared with management every quarter to ensure close monitoring and adequate forward planning in human resources management. • P5 and above parity is currently 50/50.

		ENABLER 2: Strengthened organizational performance		
LEVEL	**OUTPUT INDICATOR**	**BASELINE (as of end 2015)**	**2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019**	**ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018**
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	• Workflows and standard operating procedures for key Administration processes developed and applied consistently across the Organization. • 100% of Grants and MoUs screened in compliance with organizational standards.	• A new CRM tool (e-Services) is currently being tested for key administrative processes and will be implemented in the course of 2019. • All grants and MoUs were screened in compliance with organizational standards during 2018.
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.	• A Results Based Management System in place. • UNISDR Social and Environmental Standards Framework in place.	• Implement a structured approach to identify and mitigate risks in an effective and timely manner according to finalized Risk Management Framework.	• During 2018 UNISDR developed its Risk Register following guidance from UN Headquarters and with full engagement of the Senior Management Team. The Risk Register includes risk definitions, an analysis of key risk drivers, a description of the controls already established by management and an evaluation of their effectiveness, and an outline of potential risk response strategies.
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.	• No systematic monitoring in place.	• 100% of new project proposals include one element on gender.	• All project proposals in 2018 included an element on gender and Donors are extremely supportive of this effort. Gender is supported as a core priority area of work and has received targeted funding for promoting women's voices in DRR. An example includes support to the Gender Inequalities of Risk (GIR) Programme in the Pacific. This will include the placement of a gender and DRR expert with UN Women Fiji to work closely with UNISDR Fiji on monitoring gender elements of the Sendai Framework from the Marshall Islands.

OUTPUT INDICATOR	BASELINE (as of end 2015)	2018-2019 BIENNIAL TARGETS BY END OF 2019	ACTUAL PROGRESS IN 2018
Indicator E.2.1.6b: Branches, Regional Offices and Sections systematically report on gender mainstreaming and achievements as part of quarterly reporting.	• Reporting on gender mainstreaming limited and on ad-hoc basis.	• 100% of UNISDR Monitoring Reports include updates on gender achievements from Branches, Regional Offices and Sections.	• All 2018 Monitoring Reports included updates on gender achievements. Highlights included: * Regularly referencing gender in UNISDR communications materials through web news stories, Op Eds, SRSG speeches and social media. * Participating in the UN Environment led REGATTA Community of Practice in Latin America and the Caribbean on the development of National Adaptation Plans with specific references to the importance of ensuring a gender perspective. * Ongoing engagement with the Gender in Humanitarian Action Group (GIHA) to ensure DRR is incorporated into the work plans and activities of regional member organizations in Asia. * Conducting a gender analysis for the 2016-2018 Asia Action Plan and presenting it at the AMCDRR to guide regional efforts on gender mainstreaming by highlighting current gaps and opportunities for enhancement. Gender and inclusion featured as a key outcome of the AMCDRR. * Organizing a session of UNWOMEN on "*Gender Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction*" in Arab Partnership meeting in Egypt. * Conducting 14 trainings with national and local authorities through GETI, from which 39% were women. * Continuing to encourage Member States to nominate women in the expert consultations on the Global Capacity Development Approach. Efforts increased women's participation to 43%.
Indicator E.2.1.6c: Increase in gender parity (in %) in at least three Regional Platforms and at the 2019 Global Platform.	• WCDRR in 2015 reached 31.7% women participation.	• At least 50% of 2018 Regional Platforms and 2019 Global Platforms panels reach 50/50 gender parity.	• The general ratio of Women/Men's participation in Regional Platforms in Armenia, Colombia and Mongolia was approximately 40%/60%, with a set of substantive sessions reaching full parity (3 in Americas, 1 in CASC). In all five Regional Platforms held in 2018, specific discussions around a gender-sensitive and inclusive approach to DRR were held. The concluding declarations (Cartagena, Yerevan, Ulaanbaatar, Tunis and Rome) all contain references to the need to address DRR in an inclusive whole-of-society approach, as well as the need for disaggregated disaster loss data. Guidelines were also developed promoting gender mainstreaming throughout the Global Platform 2019 discussions in terms of ensuring gender parity panels as well as women's participation and leadership roles in substantive sessions.

•Persons with Disabilities should be comprehensively incorporated at the reporting stage. Wherever possible quantitative/qualitative reporting on persons with disabilities is encouraged and will be acknowledged