



United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNISDR

Day 1

- Welcome and Introduction
 - SFM updates
 - National experiences
 - National Strategies & Platforms
 - Coherence with International processes
-
-

UNISDR/DPPI SEE SFM Training, 5-6 March 2019



Welcome!

Who we are (tour de table)

Why we are here

What we will do

How we will go about it

Who we are

Andrew Bower

*Programme Management
Officer – Regional Office for
Europe and Central Asia,
Brussels*



Ritsuko Yamazaki-Honda

*Programme Management Officer –
Bonn Office (In charge of Sendai
Framework Monitor)*





Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030



United Nations

Reducing disaster risks

23 May 2014: Serbia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia – Sava river floods



SITUATION

- SERBIA:** As floodwaters are slowly receding in the affected areas and displaced people start returning to their homes, the [Serbian Government](#) lifted the country-wide Emergency Situation on 23 May. It was left in effect, however, in the cities of Sabac and Strenska Mitrovica as well as in 16 municipalities, mostly along the Sava and Morava rivers. The number of people killed by the floods has

reached 33.

- BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA:** The water levels in Brcko, Bijeljina and Samac are stagnant, according to local [media](#) reports, while in the rest of the affected area levels are decreasing; road access is still restricted in some areas, however, and power outages are still extensive. According to a [UN report](#), there have been 24 (unconfirmed officially) deaths in the country (as of 20 May) and 46 municipalities have been affected by the floods. It is mentioned that the

most pressing concerns are landslides and animal carcasses and debris that pose a health risk. According to local [media](#), a total of 950 000 people were displaced by the floods.

- CROATIA:** On 22 May the Croatian Government declared Vukovar-Srijem as a disaster area; as of that day, 11 000 people had been evacuated in the region of Zupanja. Also affected was the neighbouring county of Slavonski Brod-Posavina. The death toll in Croatia remains at two people killed.

- Floodwaters (composite of 21 & 22 May detections) as observed by [NASA/MODIS](#) and elaborated by the [Dartmouth Flood Observatory](#).
- Floodwaters detected by [Copernicus Emergency Management Service](#) (Observations of specific locations on 18 – 21 May)
- Serbian districts affected by floods and landslides (source: Union Civil Protection Mechanism, 21 May 2014)
- Bosnia & Herzegovina districts most affected by floods (source: [UN report](#), 22 May 2014)
- Croatian counties most affected by floods (source: [Croatian Civil Protection](#))



Training objectives

- ✓ Understanding of the Sendai Framework Monitoring process;
 - ✓ Familiarity with the main concepts, methodologies and tools;
 - ✓ Awareness to link SFM with other initiatives and processes;
 - ✓ Capacity to use to SFM online system, and help colleagues back home.
 - ✓ **Peer learning!**
-



Programme

Day 1 – Contexts, Synergies and Potential

- Latest updates
- National experiences
- National Strategies and Platforms
- Coherence with International Processes

Day 2 – Processes, methods and tools

- Data collection
 - Custom Indicators
 - Hands on session
 - Support tools
-



**If you need to contact us
over the next two days:**

Andrew Bower – andrew.bower@un.org

Ritsuko Yamazaki-Honda – honda@un.org



UNISDR

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Day 1 / Session 2:
**Sendai Framework Monitor
and Latest Updates**

UNISDR/DPPI SEE SFM Training, 5-6 March 2019

Impact of Disasters 2017

"Disasters have often hindered economic and social development and aggravated the depth and breadth of poverty. Despite efforts in improving measures for disaster risk reduction, in 2017, economic losses attributed to disasters were estimated at over \$300 billion, among the highest losses in recent years, owing to three major hurricanes affecting the United States of America and the Caribbean."

Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals
-Report of the Secretary-General- (2018 UN EcoSoC)

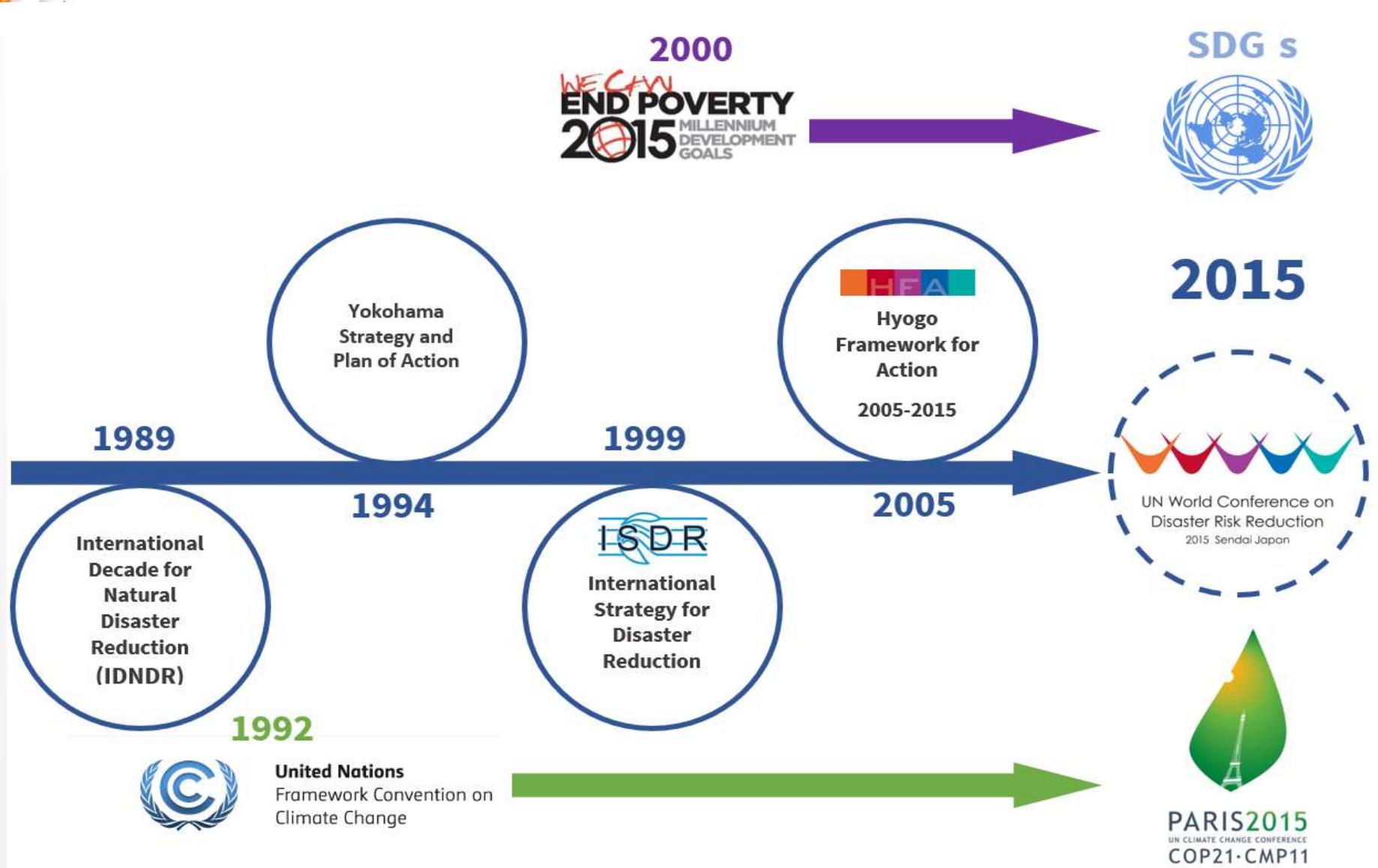
Number of events, victims
economic and insured losses
by region, 2017

Region	Number	Victims	in %	Insured losses		Economic losses	
				in USD bn	in %	in USD bn	in %
North America	66	466	4.1%	119.1	82.5%	244.2	72.4%
Latin America & Caribbean	19	1375	12.1%	5.1	3.5%	31.6	9.4%
Europe	46	536	4.7%	12.0	8.3%	23.7	7.0%
Africa	40	2919	25.6%	0.8	0.5%	2.9	0.9%
Asia	112	5546	48.6%	5.0	3.5%	31.2	9.2%
Oceania/Australia	5	100	0.9%	2.1	1.4%	3.3	1.0%
Seas/ Space	13	462	4.1%	0.3	0.2%	0.3	0.1%
World	301	11404	100.0%	144	100.0%	337	100.0%

Note: some percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Swiss Re Institute

25 years of International Commitment to Disaster Risk Reduction



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2030

Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 - 2030



- *Shift from disaster management to disaster **risk** management;*
- ***People-centred** preventive approach to DRR;*
- ***Primary** responsibility of States for DRR;*
- ***Shared** responsibility for DRR with stakeholders;*
- ***Scope** includes slow-onset, man-made and bio-hazards;*

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

1 OUTCOME

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

1 GOAL

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

4 PRIORITIES

Understanding disaster risk

Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

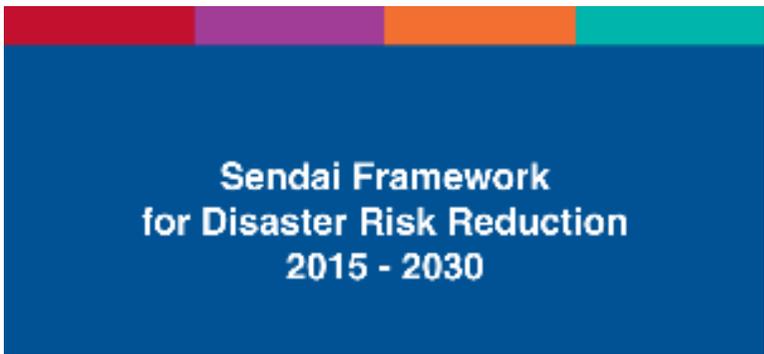
Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

7 TARGETS

- ↓ DISASTER MORTALITY BY 2030
- ↓ # of AFFECTED PEOPLE BY 2030
- ↓ ECONOMIC LOSS BY 2030
- ↓ INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE BY 2030
- ↑ DRR NATIONAL/LOCAL STRATEGIES BY 2020
- ↑ INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BY 2030
- ↑ EWS AND DR INFORMATION BY 2030



Implementing Sendai Framework

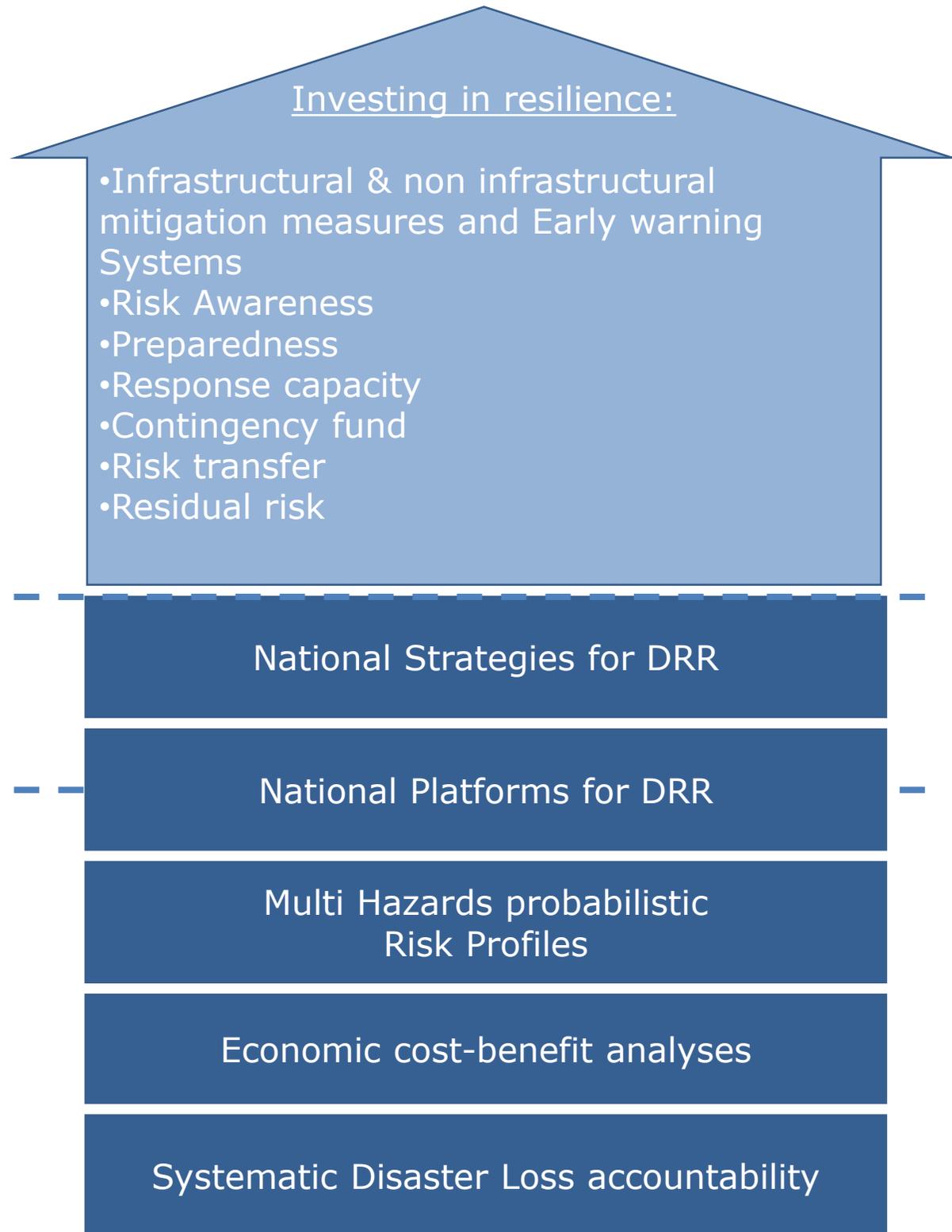


Priority 4: Building back better

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk





Advocating for DRR

- Organization of Global Platform for DRR (Geneva May 2019)
 - Organization of Regional Platforms (5 regions every 2 years)
e.g. European Forum for DRR (EFDRR: Rome, November 2018)
 - Knowledge and resource online platforms (preventionweb.net)
 - Campaigns (Cities resilience, IDDR, World Tsunami Awareness Day, etc)
-



Supporting Member States

- Development of national & local DRR strategies
 - Establishment of DRR governance mechanisms
 - Improvement of disaster loss data collection
 - Improvement of DRR investments
 - Development of DRR efforts at regional level
-



Supporting Member States in Monitoring

- Development of online Sendai Framework Monitoring system (**SFM**)
- Retrofit and update disaster loss data base (**DesInventar- Sendai**)
- **Technical Guidance Notes**
<http://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/54970>
- **Training online SFM site**
<https://sendaimonitortraining.unisdr.org/login>
- **Training online DesInventar site**
<http://training.desinventar.net/>
- **E-learning** materials of SFM (Under ADPC E-learning portal)
<https://courses.adpc.net/courses/course-v1:UNISDR+SFM001+2019Y1/about>
- (Co-)Organizing Technical **Workshops**
- Training modules (PPT presentation)
- Frequently asked Questions (FAQ)
- User manual on DesInventar Sendai (to be available soon) etc.

Overview of Reporting Status via SFM

88 countries have reported at least one target in at least one year 2015-2017 by the end of 2018.

PROGRESS OF GLOBAL TARGETS (2017)

COUNTRY REPORTING OVERVIEW

195
countries total

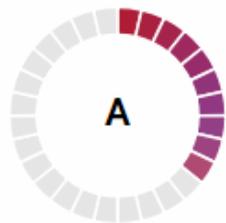
106
Not started

77
in progress

6
ready for validation

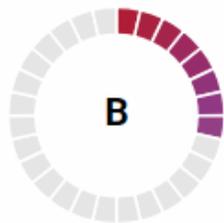
6
validated

TARGET REPORTING OVERVIEW



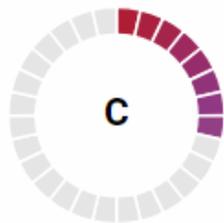
Mortality

122 Not started
20 in progress
20 ready for validation
33 validated



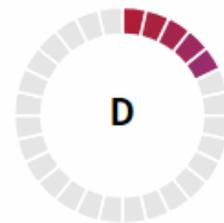
People affected

134 Not started
18 in progress
24 ready for validation
19 validated



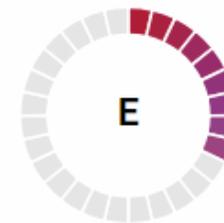
Economic loss

135 Not started
31 in progress
14 ready for validation
15 validated



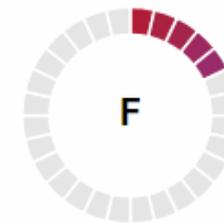
Critical infrastructure & services

159 Not started
9 in progress
12 ready for validation
15 validated



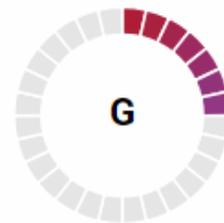
Disaster risk reduction strategies

131 Not started
25 in progress
17 ready for validation
22 validated



International cooperation

158 Not started
16 in progress
12 ready for validation
9 validated



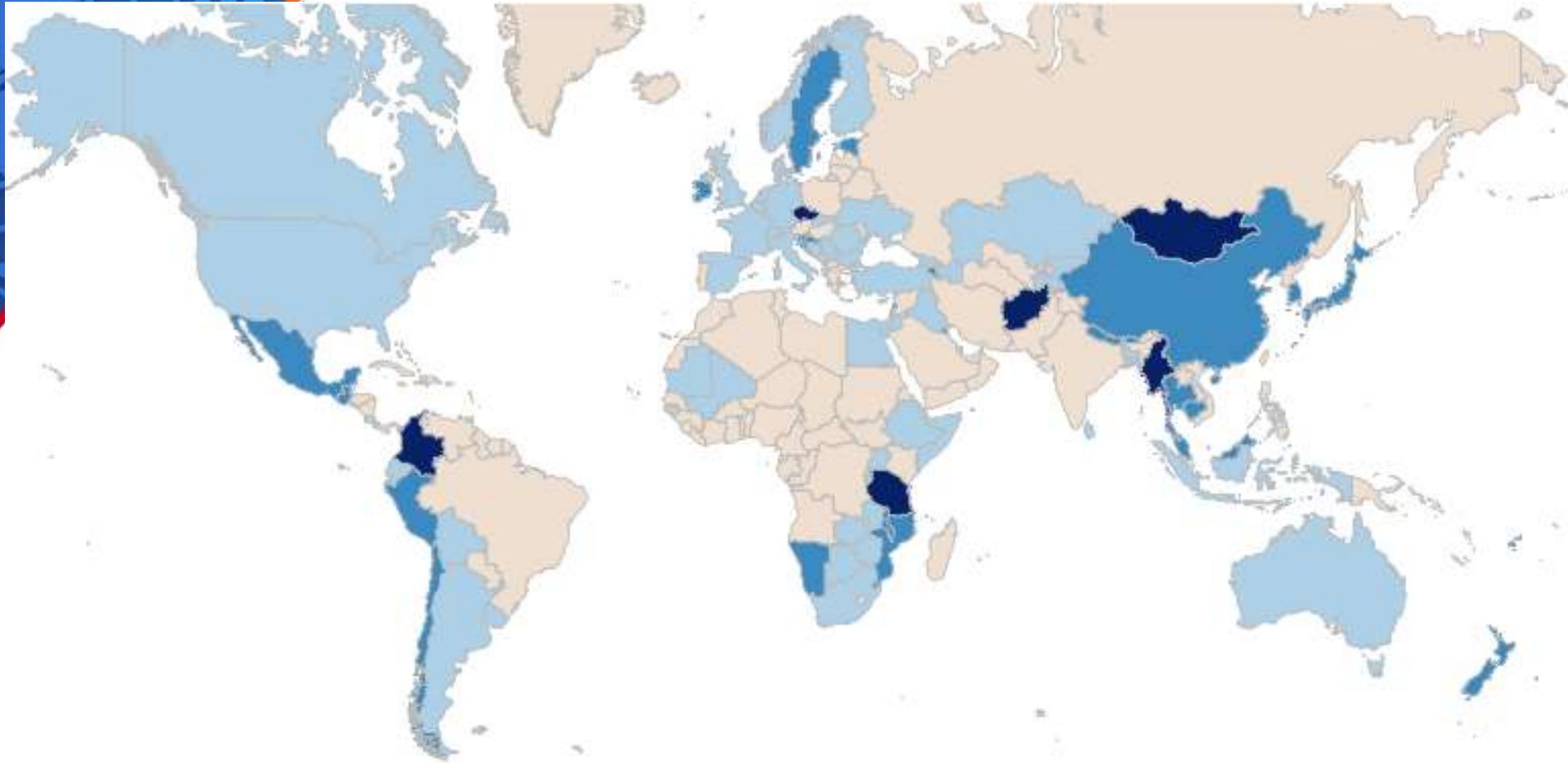
Early warning and risk information

143 Not started
30 in progress
8 ready for validation
14 validated

As of 1 March 2019

Overview of Reporting Status via SFM

2017 data

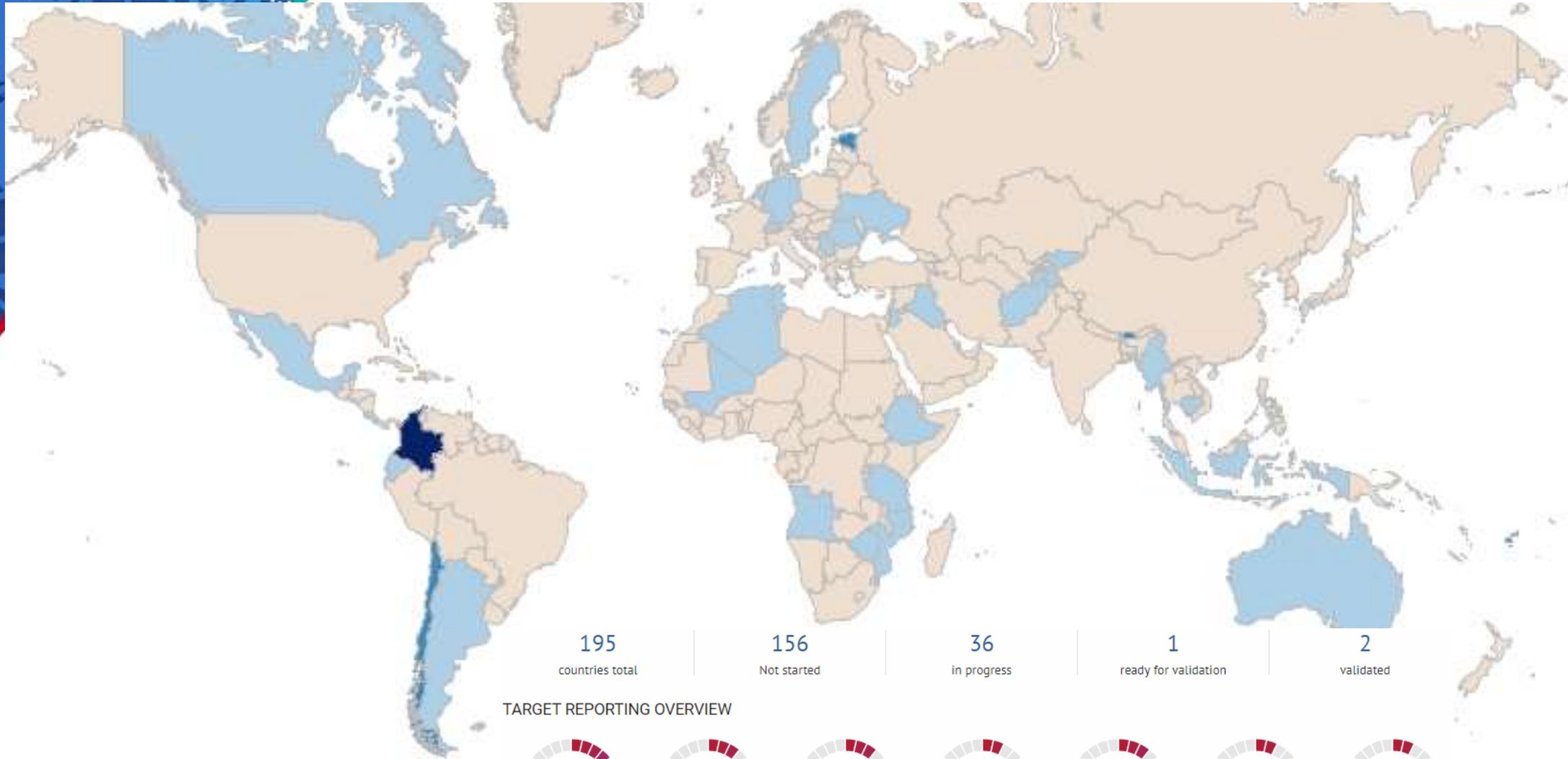


No Data All targets validated Some targets validated Reports in-progress

As of 1 March 2019

Overview of Reporting Status via SFM

2018 data



195
countries total

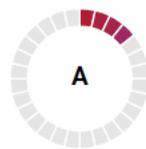
156
Not started

36
in progress

1
ready for validation

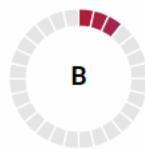
2
validated

TARGET REPORTING OVERVIEW



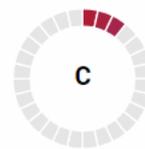
Mortality

169 Not started
9 in progress
10 ready for validation
7 validated



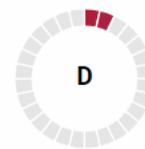
People affected

173 Not started
7 in progress
9 ready for validation
6 validated



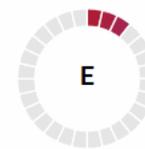
Economic loss

173 Not started
13 in progress
6 ready for validation
3 validated



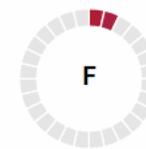
Critical infrastructure & services

183 Not started
6 in progress
3 ready for validation
3 validated



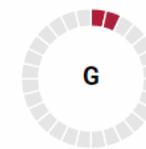
Disaster risk reduction strategies

173 Not started
9 in progress
9 ready for validation
4 validated



International cooperation

186 Not started
4 in progress
2 ready for validation
3 validated



Early warning and risk information

183 Not started
6 in progress
4 ready for validation
2 validated

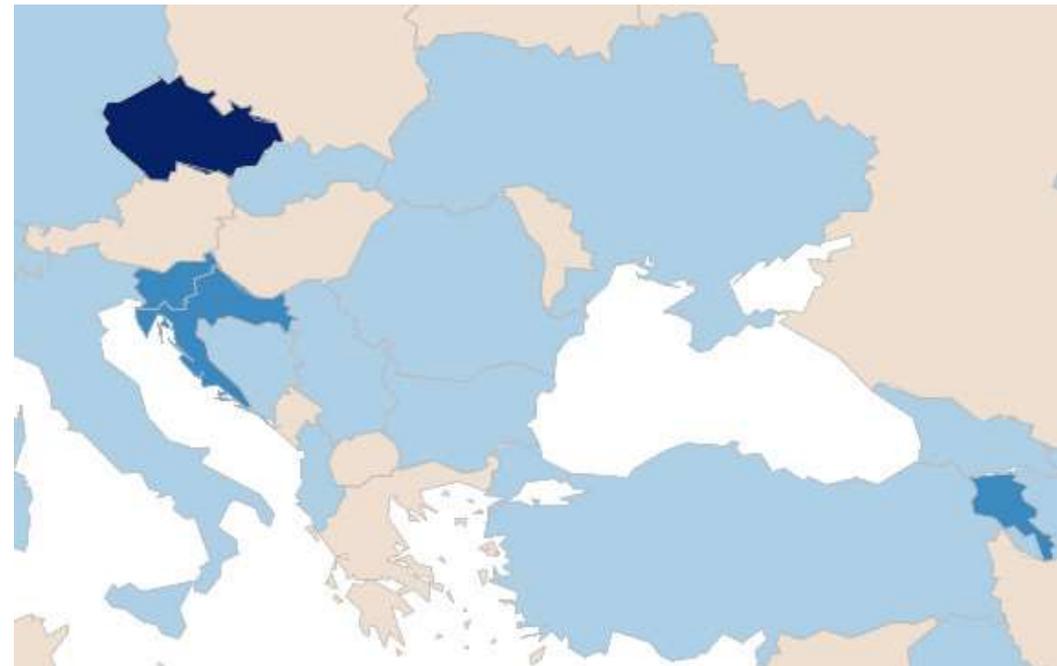
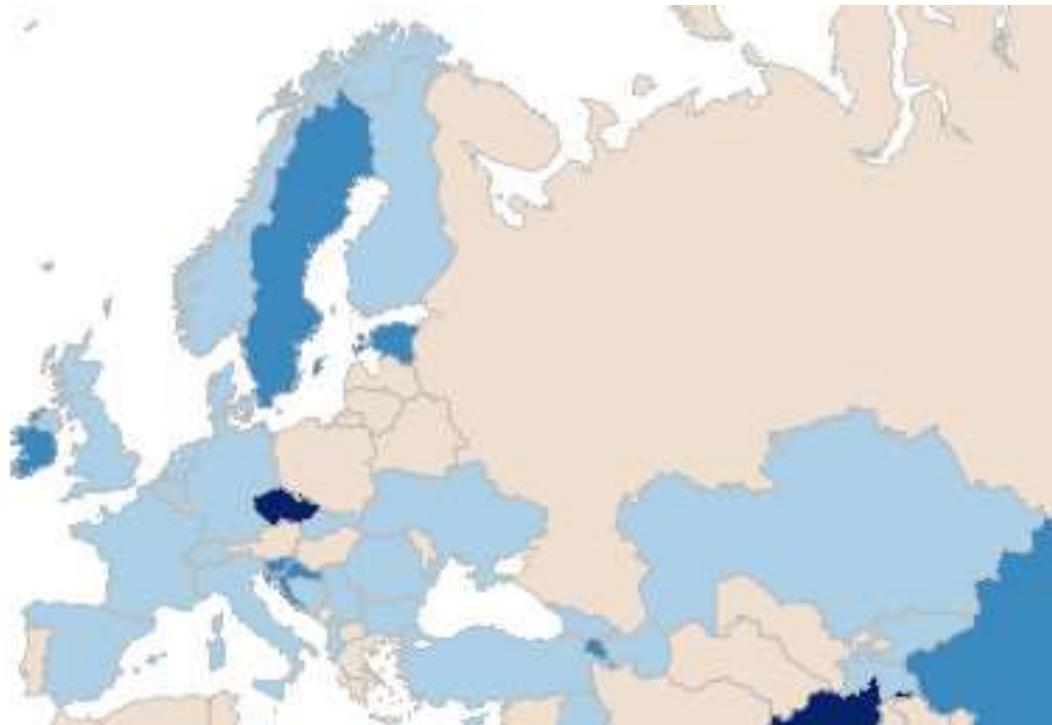
progress



Task Force

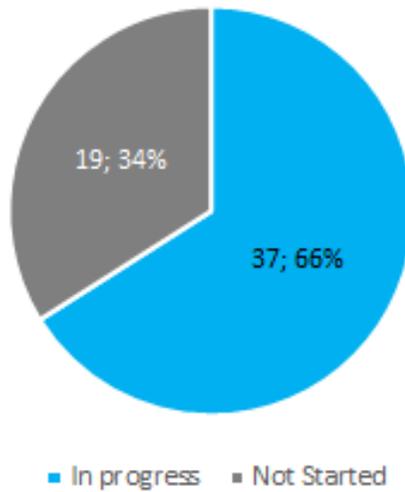
As of 1 March 2019

Sendai Framework Monitoring A Regional Perspective

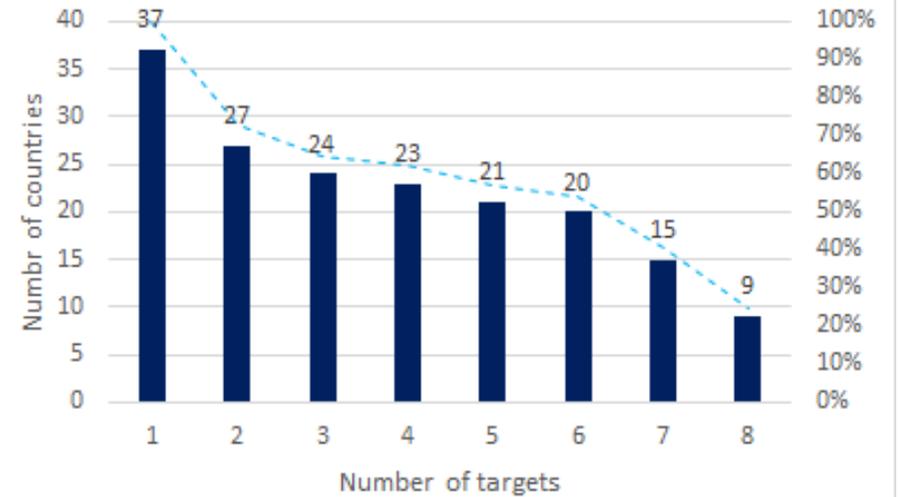


Sendai Reporting: 2017

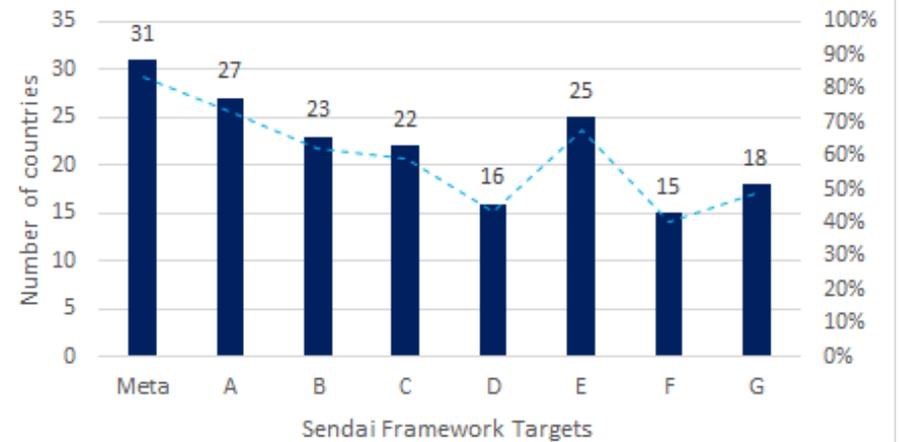
Reporting across Europe and Central Asia



Number of targets reported

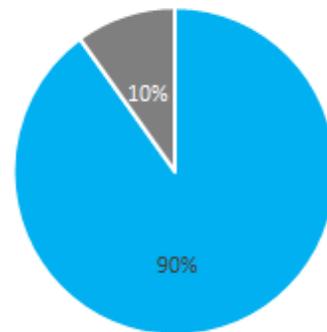


Targets reported



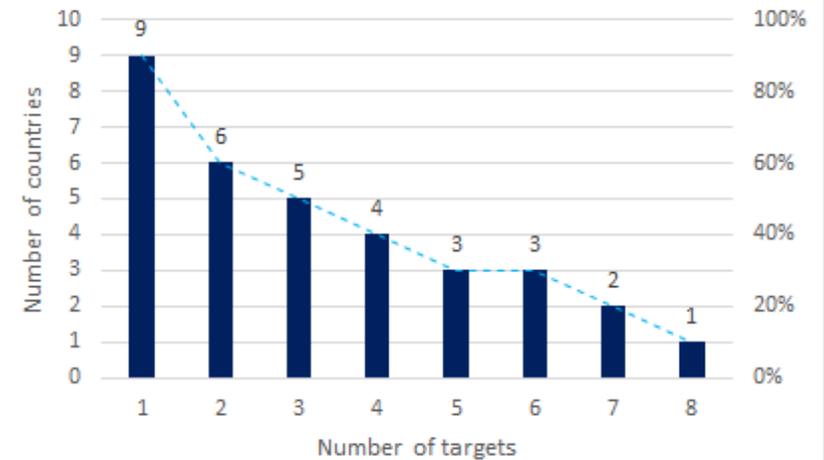
Progress in DPPI Member States: 2017

Ratio of countries reporting

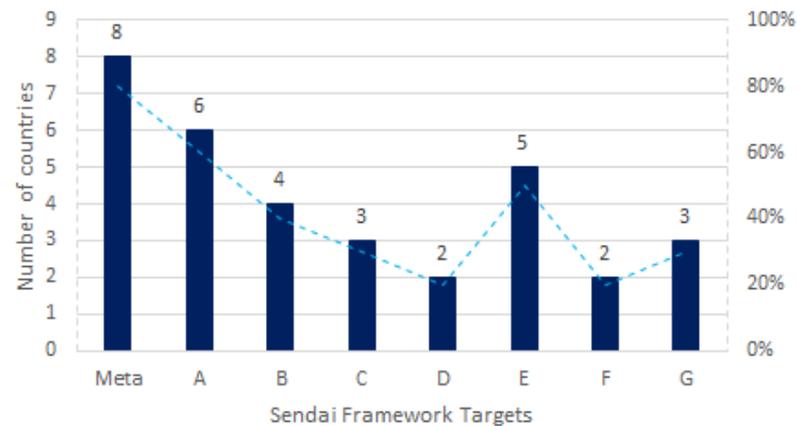


■ In progress ■ Not started

Number of targets (7 + metadata) reported



Targets reported



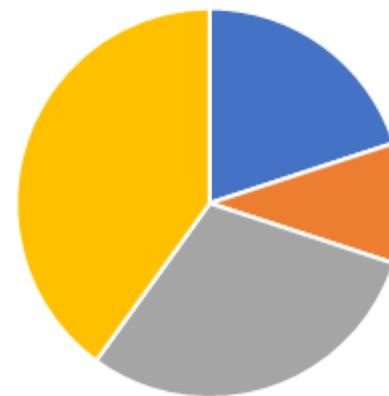
Progress in DPPI Member States

Metadata



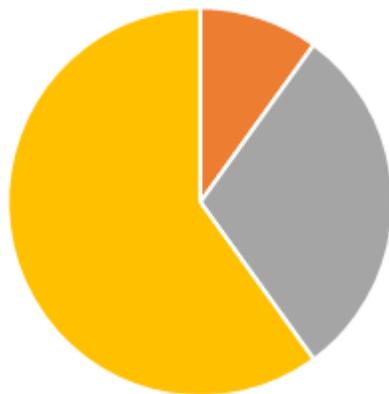
■ Validated ■ Ready ■ In progress ■ Not started

Target A



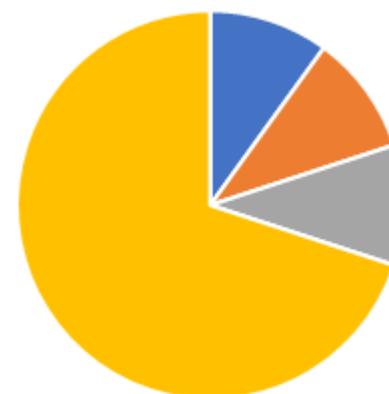
■ Validated ■ Ready ■ In progress ■ Not started

Target B



■ Validated ■ Ready ■ In progress ■ Not started

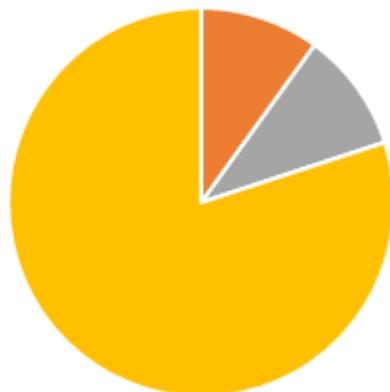
Target C



■ Validated ■ Ready ■ In progress ■ Not started

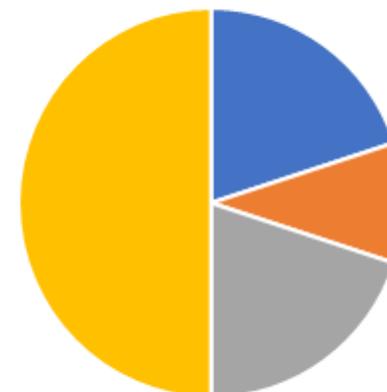
Progress in DPPI Member States

Target D



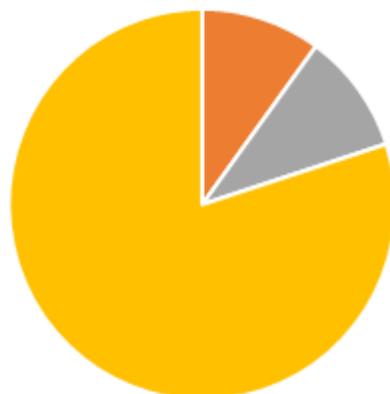
■ Validated ■ Ready ■ In progress ■ Not started

Target E



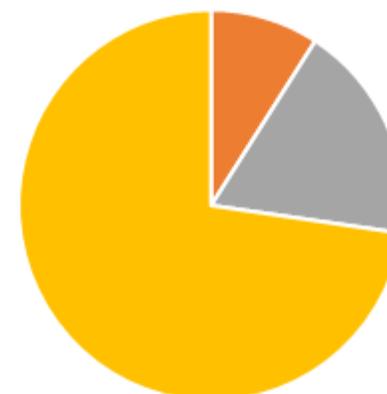
■ Validated ■ Ready ■ In progress ■ Not started

Target F



■ Validated ■ Ready ■ In progress ■ Not started

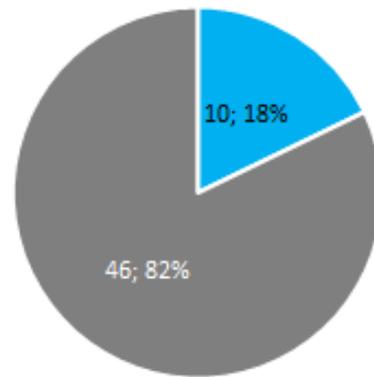
Target G



■ Validated ■ Ready ■ In progress ■ Not started

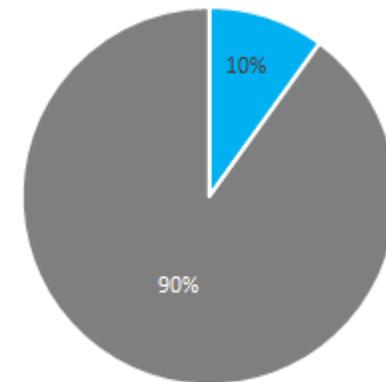
Reporting progress: 2018

Reporting across Europe and Central Asia



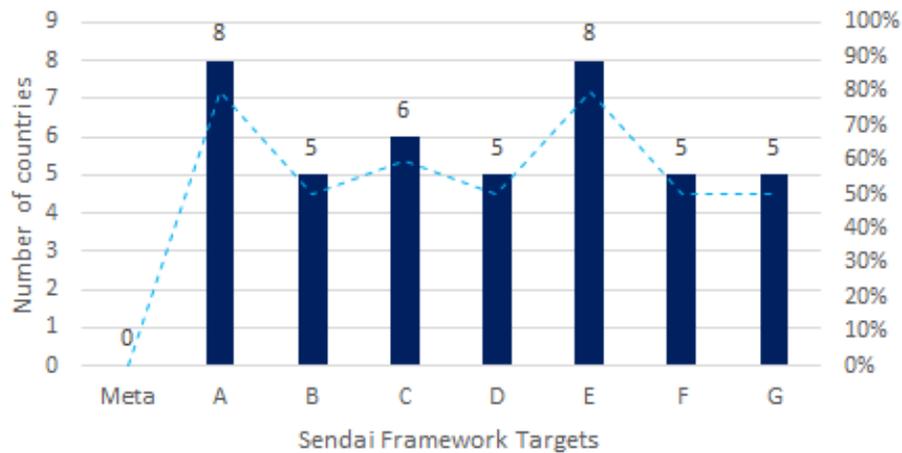
■ In progress ■ Not Started

Ratio of DPPI countries reporting

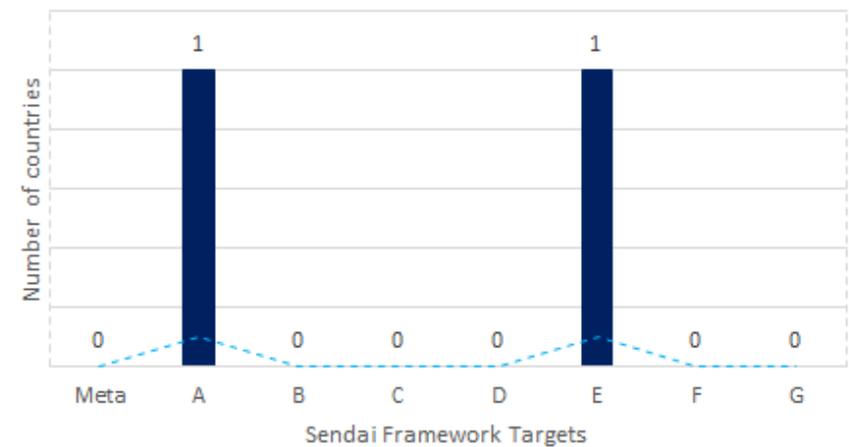


■ In progress ■ Not started

Targets reported



Targets reported





Observed tendencies

- SFM effective with a clear attribution of roles
 - Importance of coordination and cross-sectoral approach
 - Data collection: an imperfect exercise
 - Value of reporting for decision-making
 - Linking reporting with other implementation initiatives
 - Linking reporting with other instruments and programmes (EU)
-



Observed gaps

- 2018 data
 - Targets C and D – access to data
 - Target E – deadline 2020
 - Local level reporting
 - Custom indicators
 - Validation
-



To keep in mind

Reporting: a continuous exercise - reporting milestones

- **31 March 2019** – 2018 data for Sendai implementation report
- **30 April 2019** – 2005-2014 baseline data

Linking monitoring and implementation – value of data

Value of the Analytics Module: public information

Opportunities at regional level



United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNISDR

Day 1 / Session 3:
**National Experiences in
Monitoring Sendai**

UNISDR/DPPI SEE SFM Training, 5-6 March 2019



National experiences

Presentations: 5-7min each + questions

- Albania
- Bosnia & Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- North Macedonia
- Montenegro
- Romania
- Serbia
- Slovenia
- Turkey

Interactive discussion (30min)



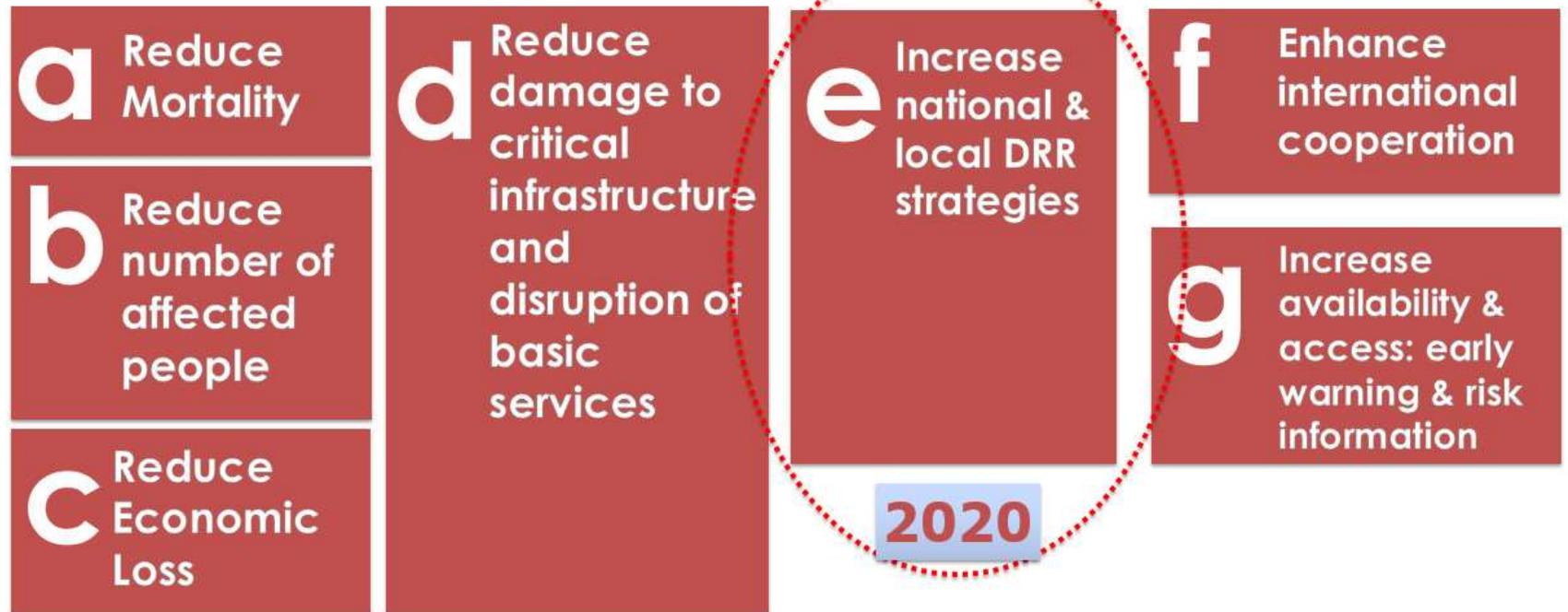
UNISDR

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Day 1 / Session 4:
**Target E – National Strategies
and Platforms**

UNISDR/DPPI SEE SFM Training, 5-6 March 2019

Why a National Strategy?





Why a National Strategy?

- Key instrument in mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in policies, programmes, across all sectors.
 - It is a whole-of-country process representing all sectors of government and society: government, civil society, private sector and communities.
 - Potential to align existing plans with the Sendai Framework and review the contents for updating.
-

National Strategies and Sendai Monitoring

Contribution of Sendai Monitoring:

- Coordination and Partnership: gathering data across sectors;
- Data collection and recording: quantifying disaster risks;
- Awareness raising and understanding of risks and impacts: developing evidence for decision making;

Benefits of a DRR Strategy:

- Review national DRR and CCA needs;
- Promote coherence and interlinkages with other priorities and programmes;
- Raise awareness of DRR and CCA issues;
- Strengthen partnerships;
- Set achievable targets and propose realistic activities;
- Generate commitment to risk-informed action;

National Platforms and Sendai Monitoring



- Increase understanding of risks;
- Convene and convince sectors on risk data needs;
- Develop disaster loss databases;
- Ensure strategic angles to the monitoring process;



Governance & Coordination

National level

- Most countries have a national coordination mechanism (National Platform; Council; Committee, Commission, etc.);
 - Policy level and/or operational level; Emergency management taskforces;
 - Main areas of multi-stakeholder cooperation: civil protection; education; health; environment; economy & public finance; land use planning;
 - Limited coordination -> Limiting coherence
-



Governance & Coordination

Local level

- National plans and strategies of several countries have provisions for local platforms
 - Very few countries have established provincial and local DRR coordination mechanisms;
 - Local platforms helps in reporting an providing information (and data) to the national level;
 - Local platform can support the systematic monitoring of local progress against Sendai targets: Reporting in SFM / Undertaking Scorecard self-assessments.
-



Supporting Member States

- Countries are encouraged to self-assess their DRR Strategy as part of their reporting on Sendai Framework Global Targets (target E-1);
 - Self-scoring of strategies through the Sendai Framework Monitoring tool;
 - Self-assessment process is meant to support identification of strengths, gaps and opportunities;
 - To note: UNISDR will not be ranking the countries on their level of Sendai alignment;
-



10 Key Elements of a DRR Strategy

- ✓ Different timescales, with **targets, indicators and time frames**
- ✓ Aims at **preventing the creation of risk**
- ✓ Aims at **reducing existing risk**
- ✓ Aims at **strengthening economic, social, health and environmental resilience**
- ✓ Address recommendations of **Priority 1, Understanding disaster risk**
- ✓ Address recommendations of **Priority 2, Strengthening disaster risk governance**
- ✓ Address recommendations of **Priority 3, Investing in disaster risk reduction**
- ✓ Address recommendations of **Priority 4, Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better”**
- ✓ Promote **policy coherence** relevant to disaster risk reduction
- ✓ Have **mechanisms to follow-up, periodically assess and publicly report** on progress.



SFM – National Strategy Self-Assessment

The ten key elements are weighted equally by assigning 10% to each element.

Countries self-score according to the following rating:

- ✓ Comprehensive implementation (full score) : 1.0
 - ✓ Substantial implementation, additional progress required : 0.75
 - ✓ Moderate implementation, neither comprehensive nor substantial: 0.50
 - ✓ Limited implementation : 0.25
 - ✓ No implementation or not existent, it will be 0.0
-



Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities

Self-assessment to measure level of resilience at local level;

Informs decision-making and increases awareness of risks at local level;

Relies on robust understanding risks, impacts, capacities at local level;

Coordination to collect necessary data and evidence: value of local platforms

47 indicators – can be embedded in the Sendai Framework Monitor

*Link to the
scorecard
[here](#)*



Key messages

- Good progress in strengthening DRR policy landscape – But needs further strengthening
 - Evidence-based disaster risk reduction relies on data: Sendai Framework Monitoring is key
 - Data collection strengthens needs for coordination and partnerships: a critical element of DRR mainstreaming
 - Need for understanding of local DRR actions / data collection
-



Guidance / Words into Action

- Guidance on [National and Local Platforms](#)
 - Guidance on [Local DRR Strategies](#)
 - Technical guidance on [Sendai Framework Monitoring](#)
 - Guidance on National DRR Strategies
(coming soon)
-



UNISDR

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Day 1 / Session 5:
**Coherence with International
Processes**

UNISDR/DPPI SEE SFM Training, 5-6 March 2019

Sendai Framework | 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Collaborative manner to develop indicators



- **Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology (OIEWG)** met in 3 Sessions in 2015-2016
- **UN General Assembly endorsed** the recommendations of the OIEWG contained in its report A/71/644, February 2017
http://dev.preventionweb.net/files/50683_oiewgreportenglish.pdf
- **IAEG-SDGs** recognized the OIEWG, and identified UNISDR as **custodian agency** of DRR related Indicators, December 2015
- **UN Statistical Commission, 48th Session, March 2017:** endorsed Report of the IAEG-SDGs | Note by the Secretary-General - E/CN.3/2017/2* proposing the recommended indicators of the OIEWG
<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session/documents/2017-2-IAEG-SDGs->

11 SDGs indicators = 5 indicators from the Sendai Framework (Target A-E)

Disaster risk reduction indicators in measuring the 2030 Agenda

Target

A

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

B

Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

C

Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions of basic services, attributed to disasters

D

E

Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

F

G

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

Goal / Target

Goal 1.
Target 1.5



Goal 11.
Target 11.5



Goal 11.
Target 11.b



Goal 13.
Target 13.1



11 SDGs indicators = 5 indicators from the Sendai Framework (Target A-E)

MILESTONES

2015 – 2016 OEIWG

SFDRR

A/RES/71/276
Data Readiness Review
System Prototype
Technical Guidance
Launch SFM Process

DesInventar
SF Monitor
March Snapshot
Custom
Indicators
October
Snapshot
Analytics

2018

2019

Regional Strategies
March Snapshot
April Baseline
October Snapshot

=> inform the deliberations of
HLPF



SDG Reports 2018

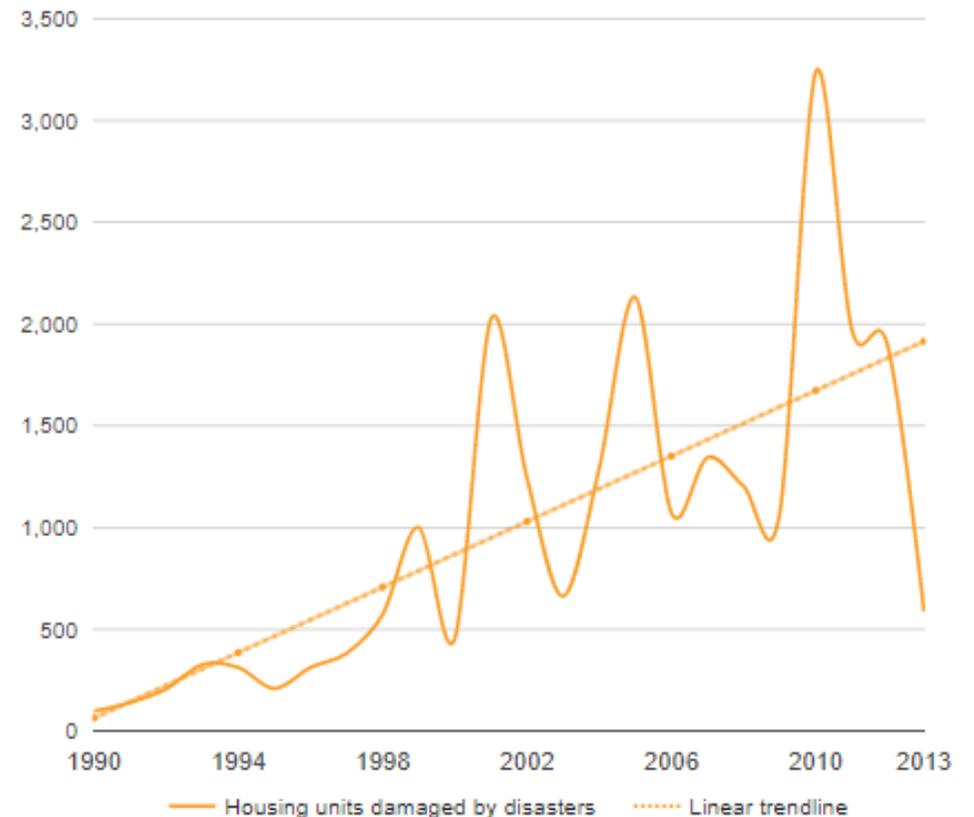
The Sustainable Development Goals Report
2018



Disaster risk reduction measures are urgently needed to strengthen the resilience of the world's cities

Reported damage to housing attributed to disasters shows a statistically significant rise from 1990 onwards (even when taking into account the observed high degree of year-to-year variance). Meanwhile, the number of deaths from small- to medium-scale disasters has also demonstrated an upward trend over the same period. Low-income households and small businesses are affected more frequently than middle- and high-income households. This is a result of high exposure to hazards, vulnerable conditions and lower coping capacity. To save lives, prevent and reduce losses, and strengthen the resilience of cities, it is essential to promote public and private investments that take disaster risk reduction into consideration. Many countries have developed measures to reduce disaster risk in vulnerable urban areas, including investments in drainage infrastructure in flood-prone areas, risk-informed urban and land use planning, and appropriate building codes and other regulations.

Total number of housing units damaged by disasters annually, 1990-2013 (data from 90 countries) (thousands)



Show Data

Download to CSV

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2018>

SDG Reports 2018



“ Unplanned and rapid urbanization and poor land management, together with non-risk informed policies and investments are major underlying risk drivers of disaster mortality. **From 1990 to 2013, almost 90 per cent of mortality attributed to internationally reported disasters occurred in low and middle-income countries**, many of which have seen rapid urban expansion in recent years. “

“Countries continue to make efforts to adopt and implement national and local disaster risk reduction strategies that are in line with the Sendai... **In 2017, among the 87 Member States that responded to the questionnaire, 50 reported that they have national disaster risk reduction strategies and 34 countries reported they have local strategies.** Moreover, **in 2015, out of 95 countries, 84 reported** investing in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas... .

“Disasters have often hindered economic and social development and aggravated the depth and breadth of poverty. Despite efforts in improving measures for disaster risk reduction, **in 2017, economic losses attributed to disasters were estimated at over \$300 billion**, among the highest losses in past years owing to three major hurricanes affecting the US and the Caribbean. “

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/18541SG_SDG_Progress_Report_2018_ECOSOC.pdf

Reporting year:

2018

GLOBAL TARGETS: Reporting

- Metadata
- Mortality**
- People affected
- Economic
- Critical services
- Disaster strat
- Inter
- Early infor

Disaggregation (optional)

+ Hazards

+ Geography

+ Sex

+ Age

+ Income

+ Disability

Target A STATUS: Not started

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2015-30 compared to 2005-2015.

A-1 Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population

2017	2018	BASELINE: 2005-2014
0		N/A

CALCULATE COMPOUND INDICATOR A-1

- A-2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population

Not started

To be imported from National Disaster Loss Database

YES NO

SUBMIT INDICATOR A-2

Number of deaths per 100 000 (calculated indicator)

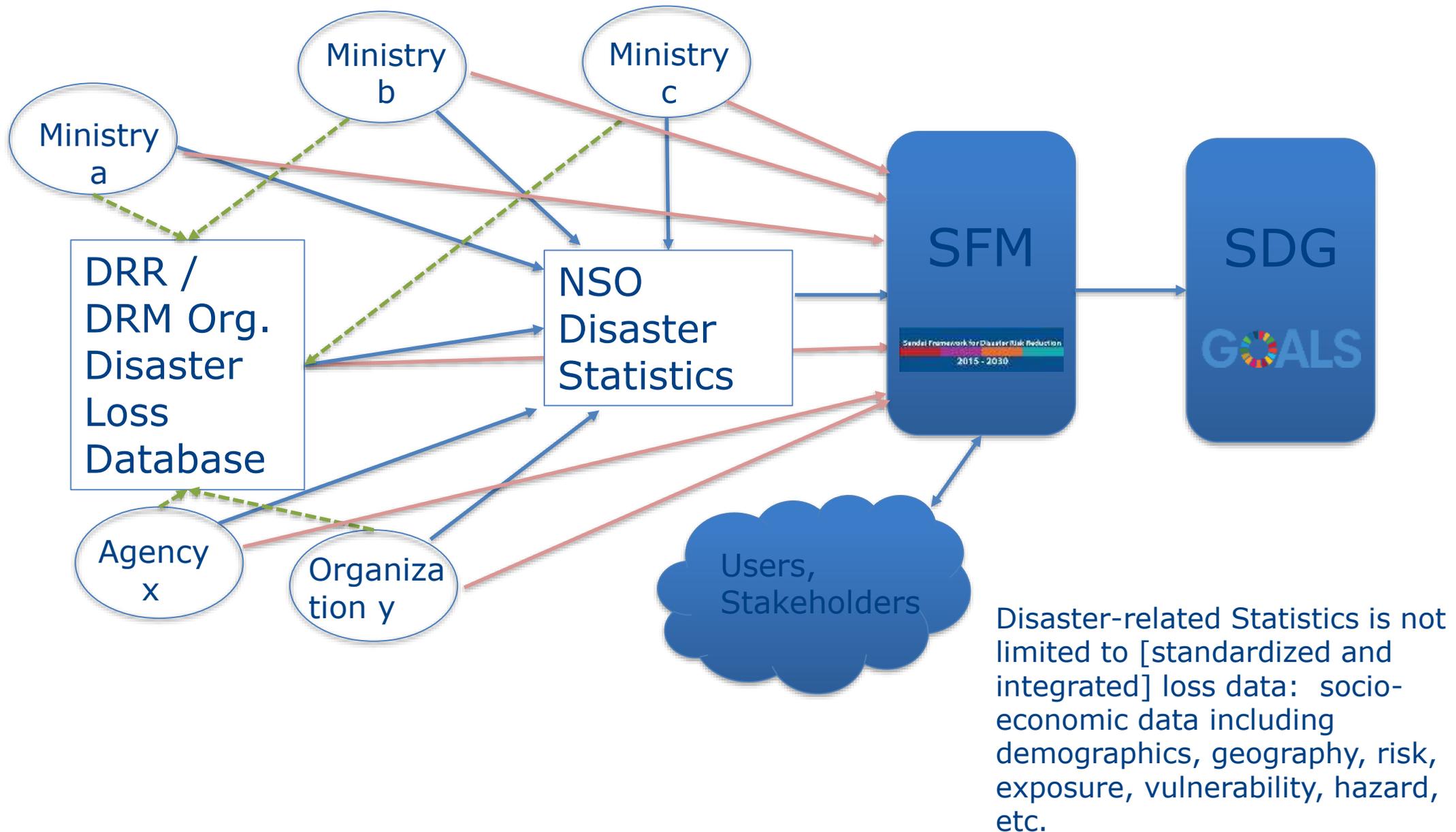
YEAR	NUMBER	SOURCE
2018		
2017		

A-2a Number of deaths attributed to disasters

Number of deaths

YEAR	NUMBER	SOURCE
2018	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2017	82	

Possible DRR information/data flows within a country



Institutional Arrangement at National Level

1. Nomination of National Sendai Framework Focal Point

2.



Coordinator

Sets up the national monitor:
adds users, institutions, configures metadata, creates
national custom reporting



Contributors

Enter data for their assigned indicators



Validator

Validates report once data entry is complete

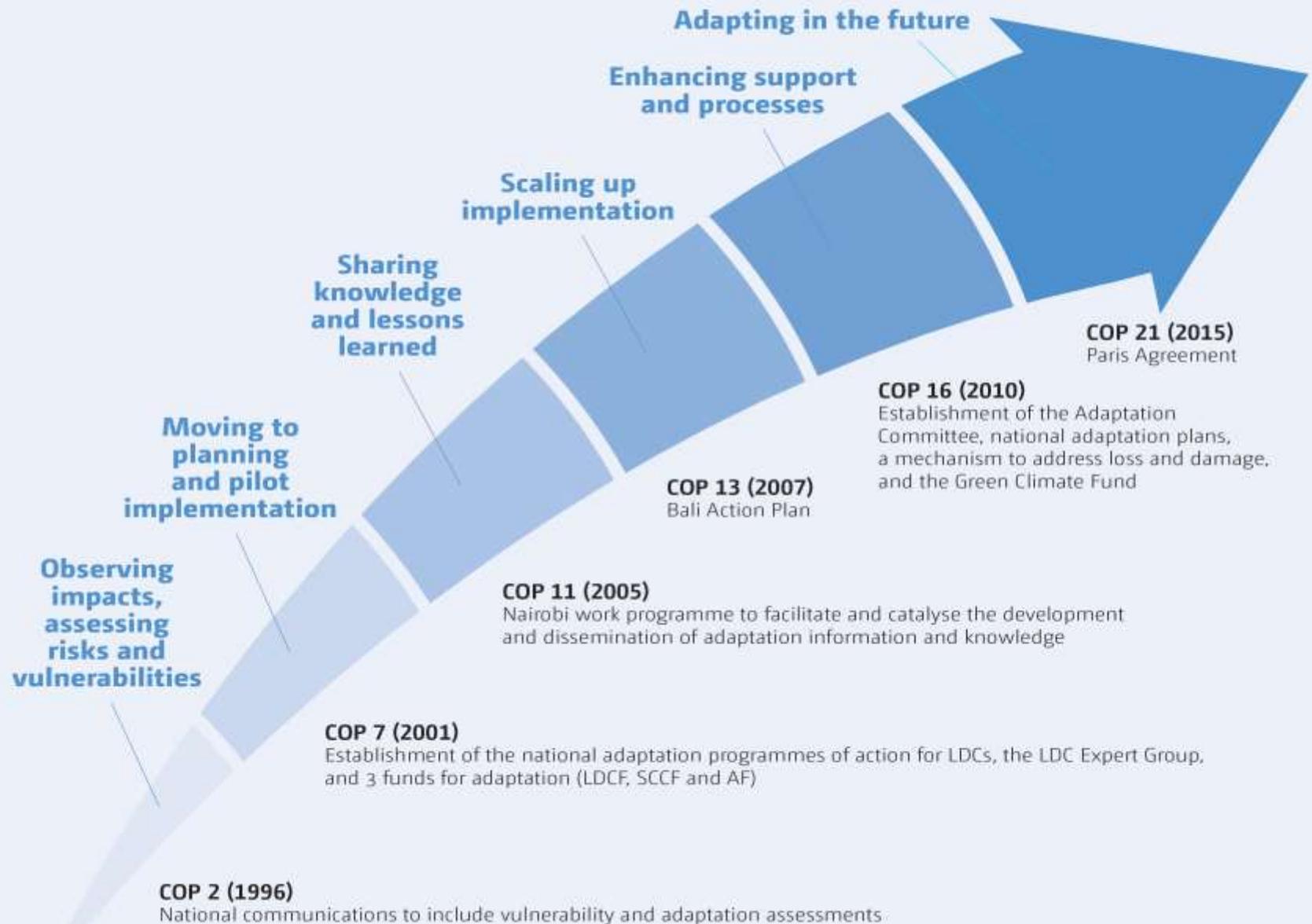


Observers

Have read-only access and are optional

28 countries have included NSOs in SFM

Climate Change Adaptation milestones under the Convention



Adaptation under the Paris Agreement (Article 7)

Global goal on adaptation

- Enhancing adaptive capacity
- Strengthening resilience
- Reducing vulnerability to climate change
- Sustainable development
- Global average temperature to well below 2°C

Recognition of adaptation efforts of developing country Parties

- To also be considered under the global stocktake

Adaptation communications

To include

- Priorities
- Implementation and support needs
- Plans and actions

Link to disaster risk reduction

- Parties recognize that pursuing efforts towards 1.5°C would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change

Global stocktake

- To recognize adaptation efforts
- Enhance implementation of adaptation
- Review adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support
- Review progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation



Objectives of NAPs and the PA global goal on adaptation

□ Objectives of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process

(decision 5/CP.17) are:

- a) To **reduce vulnerability** to the impacts of climate change, by **building adaptive capacity** and **resilience**;
- b) To **facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation**, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

□ Global goal on adaptation (Article 7 of the Paris Agreement)

Enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to **sustainable development** and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the **global temperature limit of less than 2°C**.

Current Challenge

- *Differences in mandates of lead agencies (sometime conflicting policies)*
- *Mechanism of Coordination with different actor*
- *Lack of consistent definitions for relevant terminology*
- *Different methodologies to collect data*
- *Data availability*
- *Gaps in monitoring and reporting processes*
- *Lack of technical capacity; constraint of human/financial resources.*

Current Challenges (cont.)

- *Specialized surveys needed*
 - ◀= *Lack of resources, Low response rates, Data quality.*
- *Some NSOs are highly involved in indicator compilation; Others not*
- *Submissions under Nairobi Agreement (Adaptation) by countries illustrate similar challenges:*
 - ***Indicator design:*** *Purpose and scope, there is no-one-size-fits-all indicator*
 - ***User capacity:*** *Capacity required for data assessment and ICT literacy*
 - ***Data constraints:*** *Lack of baseline, basic statistic data and financial and institutional capacity*