



Indicators for Measuring the Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction in UN Programming

February 2015



United Nations

The *Output Indicators for the UN System on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience* were developed and approved by the UN High Level Committee on Programmes Senior Managers Group on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience (HLCP/SMG) in response to:

1. A request by the UN High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) for a checklist, for the UN to mainstream disaster risk reduction into its operations (2012).
2. A decision by Chief Executive Board (CEB) to request the HLCP/SMG to report after 2015 on progress in implementation of the *UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience* and its further call on UN agencies to measure progress in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into their operations.
3. A *UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/68/211* requesting that the UN report on progress on the *UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience* in the UN Secretary-General's Annual Report to the General Assembly and align these reports with the *UN Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) Monitoring Framework*.
4. The *UN Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) Monitoring Framework* related indicators;
 - i. % of new UNDAFs that have effectively integrated disaster and climate risk (UNDG Regional Peer Support Groups)
 - ii. % of programme countries that report biennially on progress on disaster risk reduction (UNISDR).
5. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) decision to monitor progress against the IASC/UNDG/ISDR Common Framework on Preparedness.

In adopting the Output Indicators, HLCP/SMG explicitly requested that the reporting on the Output Indicators:

1. Builds on existing monitoring carried out by the UNDG and the QCPR on country programming, UN agencies own result based management systems and other existing reporting in relation to the work of the IASC and recovery planning.
2. Supports and align with the monitoring by countries on progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and any future goals and targets on climate change adaptation.
3. Are regularly reviewed and updated regularly.

The output indicators, presented in the table below, review progress made on each of the proposed results of the three commitments that comprise the UN Plan of Action. The table further contains a short description of the indicator, a baseline, the source of information and the responsible entity for its compilation.

Further to the table, the document contains the criteria used to assess the level of disaster and climate risk mainstreaming in CCAs or related country analysis and the Criteria used to assess the level of disaster risk reduction mainstreaming in the UNDAFs or Partnership Agreements, in Annexes 1 and 2 respectively.

Output Indicators – UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience – February 2015					
In support of Results under Commitment 1:					
Results	Output Indicators	Description	Baseline/ benchmark	Sources of Information	Respon- sible for compiling
1.1 DRR integrated into CCAs, UNDAFs and recovery plans.	- Level of integration of national or regional hazard and risk profiles and related capacity assessments in UN Common Country Analysis (or equivalent)	Qualitative analysis of UN Common Country Analysis (CCAs) or other analyses used in country, measured on a scale of 1- 5 (See Annex 1 for details).	2009-2012 Review of DRR integration into CCA/UNDAFs (UNDOCO, UNDP and UNISDR)	UNDG Regional Peer Support Groups and UNDOCO	Regional reports and analysis by UN partners and UNISDR Regional Offices
	- Level of integration of disaster risk reduction in published UNDAFs.	Qualitative analysis, measured on a scale of 1- 5 (see Annex 2 for details).	2009-2012 Review of DRR integration into CCA/UNDAFs (UNDOCO, UNDP and UNISDR)	UNDG Regional Peer Support Groups and UNDOCO	Regional reports and analysis by UN partners and UNISDR Regional Offices
	- Level of financing and expenditure of UNDAF Outcomes on disaster risk reduction.	Qualitative analysis, measured on a scale of 1- 5 (see Annex 2 for details).	No reporting to date	UNDG Regional Peer Support Groups and UNDOCO	Regional reports and analysis by UN partners and UNISDR Regional Offices
	- Number Annual Reports of UN Resident Coordinators (RCs) that include disaster risk reduction.	A qualitative review of references to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and preparedness in RC Annual Reports	2009-2012 Review of DRR integration into CCA/UNDAFs (UNDOCO, UNDP and UNISDR)	UNDG Peer Support Groups and UNDOCO	Regional reports and analysis by UN entities and UNISDR Regional Offices
1.2 RCs and UNCTs have capacity to carry out their functions on disaster risk reduction.	- Number of RC Offices with dedicated disaster risk reduction expertise and/or related sector expertise.	Quantitative reporting of the number of RCs who have dedicated advisors on disaster risk reduction	No reporting to date	Questionnaire/ calls for initial report.	UNISDR and UN entities Regional Offices
		Number of agencies in each UNCT and/or UNHT with dedicated disaster risk reduction capacity	No reporting to date	Agencies to identify their respective capacities in UNCTs.	UNISDR and UN entities Regional Offices
	- Number of UNCTs with an inter-agency mechanisms and/or focal point on disaster risk reduction.	UNCTs that have an inter-agency structure or task team to pool capacity on disaster risk reduction.	No reporting to date	Questionnaire/ calls for initial report.	UNISDR and UN entities Regional Offices

In support of Results under Commitment 2:					
2.1 Disaster risk reduction for resilience is integrated in institutional policies and strategies of UN organizations.	- Level of prioritization of disaster risk reduction by UN organizations	Measured against a scale of 1-3 (low, medium, high). (Under development – will include language in strategic work plans, regular agenda item on governing body's agendas; and adoption of guidance for risk based approach to programming)	2012 HLCP Self-Assessment by UN organizations	UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes	UNISDR
2.2 Organizations have monitored and reported progress in integrating disaster risk reduction as part of their strategic plans, programmes, and multi-year results frameworks.	- Number of agencies reporting on risk reduction within their own result based management and evaluation system -Amount of finances allocated by UN agency for integrating DRR in their plans, programmes etc.	Qualitative assessment based on pre-determined criteria of disaster risk reduction inclusion in individual agencies result based frameworks	No reporting to date	UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes	UNISDR
2.4 Risk-based approach is extended to disaster relief and recovery programmes of UN organizations.	- Indicators to be determined by Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the International recovery Programme (IRP)	Qualitative assessment based on pre-determined criteria of disaster risk reduction inclusion in individual agencies result based frameworks	No reporting to date	UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes	UNISDR
2.5 Preparedness of the UN for effective support to nations and communities' emergency response and recovery efforts is enhanced.	-Indicators to be determined by IASC, UNDP and World Bank	Qualitative assessment based on pre-determined criteria of disaster risk reduction inclusion in individual agencies result based frameworks	No reporting to date	UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes	UNISDR
In support of Results under Commitment 3:					
3.1 The development agenda reflects the risk of disasters and the need to build resilience.	- Number of targets and indicators on disaster risk reduction and resilience that are regularly reported on, under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). (create sub-indicators).	Mechanisms to be established.	No reporting to date	UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes	UNISDR

Annex 1

Criteria used to assess the level of disaster and climate risk mainstreaming in CCAs or related country analysis

The number of UNCTs conducting Common Country Assessment (CCAs) prior to the development of the UNDAFs is trending down and increasingly complementary sources of analysis are used to guide and prioritize UN country programming. The criteria below to weight the quality of these analyses is based on four general headings: Hazard Description, Root and Underlying Causes, Key Actors identification, and Capacity Gap Assessment. This “dissection” of the analysis is based on the 2009 UNDG Guidance on Integrating DRR into the UNDAFs.

Level of Disaster Risk Reduction integration in Common Country Analysis					
	1	2	3	4	5
Hazard description	Hazards are hardly mentioned	Major hazards are mentioned, but there is inadequate description	Major hazards are identified and described, although the analysis remains superficial	Major hazards are identified and assessed through a scientific process, but with some deficiencies	Major hazards are identified and assessed thoroughly
Root Underlying causes	Causes of vulnerability are hardly mentioned	Causes of vulnerability are mentioned, but there is no adequate analysis	The main causes of vulnerability are analyzed, but the analysis remains inadequate	The main causes of vulnerability are analyzed in depth, including gender analysis but with some deficiencies	The main causes of vulnerability are adequately analyzed including gender analysis
Key actors identification	Key actors are hardly mentioned	Only few key actors are listed	The list of key actors is comprehensive, but it still lacks detail	All key actors at central, decentralized and community-level are identified, but with some deficiencies	All key actors at central, decentralized and community-level are identified
Capacity gap assessment	The capacities of key stakeholders are hardly mentioned	The capacities of key stakeholders are analyzed superficially	At least 2 of the 4 core capacities are analyzed (governance, knowledge, infrastructure and services)	At least 3 of the 4 core capacities are analyzed (governance, knowledge, infrastructure and services)	All core capacities are analyzed (governance, knowledge, infrastructure and services)

Annex 2

Criteria used to assess the level of disaster risk reduction mainstreaming in the UNDAFs or Partnership Agreements

The assessment of disaster risk reduction mainstreaming in the UNDAFs or Partnership Agreements planning process is based on the disaster risk-sensitivity of its narrative, outcomes and outputs, as well as result matrix indicators.

The cross-cutting dimension of disaster risk reduction is taken into account in the weighing of the outcomes: the highest mainstreaming score is attributed to those UNDAFs that incorporate disaster risk reduction both in specific outcomes and in relevant sectorial outcomes. In the few cases where the UNCTs keep the results matrix at the outcome level (without including the outputs) the assessment should focus on the outcomes and on the formulation of the indicators.

Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction in UNDAFs					
	1	2	3	4	5
Outcome	The outcomes include slight reference Climate Change, resilience or environmental sustainability but not to DRR	Strong references to the post-2015 framework on disaster risk reduction components are included in one outcome, but still out of focus	One outcome is dedicated to DRR, but it is still inadequate to meet the country challenges	One or more outcomes are sufficiently focused on post-2015 framework on disaster risk reduction, but DRR is still not adequately integrated across the sectors	The outcomes address the country challenges, and post-2015 framework on disaster risk reduction is integrated both in specific outcomes and in sectorial outcomes (environment, education...)
Output	The outputs very slight reference to DRR, Climate Change, resilience	The outputs include strong references to at least one post-2015 framework on disaster risk reduction component, and/or reference to Climate Change, resilience	More than one post-2015 framework on disaster risk reduction components are included in the outputs, but they are not sufficient to achieve the stated outcome/s	The outputs specific to DRR outcomes are well formulated, and sufficient to achieve the stated outcome and include gender analysis	The outputs specific to DRR outcomes and also connected to all relevant sectors (education, health, environment etc.), include gender analysis and are largely in line with post-2015 framework on disaster risk reduction



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About the UN High Level Committee on Programmes Senior Managers Group on Disaster Risk Reduction (HLCP/SMG):

About the UN High Level Committee on Programmes Senior Managers Group on Disaster Risk Reduction (HLCP/SMG): The HLCP/SMG support the roll-out of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience and its three commitments. It reviews progress against the UN Plan of Action, in line with reporting provisions of the UN quadrennial comprehensive policy review that oversees UN operational development work (UN General Assembly resolution 68/211). HLCP/SMG will review the effectiveness of the UN Plan of Action implementation and delivery and make necessary adjustment based on the outcome of post-2015 international agreements.

HLCP/SMG Members:

HLCP/SMG Members: FAO, IAEA, IFAD, IFRC, ILO, IMO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNCCD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNISDR, UNOCHA, UNOPS, UNOOSA, UNWOMEN, UNWTO, UPU, WFP, WHO, WMO and the World Bank.

About the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR):

UNISDR is strongly committed to UN coherence and its primary objective to achieve sustainable results in an effective and efficient way. UNISDR is the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among the disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations (UN General Assembly resolution 56/195). UNISDR provides updates on progress and opportunities for making further progress in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction more effectively across the whole United Nations system (UN General Assembly resolution 66/199 and 67/226).