

2022 Progress Report

Implementation of the UN Plan of Action on
Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

August 2023



Executive Summary

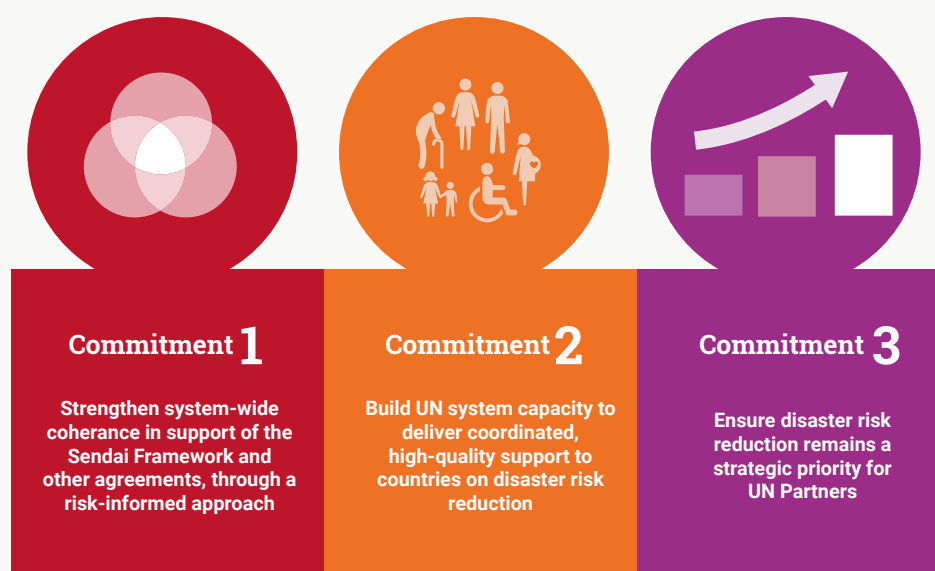
The increasingly systemic nature of risk has continued to amplify loss and damage due to disasters. The global risk landscape therefore requires integrated solutions that address cascading and interrelated risks. At the midpoint of implementation of the [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030](#) (Sendai Framework), and as we look to midterm review processes of the [2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development](#) and other international frameworks, including the [stocktake Paris Agreement](#) and the upcoming Our Common Agenda's [Summit of the Future](#), these solutions are needed now more than ever to anticipate risks and the impacts across sectors and systems.

Taking into consideration the [main findings and recommendations of the Sendai Framework Midterm Review](#) (MTR SF) for progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the calls made by Member States in the [political declaration of the High-Level Meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030](#), it is clear that UN system entities will play a key role in accelerating Sendai Framework implementation over the next seven years.

The MTR SF recommendations complement priorities identified in the [UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development](#) (hereafter referred to as "UN Plan of Action"), which continues to be a strategic tool for the UN system to support countries in implementing the Sendai Framework and to promote risk-informed development.

To monitor the implementation of the UN Plan of Action and to help identify areas of strategic action, UN Funds, Programmes, Specialized Agencies and other entities (hereafter "UN organizations") are reporting on an annual basis their progress on the three commitments (see Figure 1, below) and the related 11 indicators.

Figure 1. Commitments of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience



The 2022 Progress Report is based on the submissions of 40¹ UN organizations supporting the UN Plan of Action implementation. It presents the summary of collective achievements and the UN system's capacity to deliver high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation and resilience building in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

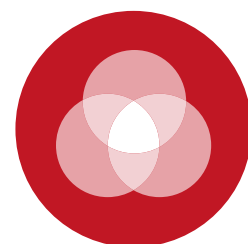
The Progress Report highlights the following priority areas of action where further engagement is recommended to advance the implementation of the UN Plan of Action:

- Accelerate efforts to risk-inform programming in development, humanitarian and peace actions;
- Reinforce support targeted at subnational/local level, in particular by advancing local implementation of risk-informed UN system policies as well as enhanced assistance in risk-informing local development and DRR strategies/plans;
- Sustain support to risk-inform Common Country Analyses and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks;
- Accelerate efforts related to multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS), especially in reaching the last mile with actionable and accessible information;
- Continue embracing gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction; and
- Leverage the calls made by Member States in the [political declaration of the High-Level Meeting on the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030](#) to accelerate action in respect of i) DRR standards, legislation and regulations; ii) enhancing governance beyond national level; iii) data availability; iv) UN system-wide coherence; v) global leadership for DRR; vi) de-risking investment; vii) truly all-of-society approach; and viii) strengthening MHEWS.

Overall, the analysis of the 40 submissions revealed good progress for all indicators, showcasing the UN system commitments to advance critical areas of work in support of DRR, climate change adaptation and resilience building.

01

Commitment 1: Strengthen system-wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other agreements through a risk-informed and integrated approach.



The cumulative total remains at 17 UN system-wide policies up to 2022 that integrate the Sendai Framework and other international frameworks and demonstrate linkages between them. Seven new relevant UN system-wide guidelines and six new DRR-related inter-agency initiatives have been reported. The additional guidelines cover crucial topics such as school safety, nature-based solutions, traditional and indigenous knowledge for DRR as well as (MHEWS). Newly launched inter-agency initiatives include issues such as disaster loss and damage databases, drought resilience, urban resilience and early warning systems (EWS).

¹ The following UN organizations shared progress under the UN Plan of Action for 2022: CTBTO, DESA, DPPA, FAO, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNCCD, UNCTAD, UNDCO, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECA, UNECE, UNECLAC, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNESCWA, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNITAR, UN OCHA, UN-OHRLS, UNOOSA, UNOPS, UNU, UNV, UN-WOMEN, UNWTO, UPU, WFP, WHO, WMO and WTO.

The steady increase in the number of countries reporting to the common DRR-related indicators that are part of the Sendai Framework Monitor and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) monitoring framework continued, and by 2022 it had reached 117 UN Programme Country Governments. Enhancing the understanding of risk-informing the implementation of the SDGs will be critical in the upcoming years, since the collection, analysis, management and use of relevant disaster-risk data is a major priority of the political declaration. The UN's collective efforts to support the work of the UN Statistical Commission and the development of a new tracking system for losses and damages are a good example of how to enhance the importance of including risk-informing in development and humanitarian planning. However, the UN system's support requires further scaling up to ensure that data is used and translated into effective policy decisions.

02

Commitment 2: Build UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction.



A continued increase in the number of supported countries has been observed when it comes to risk-informing development strategies and plans, which means that advancements towards the 2025 target were made. These results are aligned with the call by Member States in the MTR SF political declaration that stresses the need to strengthen strategic foresight to enable long-term thinking, anticipatory action and more forward-looking policies and programmes.

In 2022, almost all LDCs, SIDS and conflict-related countries were covered by risk-informed development strategies/plans. A remarkable shift could be observed in the 2022 reporting from the national to the subnational and local level, though: The submissions received showed that more countries were supported in preparing subnational and local-level development strategies/plans, while fewer countries were supported in elaborating national-level development strategies/plans.

Data shows that the number of countries supported by local DRR strategies significantly increased in 2022. Such efforts in pursuing the localization of DRR by expanding appropriate disaster-risk governance structures are aligned with priority 2 of the Sendai Framework and have also been stressed by the Sendai Framework Midterm Review. However, progress for the related indicator has been slow. Thirty countries still need to join if the 2025 target of all 151 countries having developed national DRR strategies is to be met.

The 2025 target for strengthening EWS has already been achieved. Reports from UN entities indicate that the number of countries benefiting from support on MHEWS has increased significantly.

Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response continued to be widely supported by UN organizations. An important advancement in 2022 shows that the number of countries supported with frameworks for early/anticipatory actions increased substantially. The target for 2025 for this indicator had already been reached in 2021, when all 151 UN Programme Countries received support for national preparedness frameworks.

The 2025 target for national capacity-building on recovery/reconstruction frameworks has been achieved, since 149 countries received assistance in 2022. Special efforts towards national capacity-building on recovery/reconstruction frameworks were three Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) led by UNDP in Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Philippines.

Regarding risk-informing UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, all 22 Cooperation Frameworks that were signed by December 2022 reflect DRR, climate change adaptation and resilience considerations. Moreover, several of the Cooperation Frameworks make explicit references to the need to develop and implement DRR strategies in their Results Framework. It is desirable that this positive trend continues by risk-informing UN planning and programming in support of achieving all SDGs.

03

Commitment 3: Disaster risk reduction remains a strategic priority for UN organizations.



Sixty per cent of the UN organizations that shared their progress reports have made remarkable efforts to integrate disaster and climate risk and resilience building in their monitoring and evaluation systems. However, reaching the ambitious 2025 UN Plan of Action target, which states that all UN organizations include disaster/climate risks in their relevant corporate systems, may require more time.

The reported number of UN staff, including United Nations Volunteers (UNVs), supporting DRR, climate change adaptation and resilience-building activities has increased in comparison with previous years. It must be noted, though, that more dedicated resources are required to mainstream DRR/climate change adaptation and resilience building within the work of all UN organizations. Standardized concepts are required to provide more details on the type of DRR, climate change adaptation and resilience-building activities to ensure the accuracy of data, as several reporting UN organizations referred to challenges in collecting and analyzing the pertinent data.

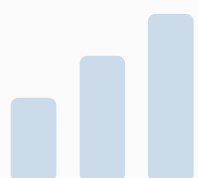
The 2025 target on flagship publications and social-media campaigns addressing DRR had already been reached in 2021. In 2022, UN organizations issued a variety of significant flagship publications, covering topics such as the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, early warning systems and resilient infrastructure. More than half of the reported flagship publications discussed gender equality and/or women's empowerment/leadership. Efforts from UN organizations focusing on DRR, climate change and resilience building in flagship publications and social-media campaigns must continue, particularly highlighting the MTR SF priority areas.

Reflections on reporting on gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction

Since 2021, UN organizations have followed the strong call of the 2021 UN Senior Leadership Group (SLG) to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership into disaster risk reduction. In 2022, 43 per cent of UN organizations reported on gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in DRR (GEWEL-DRR). UN organizations reported support for all nine recommendations of the UN GEWEL-DRR action plan. Noticeable attention was given to "ensuring system-wide and joined approaches for integrating gender-responsive DRR and climate change adaptation in support to Member States", "promoting UN organizations institutional readiness and capacity development on GEWEL-DRR" and "supporting removal of barriers and promoting sex-disaggregated disaster data reporting by Member States". New opportunities to strengthen the UN system's work on GEWEL-DRR are emerging through the development of the Gender Action Plan for the Sendai Framework, which will provide guidance to Member States on gender-responsive DRR implementation supported by the UN system and other partners.



UN Plan of Action implementation: Year 2022 in numbers



A total of **40 UN organizations** submitted reporting under the UN Plan of Action for 2022, including the five Regional Commissions

COMMITMENT 1

17

risk-informed UN system policies supported by UN organizations



25

DRR/resilience-related inter-agency initiatives



32

risk-informed UN system guidelines supported by UN organizations

117

countries reporting the common DRR-related indicators that are part of the Sendai Framework Monitor and SDG monitoring framework

COMMITMENT 2



84

countries supported to risk-inform national cross-sectoral development strategies/plans

106

countries supported with national preparedness frameworks



38

countries to risk-inform national sectoral development strategies/plans



119

countries assisted with early/anticipatory action

38 countries to risk-inform national sectoral development strategies/plans

 **119** countries assisted with early/anticipatory action

71 countries supported on national or local DRR strategies

143 countries supported in incorporating DRR and/or "Build Back Better" elements to recovery and reconstruction frameworks

22 countries that signed UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks in 2022 applied climate and disaster risk information

151 countries supported with global/regional/national EWS

COMMITMENT 3



24

UN organizations reported having disaster and climate risk and resilience indicators in their monitoring and evaluation systems

6,266

UN staff members from **28 UN organizations** and **317 UNVs** supported DRR activities

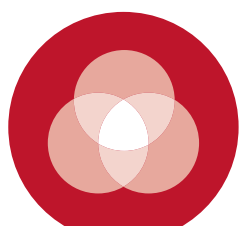
30 

UN organizations produced flagship publications related to DRR

 **16**

UN organizations conducted social-media campaigns related to DRR

Overview of progress up to 2022 under the three Commitments of the UN Plan of Action



Commitment 1: Strengthen system-wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other agreements through a risk-informed and integrated approach.

Indicator	2025 Target	Baseline 2019	Progress Until 2022
1.1 Number and implementation of UN system policies, guidelines and inter-agency initiatives that integrate and demonstrate linkages between the Sendai Framework global targets and priorities of action with other international frameworks.	By 2025, at least 50% of UN system policies, guidelines and inter-agency initiatives that integrate and demonstrate linkages between the Sendai Framework global targets and priorities of action with other international frameworks are applied at the regional, national or subnational level.	<p>12 policies, 12 guidelines and 19 inter-agency initiatives.</p> <p>UN organizations supported coherence between the Sendai Framework and 69% (nine out of 12) of the UN system baseline policies.</p> <p>UN organizations supported application of 100% (12 out of 12) of the UN system baseline guidelines.</p> <p>UN organizations supported Sendai-related activities² totalling 100% (21 out of 21) of the baseline inter-agency initiatives.</p>	<p>Policies</p> <p>Guidelines</p> <p>Inter-agency initiatives</p>
1.2 Number of common indicators used by countries in their reporting to the Sendai Framework Monitor and other international agreements.	By 2025, 80% of the country governments report progress towards the common DRR indicators.	60% (90 out of 151) of Programme Country Governments (PCGs) reporting to the common DRR-related indicators that are part of the Sendai Framework Monitor and SDG monitoring framework.	

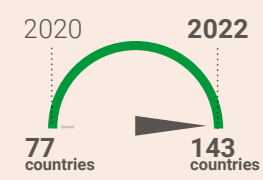
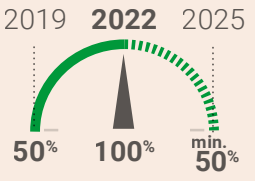
² The baseline was updated in the context of reporting for year 2020; notably, the number of inter-agency initiatives was reduced from 21 to 19.

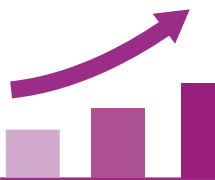


Commitment 2: Build UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction.

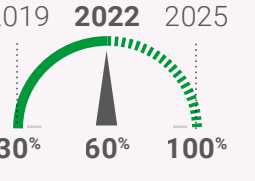
Indicator	2025 Target	Baseline 2019	Progress Until 2022
<p>2.1.a Number of countries supported by UN organizations to disaster–and climate risk–inform cross-sectoral development strategies/plans at national, subnational and/or sectoral level.</p>	<p>Between 2019 and 2025, at least 20 countries have been supported to develop or update risk-informed cross-sectoral or sectoral development strategies/plans each year.</p>	<p>105 countries were supported to risk-inform cross-sectoral development strategies/plans; 76 countries were supported to risk-inform sectoral development strategies/plans.</p>	<p>Cross-sectoral development strategies/plans</p>  <p>2019 2022 2025 105 countries 140 countries min. 20 countries per year</p> <p>Sectoral development strategies/plans</p>  <p>2019 2022 2025 76 countries 109 countries min. 20 countries per year</p>
<p>2.1.b Number of countries that developed/updated, with support from UN organizations, their national and/or local DRR strategies and plans aligned with the Sendai Framework.</p>	<p>By 2025, all Programme Country Governments have been supported to develop national DRR strategies in line with Target E of the Sendai Framework.</p>	<p>33% (50 out of 151) of UN Programme Countries were supported to develop national DRR strategies in line with Target E of the Sendai Framework.</p>	<p>National DRR strategies</p>  <p>50 countries (33%) 121 countries (80%) 151 countries (100%)</p>

<p>2.2.a UN system organizations and UNCTs have expertise or access to expertise to support countries in strengthening EWS.</p>	<p>By 2025, the number of countries supported through regional and global EWS and early warning support mechanisms has been maintained or increased.</p>	<p>78 countries were supported through regional and global EWS and early warning (support) mechanisms.</p>	<p>Countries supported through regional/global EWS</p> 
<p>2.2.b Number of countries with updated frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action.</p>	<p>By 2025, the number of countries that have preparedness frameworks has increased by at least 10%.</p>	<p>In 2019, 55 countries with preparedness frameworks were reported.</p> <p>In 2018, 76 UN country teams were reported implementing the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) emergency response preparedness (ERP).</p> <p>In 2019, 51 with frameworks for early/anticipatory actions were reported.</p>	<p>Countries supported with preparedness frameworks</p>  <p>Countries benefiting from support in implementing the IASC ERP approach:</p>  <p>Countries supported with frameworks for early/anticipatory actions:</p> 

<p>2.2.c Percentage of recovery and reconstruction frameworks developed and implemented with UN support which incorporate DRR and/or Build Back Better elements.</p>	<p>Out of the total number of countries supported to develop recovery/reconstruction frameworks between 2020 and 2025, the percentage of countries supported to develop frameworks that include DRR and/or BBB elements has increased by at least 10% compared to the 2020 baseline percentage.</p>	<p>2020 Baseline: Out of the 151 countries supported, BBB and DRR elements are reported to be incorporated in recovery and reconstruction frameworks for 77 countries.</p>	
<p>2.3 Number of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks that have applied climate and risk information.</p>	<p>By 2025, at least 50% of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks have applied climate and disaster risk information.</p>	<p>One out of the two countries that signed the Cooperation Frameworks in 2019 applied climate and disaster risk information.</p>	



Commitment 3: Disaster Risk Reduction remains a strategic priority for UN organizations.

Indicator	2025 Target	Baseline 2019	Progress Until 2022
<p>3.1 Number of UN organizations reporting on disaster and climate risk and resilience building in their monitoring and evaluation systems.</p>	<p>By 2025, all UN organizations include disaster and climate risk and resilience-building indicators in their monitoring and evaluation systems and have business continuity plans that are frequently revised.</p>	<p>30% (15 out of 50) of UN organizations reported having disaster and climate risk and resilience indicators in their monitoring and evaluation systems.</p>	

<p>3.2 Number of UN system staff that support DRR activities.</p>	<p>By 2025, the number of UN staff that support risk reduction activities has remained the same or increased.</p>	<p>2020 Baseline: 3567 UN staff reported by 22 UN organizations in 2020. 263 UNVs in 2020.</p>	 <p>2019 2022 2025 3567 6265 min. 3567 22 UN organizations 30 UN organizations</p>
<p>3.3 Number of UN organizations publishing flagship publications and corporate social-media campaigns addressing DRR.</p>	<p>By 2025, the number of UN organizations producing flagship publications and social-media campaigns addressing DRR has increased.</p>	<p>20 UN organizations produced flagship publications related to DRR. 15 UN organizations conducted social-media campaigns related to DRR.</p>	<p>Flagship publications</p>  <p>2019 2022 2025 20 UN organizations 36 UN organizations min. 20 UN organizations</p> <p>Social-media campaigns</p>  <p>2019 2022 2025 15 UN organizations 26 UN organizations min. 15 UN organizations</p>

