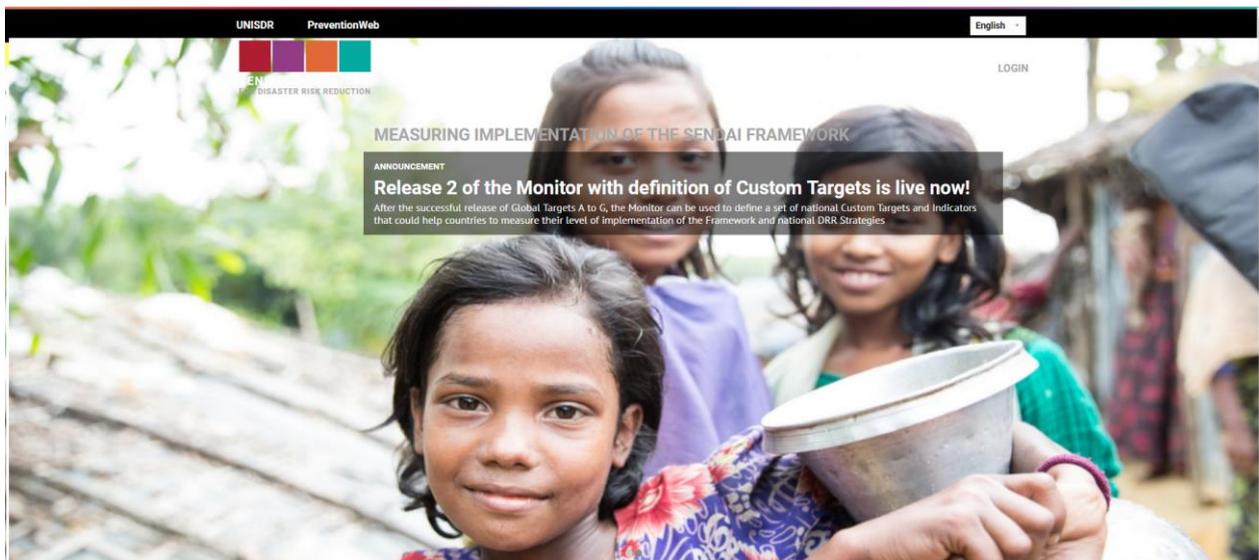


**Quick step by step guide to the
ONLINE SENDAI FRAMEWORK MONITORING SYSTEM
CUSTOM TARGETS AND INDICATORS**



20 August 2018

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNISDR

QUICK STEP BY STEP GUIDE TO THE ONLINE SENDAI FRAMEWORK MONITORING SYSTEM CUSTOM TARGETS AND INDICATORS

On March 1st, 2018, Sendai Framework Focal Points of all UN Member States received an email from the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR, inviting them to join the Sendai Framework Monitoring System (**SFM**). This email granted access to the system for the national focal point as Coordinator, who in turn can delegate representatives of appropriate national institutions which will be in charge of collecting and entering the data required to report on global targets and indicators of the Sendai Framework and the associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The SFM has two major sets of data; one holds the information required to measure the achievement of global targets (a) to (g), and a second set of data called custom targets and indicators provides countries with the means to set up nationally defined and customized targets and indicators.

Release 1 of the system (March 2018) implemented the complete set-up and data collection for the global targets.

Release 2 of the system, described in this guide, implements the process of setting up the system of nationally defined custom targets and indicators, and of the process of the actual data collection for these custom targets and indicators.

Why custom targets?

Member States are strongly encouraged to establish custom targets and indicators in order to:

- **Measuring progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework:** The Sendai Framework is a comprehensive document, which in addition to the global targets and indicators contains four priorities for action and a very broad set of recommendations and suggested measures for nations to consider. Measuring the level of progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework is a complex task that requires countries to verify the extent to which these recommendations and measures are applicable to their context and reality in order to measure their level of implementation.
- **Measuring the implementation of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies:** The Sendai Framework custom targets can be used to support the implementation of Target E of the Sendai Framework related to increasing the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies by 2020. As suggested in the Sendai Framework, national DRR strategies should include goals, targets and indicators, and the custom indicators module of the SFM is a tool that can be used by countries to setup the targets and indicators and to measure its implementation over time.

The process of setting up custom (nationally defined) targets and indicators

National Coordinators of the SFM will have the prerogative of defining any number of nationally defined custom targets and indicators. The first step of the process is to establish the general settings of the internal national process of reporting.

Among the settings to be determined are the frequency of reporting (every one or two years); the start of the reporting year; if the country wants to go retroactively to baseline years (2005-2015) (for example if a target or indicator is related to Global Targets (a) or (b)); and enabling the use of multiple languages to facilitate the participation of local actors in their own language.

CUSTOM TARGETS: SET UP

General settings

Define strategy and targets

Target 1
Retrofitting of all public infrastructure to be resilient

Target 2
Make a DRR law with current SOP's and other pass by congress

Target 3
National DRR Strategy available to public

Responsible Institutions

General settings

For the custom reporting, you can define your own reporting period and define your own languages besides one of the official UN languages.

REPORTING CYCLES

Repeat Yearly Every two years

Start Starting month

BASELINE

Include baseline from 2005 - 2015

NOTIFICATIONS

Send notification to alert users before period ends

DEFAULT & ADDITIONAL LANGUAGES

You have the possibility to translate the content of the indicators into additional languages.

LANGUAGE	DEFAULT	
Français	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
English	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="button" value="x"/>
العربية	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="button" value="x"/>

The next step is to provide a brief description of the national DRR strategy (if it exists), and optionally uploading the actual document.

In this same screen, Coordinators will be able to define Targets. It is important to notice that a country can define as many targets as desired (no limit) and that each Target is composed of Indicators. In turn. Each Indicator is composed of a “main” question (the indicator itself), and a set of “additional questions”. These can be seen as sub-indicators of the main question and in general should provide more detailed information to the response of the main question of the Indicator. In some cases, the main question could be a compound indicator based on the values of the additional questions.

CUSTOM TARGETS: SET UP

Français

General settings

Define strategy and targets

Target 1

Retrofitting of all public infrastructure to be resilient

Target 2

Make a DRR law with current SOP's and other pass by congress

Target 3

National DRR Strategy available to public

Responsible Institutions

Define strategy and targets for the custom reporting

Specify your DRR strategy and define your own targets for custom reporting.

STRATEGY

Description

Description of the strategy..

maximum 1000 characters

Supporting documentation(s)

UPLOAD

TARGET

TARGET	USE	EDIT	
Target 1: Retrofitting of all public infrastructure to be resilient Retrofit infrastructure against floods	For national and local		
Target 2: Make a DRR law with current SOP's and other pass by congress	For national and local		
Target 3: National DRR Strategy available to public National DRR strategy covering all major hazards	For national and local		

+ ADD TARGET

Custom Targets will be enumerated as target 1, target 2, and so on, in order to differentiate them from the Sendai Framework global targets which are identified by letters (a) to (g). As seen in the above screenshot, a new target can be defined simply by clicking on the button “+ ADD TARGET”.

Once it is clicked the following dialog will show up, with the data required to create a new custom target:

ADD TARGET

Target title 2: *

maximum 100 characters

Use *

For national and local

For local only

Description *

maximum 1000 characters

Related Global Target

Select a global target...

Help text

maximum 700 characters

SAVE CANCEL

Each target is given a title that briefly indicates its scope and purpose e.g., “Make all public infrastructure resilient to earthquakes”. The description that follows will contain a longer text outlining the aim and achievements that will be pursued.

Once a target has been saved, the Coordinator can proceed to create indicators for the target. The target should appear in the navigation menu on the left, and clicking on the target name will open the window to define Indicators.

CUSTOM TARGETS: SET UP English ▼

GENERAL SETTINGS

DEFINE STRATEGY AND TARGETS

TARGET 1
Retrofitting of all public infrastructure ...

RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS

TARGET 1
Retrofitting of all public infrastructure to be resilient i

TARGET INFORMATION

Description

Related Global Target

Target D: Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.

INDICATOR	2018	2017
D-5-Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters (compound indicator)		N/A
D-1-Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters		N/A

Use: For national and local

+ **INDICATORS**

Clicking on the “+” sign will expand the Indicators area, and buttons “Select Indicators” and “+Add Indicators” will be shown.

The button “Select Indicators” is a tool to facilitate measurement of Sendai Framework implementation. It allows for selection from a broad range of pre-defined indicators derived from the text of the Sendai Framework.

There are more than 120 predefined indicators preloaded in the system, covering all of the recommendations and interventions suggested by the Sendai Framework. Please see the additional Quick Guidance on Pre-defined Indicators (annex 1) for more information on how these Indicators were defined, and how they were organized by priority and focus. In addition, UNISDR has incorporated into this list of pre-defined indicators the list of questions that compose the Ten Essentials of the “Making Cities Resilient” campaign to ensure coherence.

Please also note that data collected by indicators can be entered at both national level or at the local level in a disaggregated way.

The button “+Add Indicator” is used to allow countries to set up a mechanism by which they can measure the level of implementation of their own National DRR Strategy. For the sake of clarity, we will show first how an indicator can be constructed from scratch, followed by guidance on use of the “Select Indicator” functionality.

When the Coordinator clicks on the button “+ Add Indicator” a dialog box will be shown with the fields required to create a new custom Indicator:

ADD INDICATOR



Indicator's title

1.2 *

Help text (optional)

Main question *

maximum 1000 characters

Yes/No

YES NO

Multiple choice (multiple answer)

a b c

Multiple choice (single answer)

a b c

Short text

Free text

Number

Amount

Percentage

Rating

SAVE

CLOSE

As shown in the above figure, an indicator has a title followed by a longer description. A help text can also be entered so users can obtain additional information of what is expected to be entered in response to the indicator questions.

In the same screen where this data is entered, the Coordinator will enter the text of the Main Question and select the type of response expected. Main and Additional Questions can have responses of the following types:

Yes/No	<input type="radio"/> YES <input checked="" type="radio"/> NO
Multiple choice (single answer)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c
Multiple choice (multiple answers)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c
Short text	<input type="text" value="answer"/>
Free text	<input type="text" value="None"/>
Number	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Amount	<input type="text" value="1.00"/>

Percentage	<input type="text" value="10.00%"/>
Rating (5 Levels)	0 <input type="range" value="1.00"/> 1.00
Attach document	
Internet Link (URL)	

This will guarantee the total flexibility of the system to adapt to any possible type of question.

After adding the Main Question, the Coordinator may add Additional Questions following the same procedure. After adding some, the screen may look like this:

Define strategy and targets

+ TARGET INFORMATION i

Target 1
Retrofitting of all public infrastructure to be resilient

Target 2
Make a DRR law with current SOP's and other pass by congress

Target 3
National DRR Strategy available to public

Responsible Institutions

- INDICATORS

i

- 1.1 Retrofit infrastructure against floods

i

Main question

i

Are all infrastructure types of public infrastructure retrofitted?

Rating

0 1.00

Additional question 1

i

Percentage of water supply infrastructure retrofitted

Percentage

Additional question 2

i

Percentage of Sewerage infrastructure retrofitted

Percentage

Additional question 3

i

Using Pre-Defined Indicators to measure the implementation of the Sendai Framework

The selection of predefined indicators has been made as simple as possible. Pre-defined indicators can be selected from the following dialog box, which is shown after clicking on “Select Indicators”:

SELECT INDICATORS
✕

Filter by ▼

Q

Search result(s)

<input type="checkbox"/>	PREDEFINED INDICATORS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Loss Assessment Does the country have a nationally authorized loss and damage assessment guideline/methodology?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Disaster Loss Database Does the country have a policy requiring local and the national government to systematically record disaster loss and damage due to both small-scale and large-scale disasters?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Post-disaster impact assessments Does the country have nationally authorized guideline/methodology for measuring impacts from disasters?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Post-disaster review Does the country have a policy or strategy to carry out post-disaster evaluations using an agreed methodology/guideline to review disaster causality, occurrence and response/recovery based on evidence?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Effort taken to learn from what other cities, states and countries (and companies) do to increase resilience Is there any evidence that lessons learned from events abroad and changes in international agreements are reflected in domestic DRR policy?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Knowledge of hazards (also called perils, or shocks and stresses) that are faced, and their likelihood Does the country have systems in place to analyze hazards that the country is exposed to including evaluation of their historical data?

✕ CLOSE

Display 15
<
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
>

On the top of the screen, the Coordinator will be able to filter the long list of indicators according to the Sendai Framework Priority for action from which they were extracted. On the right hand, there is an additional filter, By Focus, that further groups pre-defined indicators by topic within each Priority. Please refer to the Quick Guidance on Pre-defined Indicators, disseminated along with this Step by Step Guide as Annex 1, for more information.

The Coordinator can select those indicators the country needs to follow-up by ticking the checkbox beside each indicator. Once the button “Select” is clicked on, the selected indicators will be added to the target, along with all the main and additional questions.

Institutional Arrangements for Custom Targets

Given that both the custom (nationally defined) and global targets require data covering different sectors, including humanitarian, education, health, agriculture, public works and many others, the online system allows for the configuration of the institutional setting that will be responsible for the gathering of the data that will feed the indicators needed to measure all targets and indicators. These configurations are available for both global and custom datasets, in a similar manner as depicted below:

CUSTOM TARGETS: SET UP

Français ▼

- General settings
- Define strategy and targets
- Target 1
Retrofitting of all public infrastructure to be resilient
- Target 2
Make a DRR law with current SOP's and other pass by congress
- Target 3
National DRR Strategy available to public
- Responsible Institutions**

Responsible Institutions

Please assign one or several responsible institutions to each custom indicator listed below. You will identify an owner able to enter data, as well as additional contributors who are optional.

RETROFITTING OF ALL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE TO BE RESILIENT: RETROFITTING OF ALL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE TO BE RESILIENT, TO EARTHQUAKE, FLOOD AND CYCLONE. ROADS WILL NOT BE INCLUDED HERE. 🔍

BY TARGET **BY INDICATOR**

Owner *
Select an institution... ▼

Additional contributors
Select institution(s)... ▼

SAVE

+ **MAKE A DRR LAW WITH CURRENT SOP'S AND OTHER PASS BY CONGRESS: MAKE A DRR LAW WITH CURRENT SOP'S AND OTHER PASS BY CONGRESS** 🔍

+ **NATIONAL DRR STRATEGY AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC: NATIONAL DRR STRATEGY IS AVAILABLE ONLINE AND PAPER DOCUMENTS AT ANY LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES** 🔍

Entering data for Custom Targets and Indicators.

Once targets and indicators have been defined, data can be entered for each of the periods defined in the Set-up process.

Entering data will be a very familiar process after having entered data for Global targets. The system is designed to use the same methodologies and symbology for the data entry, which is started, as shown in the screen below, by clicking in the "Custom Reporting" menu item on the top box of "Custom Targets".

CUSTOM TARGETS: Reporting Reporting year: Jan 2017 - Dec 2018 Language: Español

1 REDUCE VULNERABILITY TO EARTHQUAKES

2 CREATE A LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR DRR

TARGET 2 STATUS: Not started

Create a legal framework for DRR

+ **TARGET INFORMATION** i

- 2.1 DRR legislation 🔍 Not started

Main question SUBMIT INDICATOR 2.1

Does the country have a specific DRR law/legal framework to reduce existing risk, to prevent new risk generation and to strengthen economic and social resilience?

0 1.00

Please give a rating (0 levels) by swiping the bar

Additional questions

1. If Yes, please choose targeted hazards.

2. If Yes, is the sectoral law required to comply with national DRR law/legal framework?

0 1.00

Please give a rating (0 levels) by swiping the bar

The system will show the data entry screen for the first target, and other targets can be selected on the side navigation bar. Clicking on the plus + sign beside each indicator will expand the questions and will allow the data entry corresponding to each indicator, its main question and additional questions.

Annex 1

Quick Guidance on Pre-defined Indicators

1. Introduction to the Pre-defined Indicators

For usability and practicability, the SFM system accommodates a comprehensive, pre-defined set of custom indicators to be selected for monitoring purposes.

Global targets can measure only some aspects of success and progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. But the Framework itself is a comprehensive document that contains a very broad set of recommendations and suggested measures for countries to consider. Measuring the level of implementation of the Sendai Framework is a complex task. Member states will want to verify to what extent these recommendations and measures are applicable to them, and consequently attempt to measure their level of implementation by the creation of customized, nationally defined targets and Indicators, task that is much simpler with the aid of the pre-defined indicators.

These indicators were developed in line with the four Priorities for action of the Sendai Framework through expert meetings, consultations and pilot studies. The custom indicators provide continuity with the set of indicators that were previously used for reporting under the Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor. They incorporate local indicators linked with the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient and are coherent with the SDGs. Some of them may encompass sector-specific or hazard-specific considerations and permit geographical prioritization (where appropriate). A set of pre-defined answer patterns is also provided where applicable to assist in measuring progress.

The following categories are provided as national focus (Please note that some categories are repeated in more than one Priority and need to be analysed from a different perspective).

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

- Disaster loss and impact assessment
- Risk assessment
- Data and information management
- DRR research and development
- DRR education, awareness raising and capacity building

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

- Policy and legislative framework
- Institutional arrangement
- Local level Implementation
- Accountability and liability
- Global and regional co-operation

- DRR in public finance
- Housing and urban development sector

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

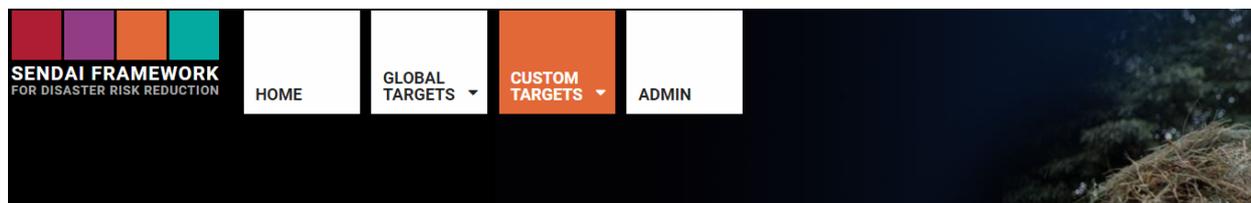
- Accountability and liability
- DRR in public finance
- Investment Planning
- Disaster preparedness for effective response
- Recovery and reconstruction
- Public Works or infrastructure sector
- Telecom sector
- Energy sector
- Housing and urban development sector
- Economy and finance sector (including trade and investment)
- Environment sector
- Agriculture and rural development sector
- Social welfare sector (including employment)
- Education Sector
- Health sector
- Cultural sector
- Tourism sector

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

- Disaster loss and impact assessment
- Risk assessment
- DRR education, awareness raising and capacity building
- Disaster preparedness for effective response
- Recovery and reconstruction
- Foreign Affairs
- Public Works or infrastructure sector
- Telecom sector
- Energy sector
- Housing and urban development sector
- Economy and finance sector (including trade and investment)
- Education Sector
- Health sector

2. How to use Pre-defined Indicators

After defining targets in the system, they can be found in the left side navigation bar. When a target is selected, its indicators can be created from scratch by clicking “ADD INDICATOR” - the left button, and/or selected from a list of *pre-defined indicators*, by clicking on “SELECT INDICATORS” - the right button.



CUSTOM TARGETS: SET UP

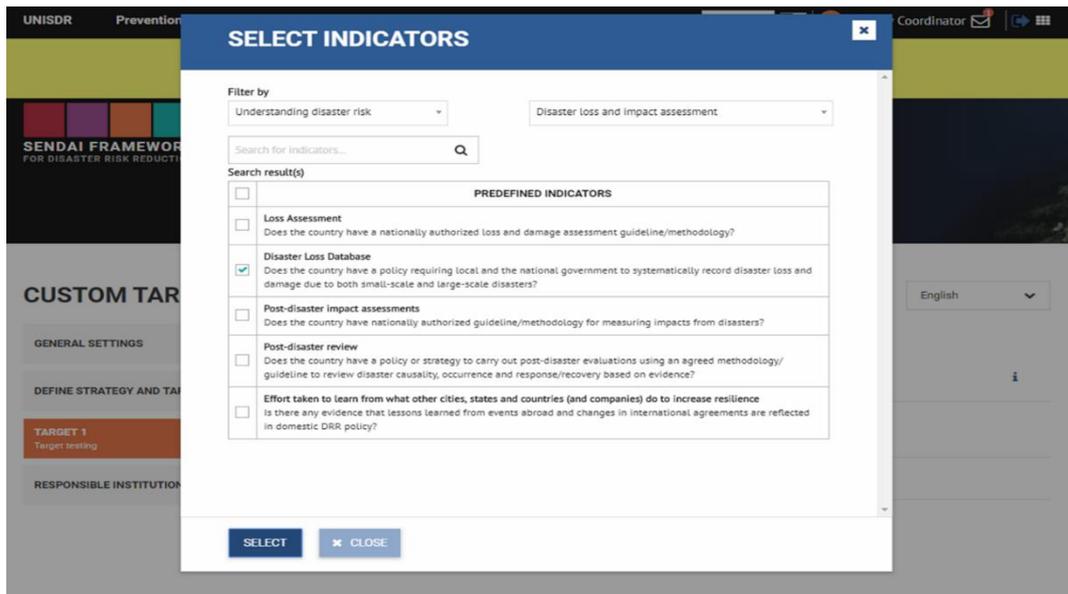
Enter data in this language: English

The screenshot shows the "CUSTOM TARGETS: SET UP" interface. On the left is a sidebar with a vertical list of menu items: "GENERAL SETTINGS", "DEFINE STRATEGY AND TARGETS", "TARGET 1" (with subtext "mainstream drr in education"), "TARGET 2" (highlighted in orange with subtext "Increase the number of countries with..."), and "RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS". The main content area is titled "TARGET 2" and contains the text "Increase the number of countries with DRR mainstreamed into education curriculum". Below this are two sections: "+ TARGET INFORMATION" (with an information icon) and "- INDICATORS". The "INDICATORS" section contains a message: "No indicators have been selected yet. You can select predefined indicators and/or create your own series of questions and answers. The predefined indicators are based on the Sendai Framework Priorities for Action 1-4 and the 10 Essentials of Make Cities Resilient Campaign and can be modified. All indicators can be translated into your local language(s)." At the bottom of the indicators section are two buttons: "+ ADD INDICATOR" and "SELECT INDICATORS" with a dropdown arrow.

When clicking “SELECT INDICATORS”, you need to select either “Sendai Framework Priorities” or “10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient”, and then a pop-up dialog window will appear.

On the top of the screen, the Coordinator will be able to filter the long list of indicators according to the Priority from which they were extracted. On the right hand, there is an additional filter, By Focus, that further groups pre-defined indicators by topic within each Priority.

The Coordinator can select those indicators the country needs to follow-up, by ticking the checkbox beside each indicator. Once the button “Select” is clicked on, the selected indicators will be added to the target, along with all the main and additional questions.



3. Rationale of the Pre-defined Indicators

The majority of Pre-defined Custom Indicators are composed of what are commonly known as “input” indicators, which are used to evaluate public policies and other measures that support the implementation of the Sendai Framework. Others are output indicators, which could support the outcome of the Sendai Framework *“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”*.

For example,

Input indicator: III-40 Existence of applicable building codes to all physical assets.

Output indicator: III-41.2 % of housings/buildings retrofitted to conform to the latest building codes

Pre-defined indicators are classified by the four Priorities for action of the Sendai Framework and national/local focus criteria, as they are developed based on what is stipulated in the Sendai Framework. Let’s take an example of disaster loss database, which is most relevant to Priority 1 and to some extent to Priority 4 as well. Here cited relevant text of the Sendai Framework;

Paragraph 24 under Priority 1 at national and local levels;

(d) To systematically evaluate, record, share and publicly account for disaster losses and understand the economic, social, health, education, environmental and cultural heritage impacts, as appropriate, in the context of event-specific hazard-exposure and vulnerability information;

(e) To make non-sensitive hazard-exposure, vulnerability, risk, disaster and loss-disaggregated information freely available and accessible, as appropriate;

Paragraph 25 under Priority 1 at global and regional levels;

(a) To enhance the development and dissemination of science-based methodologies and tools to record and share disaster losses and relevant disaggregated data and statistics, as well as to strengthen disaster risk modelling, assessment, mapping, monitoring and multi-hazard early warning systems;

Paragraph 33 under Priority 4 at national and local levels;

(n) To establish a mechanism of case registry and a database of mortality caused by disaster in order to improve the prevention of morbidity and mortality;

Pre-defined indicators on disaster loss databases can be found under Priority 1 as follows (with underlined text informed by the Sendai Framework);

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

1-1. Disaster loss and impact assessment

I-2: Disaster Loss Database

I-2.1 Does the country have a policy requiring local and national governments to systematically record disaster loss and damage due to both small-scale and large-scale disasters? (Answered by 5 levels of achievement)

I-2.2 If Yes, is there a national disaster loss database? (Answered by 5 levels of achievement)

I-2.3 Is the database consistent with an international standard promoted by UNISDR? (Answered by 5 levels of achievement)

I-2.4 Is disaster loss linked to the National Statistical System? (Answered by 5 levels of achievement)

I-2.5 Is the database accessible to the public? (Answered by 5 levels of achievement)

I-2.6 How is the disaster loss data used? Select one or more from the following: (Answered by multiple choice <(a) national DRR strategy; (b) local DRR strategy; (c) spatial & land use planning; (d) building design criteria; (e) structural standards of infrastructure; (f) national contingency plan; (g) local contingency plan; (h) DRR plan monitoring and assessment; (i) economic planning; (j) environment policy; (k) others >)

In the indicator 1-2.6, multiple choice answers for the usage of the disaster loss database appear as major DRR measures and tools stipulated across the Sendai Framework.

The *National Statistical System* in the indicator 1-2.4 comes from the SDGs monitoring where the data is to be reported through the National Statistical System. Since the global monitoring and reporting for the Sendai Framework is interlinked with that of the SDGs, the data source/base should be consistent.

You can easily select any of these pre-defined indicators from the drop-down menu and tick them for your monitoring and reporting purposes.

Additionally, the SFM system provides a selection of local indicators in the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient, which have labels of Local Indicator Number. Due to the relevance, some of these Local Indicators are integrated in the pre-defined Indicators under the Priority of the Sendai Framework.

For example;

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

2-3. Local level Implementation

II-11: Risk consideration in Local plan making

II-11 To what extent are risk factors considered within the National/local/City Vision/Strategic Plan?

(Answered by single choice <5 – The plan includes a range of actions / priorities (e.g. urban growth and infrastructure projects) that directly respond to current and anticipated future risks; 4 – The plan includes a range of actions / priorities (e.g. urban growth and infrastructure projects) that directly respond to current identified risks; 3 – The plan context is framed around clear presentation of the city risk factors; 2 – A robust risk assessment methodology is integral to the city plan; 1 – There is evidence within the plan that risks (hazards x likelihood) is broadly understood within the City planning team; 0 – Risks are not considered in the plan;>)

The original indicator in the Ten Essentials (1.1.1) refers to only “City Vision / Strategic Plan”, however, the pre-defined indicator expands it to other levels to be widely used. The answer options are from the Ten Essentials, which is applicable at any level.

This issue is addressed in paragraph 27 in the Sendai Framework under Priority 2 at national and local levels;

(a) To mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors and review and promote the coherence and further development, as appropriate, of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies, which, by defining roles and responsibilities, ...

4. Advantages of using the Pre-defined Indicators (possible applications)

As noted above, pre-defined Custom Indicators would assist users (national and local governments, regional organizations, etc.) to determine their own indicators from a **comprehensive** set of pre-defined indicators covering across the Sendai Framework and existing DRR programs (i.e. the Ten Essentials) for their self-assessment of DRR policies/measures. The user can **easily** pick up appropriate indicators to their contexts and purposes chosen by the four Priorities for action of the Sendai Framework, focus area, sector, etc. The pre-defined indicators also contain **up-to-date information** by relevant SDG indicators and recent work on climate change and early warning systems. Using pre-defined indicators would **avoid lengthy discussion** in creating new indicators including wordings and answering patterns.

Some functions mirror what is used for reporting on global targets to enhance practicability and reduce reporting burden. Disaggregation Metadata of Geography and Hazards already defined for the global monitoring is imported to the Custom Indicators. For example, **answering options** on hazard types of any pre-defined indicators reflect the metadata of selected hazards.

Some other possible applications of pre-defined indicators are:

- 1) Monitoring at local level
National government could involve local governments in measuring local progress by pre-defined indicators. Such common indicators would help governments analyze and compare progress and challenges of each local government in the country, which would contribute to DRR policy making.
- 2) Peer review by countries
Pre-defined indicators would facilitate a **peer review** process, in a way that groups of countries with similar challenges could share their progress and challenges in the implementation of the Sendai Framework by pre-defined indicators. It could be applied at regional level for regional monitoring, such as biannual regional review on the implementation of the Sendai Framework to be presented at the Regional Platform meetings.
- 3) Cross-boundary analysis
There is a possibility that cross-boundary analysis would be made by using same or similar pre-defined indicators.

More applications could be proposed based on individual countries' needs.