

## **Indicator 13.1.3**

### **Indicator Name, Target and Goal**

**Indicator 13.1.3** Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (repeat of 1.5.4 and 11.b.2)

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

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

### **Definition and Rationale**

#### Definition

This indicator measures the proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

#### Concepts

DRR strategies set out goals and objectives by using specific targets and indicators in various different time frames. DRR strategies that are aimed at reducing existing disaster risks and strengthening economic and social resilience should be formulated in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

#### Rationale and Interpretation

The Target E-2 of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction will be used to report on this indicator.

Among the global targets of the “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030” adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015, “Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020” will contribute to sustainable development and strengthen economic, social, health, and environmental resilience. The economic, environmental, and social perspectives would include poverty eradication, urban resilience, and climate change adaptation.

The open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG) established by the United

Nations General Assembly (resolution 69/284) has developed a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which was endorsed by the UNGA (OIEWG report A/71/644).

### **Data Sources and Collection Method**

Proportion of local governments that have formulated “local disaster management plans”

### **Method of Computation and Other Methodological Considerations**

Computation Method

This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of local governments that have formulated “local disaster management plans” pursuant to Articles 40 and 42 of the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act by the total number of local governments.

Comments and Limitations

N/A

### **Data Disaggregation**

N/A

### **References**

N/A

### **Custodian Ministries of Data**

Cabinet Office

Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

### **Custodian Ministries of Related Policies**

Cabinet Office

### **International Organizations**

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)