

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Institutional information

Organization(s):

United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event

Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive.

Affected: People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event.

Directly affected: People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.

Indirectly affected: People who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructures, basic services, commerce, work or social, health and psychological consequences.

* In this indicator, given the difficulties in assessing the full range of all affected (directly and indirectly), UNISDR proposes the use of an indicator that would estimate “directly affected” as a proxy for the number of affected. This indicator, while not perfect, comes from data widely available and could be used consistently across countries and over time to measure the achievement of the Target B of the Sendai Framework.

[a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of

indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.

Rationale:

The disaster loss data on mortality is significantly influenced by large-scale catastrophic events, which represents important outliers in terms of mortality, as they normally imply considerable numbers of people killed. UNISDR recommends Countries to report the data by event, so complementary analysis to determine true trends can be done by both including and excluding such catastrophic events that can represent important outliers in terms of mortality.

Concepts:

See under Definitions.

Comments and limitations:

Not every country has a comparable national disaster loss database that is consistent with these guidelines (although current coverage exceeds 89 countries). Therefore, by 2020, it is expected that all countries will build/adjust national disaster loss databases according to the recommendations and guidelines by the OEIWG.

As stated by Member States in the First and Second Sessions of the OEIWG, data of "Missing/Presumed dead" is not consistently collected. For many countries, the separation of data on "Missing/Presumed dead" from "Deaths/Deceased", or the collection of data on "Missing/Presumed dead" will require to report against the two separate indicators.

Methodology

Computation Method:

Note: Computation methodology for several indicators is very comprehensive, very long (about 180 pages) and probably out of the scope of this Metadata. UNISDR prefers to refer to the outcome of the Open Ended Intergovernmental Working Group, which provides a full detailed methodology for each indicator and sub-indicator.

The latest version of these methodologies can be obtained at:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf>

A short summary:

Summation of data on related sub-indicators from national disaster loss databases divided by the sum of relative figures of global population data (e.g. World Bank or UN Statistics information).

Affected people will be calculated as summation of sub-indicators. Several of sub-indicators will be calculated based on country averages of inhabitants per household, number of workers per hectare of agriculture, per livestock, per industry and per commerce.

Disaggregation:

Further to the recommendations of both the OEIWG and the IAEG-SDGs, the Secretariat recommends disaggregating data:

-By country, by event, by hazard type, by hazard family (e.g. using the IRDR classification, natural hazards can be disaggregated as climatological, hydrological, meteorological, geophysical, biological and extra-terrestrial)

-By deaths / missing

-Additionally, the OEIWG proposed disaggregation by age, sex, location of residence and other characteristics (e.g. disability) as relevant and possible, in order to align with SDG's requirements. The Secretariat encourages the adoption of these recommendations.

-Aggregation of "location of residence": ideally by sub-national administrative unit, similar to municipality.

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

In National Disaster Loss database data missing values and 0 or null are considered equivalent. This is a consequence of the typical form of disaster situation reports, which account only for those impacts that occurred. Normally impacts that not occur are simply not reported (i.e. there are no explicit reports that something didn't happen, for example if no agricultural damage occurs in a disaster, the associated report simply does not have a section on agriculture, instead of a section stating no impact occurred).

- [At regional and global levels](#)

NA

Regional aggregates:

See under Computation Method.

It will be calculated as the summation of mortality per country divided by the total population.

Sources of discrepancies:

Threshold (e.g. including/excluding small/large scale disasters): International Data Sources record only events that surpass some threshold of impact. For example, EM DAT records only events with mortality greater than 10, affected greater than 100 or an international declaration. Private Insurance or Reinsurance global disaster databases record only events that have insured losses, which affects negatively countries with low insurance market penetration.

Methodology / definition: International data sources use secondary data sources to assemble their datasets. These data sources usually have non uniform or even inconsistent methodologies, producing heterogeneous datasets.

Observation (national level data is more comprehensive): International data collectors, due to limitations on access to information, do not record a large number of events that are not publicised internationally, or are never 'seen' by the secondary data sources used.

Data Sources

Description:

National disaster loss database, reported to UNISDR

Collection process:

The official counterpart(s) at the country level will build/adjust national disaster loss databases according to the recommendations and guidelines by the OEIWG.

Data Availability

Description:

Around 100 countries:

The number of countries with national disaster loss databases using the DesInventar tools and methodology currently stands at 89 countries. Given the requirements for disaster loss data enshrined in reporting on the SDGs and the targets of the Sendai Framework, it is expected that by 2020, all member states will have built or adjusted their national disaster loss databases according to the recommendations and guidelines by the OEIWG.

Time series:

From 1990 to 2013: National Disaster Loss Database

Calendar

Data collection:

2017-2018

Data release:

Initial datasets in 2017, a first fairly complete dataset by 2019

Data providers

Name:

In most countries national disaster loss databases are established and managed by special purpose agencies including national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies, and disaster data collected by line ministries. Some exceptions include Academic institutions conducting long term research programs, NGO's engaged in DRR and DRM, and insurance databases or data sources when market penetration is very high.

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Data compilers

UNISDR

References

URL:

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References:

The Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology relating to Disaster Risk Reduction (OEIWG) was given the responsibility by the UNGA for the development of a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, against the seven global targets. The work of the OEIWG shall be completed by December 2016 and its report submitted to the General Assembly for consideration. The IAEG-SDGs and the UN Statistical Commission formally recognizes the role of the OEIWG, and has deferred the responsibility for the further refinement and development of the methodology for disaster-related SDGs indicators to this working group.

<http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/open-ended-working-group/>

The latest version of documents are located at:

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Related indicators

1.5; 11.5; 11.b; 13.1; 2.4; 3.6; 3.9; 3.d; 4.a; 6.6; 9.1; 9.a; 11.1; 11.3; 11.c; 13.2; 13.3; 13.a; 13.b; 14.2; 15.1; 15.2; 15.3; 15.9.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

[Indicator 13.1.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies](#)

Institutional information

Organization(s):

United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

NA

[a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.

Rationale:

The indicator will build bridge between the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for DRR. Increasing number of national governments that adopt and implement national and local DRR strategies, which the Sendai Framework calls for, will contribute to sustainable development from economic, environmental and social perspectives.

Comments and limitations:

The HFA Monitor started in 2007 and over time, the number of countries reporting to UNISDR increased from 60 in 2007 to 140+ countries now undertaking voluntary self-assessment of progress in implementing the HFA. During the four reporting cycles to 2015 the HFA Monitor has generated the world's largest repository of information on national DRR policy inter alia. Its successor, provisionally named the Sendai Monitor, is under development and will be informed by the recommendations of the OEIWG. A baseline as of 2015 is expected to be created in 2016-2017 that will facilitate reporting on progress in achieving the relevant targets of both the Sendai Framework and the SDGs.

Members of both the OEIWG and the IAEG-SDGs have addressed that indicators that simply count the number of countries are not recommended, instead that, indicators to measure progress over time have been promoted. Further to the deliberations of the OEIWG as well as the IAEG, UNISDR has proposed computation methodologies that allow the monitoring of improvement in national and local DRR strategies over time. These methodologies range from a simple quantitative assessment of the number of these strategies to a qualitative measure of alignment with the Sendai Framework, as well as population coverage for local strategies.

Methodology

Computation Method:

Note: Computation methodology for several indicators is very comprehensive, very long (about 180 pages) and probably out of the scope of this Metadata. UNISDR prefers to refer to the outcome of the Open Ended Intergovernmental Working Group, which provides a full detailed methodology for each indicator and sub-indicator.

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A short summary:

Summation of data from National Progress Reports of the Sendai Monitor

Disaggregation:

By country

By city (applying sub-national administrative units)

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

In the Sendai Monitor, which will be undertaken as a voluntary self-assessment like the HFA Monitor, missing values and 0 or null will be considered equivalent.

- [At regional and global levels](#)

NA

Regional aggregates:

See under Computation Method.

It will be calculated, at the discretion of the OEIWG, as either a linear average of the index described in Computation Method, or as a weighted average of the index times the population of the country, divided by global population.

Sources of discrepancies:

There is no global database collecting DRR policy information besides the HFA Monitor and the succeeding Sendai Monitor.

Data Sources

Description:

National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor, reported to UNISDR

Collection process:

The official counterpart(s) at the country level will provide National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor.

Data Availability

Description:

Around 100 countries

The HFA Monitor started in 2007 and over time, the number of countries reporting to UNISDR increased from 60 in 2007 to 140+ countries now undertaking voluntary self-assessment of progress in implementing the HFA. Given the requirements for disaster risk reduction strategies enshrined in reporting on the SDGs and the targets of the Sendai Framework, it is expected that by 2020, all member states will report their DRR strategies according to the recommendations and guidelines by the OEIWG.

Time series:

2013 and 2015: HFA monitor

Calendar

Data collection:

2017-2018

Data release:

Initial datasets in 2017, a first fairly complete dataset by 2019

Data providers

Name:

The coordinating lead institution chairing the National DRR platform which is comprised of special purpose agencies including national disaster agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies.

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Data compilers

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[Indicator 13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies](#)

Institutional information

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