

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



The Sustainable Development Goals Extended Report 2022

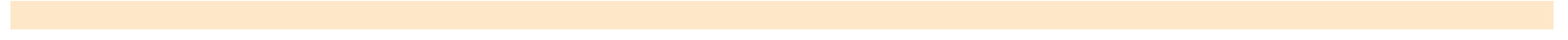
Note: The Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNSD) prepares the annual The Sustainable Development Goals Report, also known as the glossy report, based on storyline inputs submitted by UN international agencies in their capacity as mandated custodian agencies for the SDG indicators. However, due to space constraints, not all information received from custodian agencies is able to be included in the final glossy report. Therefore, in order to provide the general public with all information regarding the indicators, this 'Extended Report' has been prepared by UNSD. It includes all storyline contents for each indicator as provided by the custodian agencies and is unedited. For instances where the custodian agency has not submitted a storyline for an indicator, please see the custodian agency focal point information linked for further information.

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Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing



<p>Custodian agency(ies): UN-Habitat</p>

Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Indicator 11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

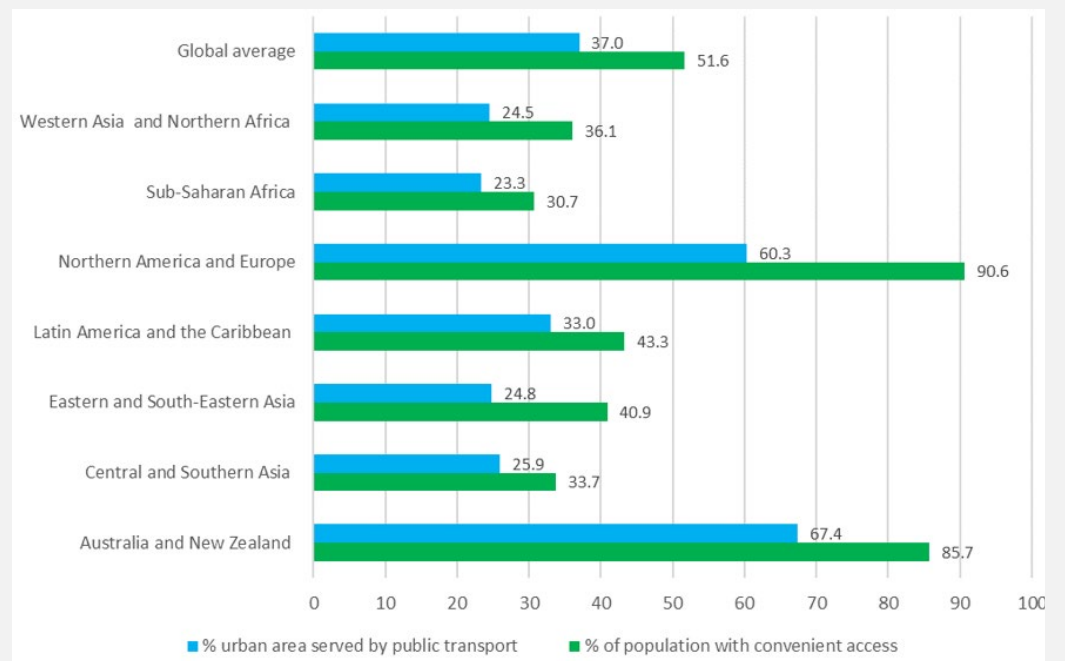
Attainment of inclusive and sustainable cities requires more investments in public transport

According to the 2017 global mobility report, between 2015 and 2030, the annual passenger traffic would increase by 50%, while the number of cars on the roads would double. A significant share of this increase in passenger movement and cars will be based in cities and urban areas, increasing to the already existing challenges associated with traffic congestion, economic losses and transport-related air and noise pollution in many cities. The role of public transport in reducing some of the likely impacts from the projected increase in passenger movement is paramount, since well-designed and functional systems can enhance efficiency, inclusivity and safety in the transport sector, reduce the need for use of private cars and hence reduce traffic congestion, but also encourage use of non-motorized transport modes.

Data for 2020 from 1510 cities from all world regions indicates that we are still a long way from maximizing on the benefits associated with development of elaborate public transport systems. Only about 37% of the urban areas are served by public transport i.e are within convenient reach of a public transport stop, which is measured as walking distance of 500 metres to low-capacity transport systems (such as buses or trams) and/or 1,000 metres of high-capacity systems (such as trains and ferries). With variations in population concentrations within the cities, this translates to only about 52% of the world population having convenient access to public transport.

With these statistics, city governments still have a huge task of initiating interventions to increase availability and use of public transport systems. The required interventions are not just on provision of public transport infrastructure, but also putting in place mechanisms to ensure that the entire public transport system is accessible, inclusive, safe, reliable and efficient.

Coverage of public transport and share of population with convenient access



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- <https://data.unhabitat.org/>

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Robert Ndugwa, UN-Habitat; Dennis Mwaniki, UN-Habitat; Stefanie Holzwarth, UN-Habitat

Custodian agency(ies): UN-Habitat

Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

Indicator 11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate



[Custodian agency\(ies\):](#) UN-Habitat

Indicator 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically



[Custodian agency\(ies\):](#) UN-Habitat

Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

Indicator 11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)

Discrepancies in public and private investments for safeguard the World's cultural and natural heritage.

This first SDG 11.4.1 data collection was launched in 2020 at a time of uncertainty! When priorities were shifted. From this exercise, forty nine countries responded to the survey but only 29 countries had sufficiently robust data of a high enough quality to include in the indicator calculations.

The results show that the amount of public investment in preserving national cultural and natural heritage in 2018-2019 for the respondent countries shows a large dispersion around the median. At the bottom range of the values, the spending per capita protecting world's cultural and natural heritage was relatively low from less than 1PPP\$ to 29\$PPP (median) covering countries in all SDG's regions except from Europe and Northern America (See Graph). On the opposite of the spectrum of the values, the values of public expenditure in heritage protection were two to five times higher than the median. Countries from Europe and Northern America countries obtained a result higher than the median along with Republic of Korea and Turkey.

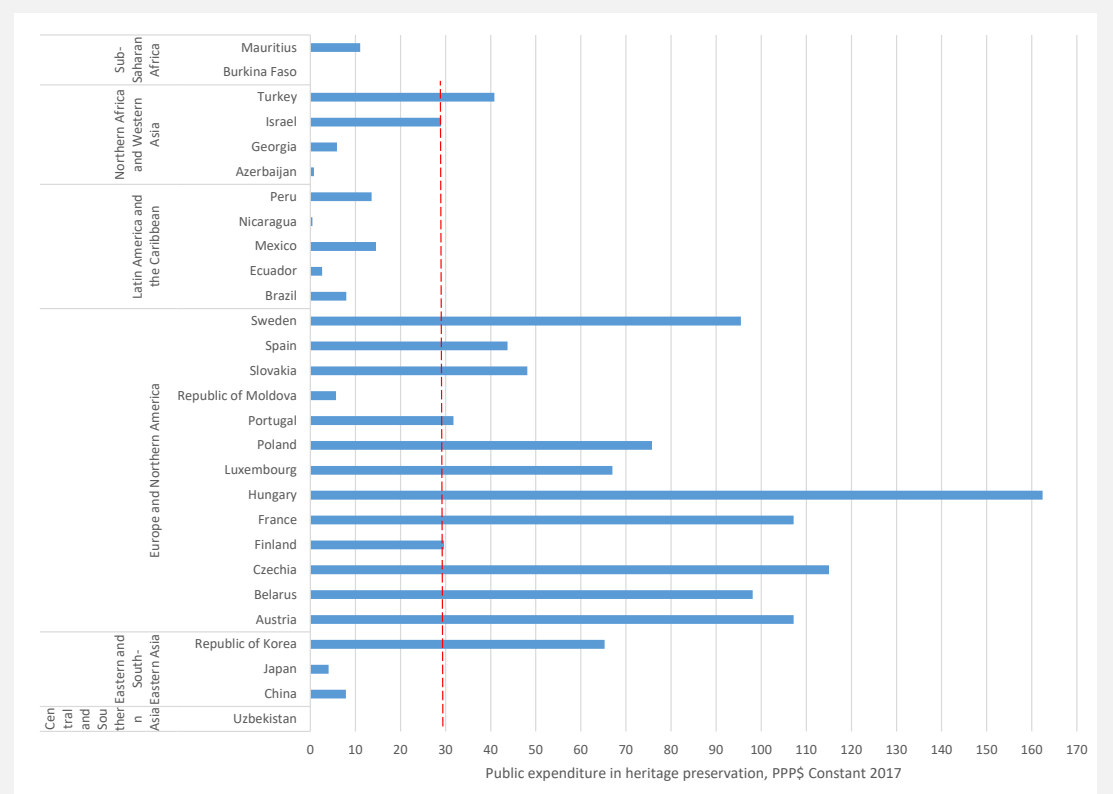
Data on public expenditure by level of government showed that Member States are better able to identify public expenditure on cultural and natural heritage at the national or federal level compared to regional and local levels of government. Less than half of responding countries identified local government expenditure, illustrating the lack of existing structure for compiling and reporting the data at this level. However, based on available data, expenses on cultural and natural heritage were higher at local level/municipal levels compared to national level for Brazil, Belarus, France, Poland and Spain highlighting the importance attributed to municipalities in preserving heritage.

In addition, local context also matters as the results hide the complexity and diversity of the funding system of heritage preservations institutions such as museums. Varied museum funding systems may explain some of the differences in public expenditure on culture. UNESCO estimates that there are around 95,000 museums, with funding ranging from government sources to private philanthropy. Many heritage activities depend on entrance fees while others are free, relying on donations and government support. Further, other activities provided by museums such as educational programming and their interaction within local communities, form an important component of heritage preservation.

These results shaped the UIS capacity-building activities on SDG 11.4.1 in 2021. Prior to the second data collection, the UIS undertook several activities including a consultation meeting with respondent countries to share best practices and identify challenges in gathering relevant data for SDG 11.4.1 and a series of Webinars in late 2021, which aimed at clarifying underlying concepts and methodology of SDG 11.4.1 to help improving the response rate.

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in major impacts for the culture sector and for heritage preservation, as at the height of the pandemic in 2020, 95% of the world's museums and 90% of the World Heritage sites around the world were closed. The pandemic resulted in 60% drop of visitors in the World heritage sites sampled inducing 52% drop in average in entry fees recorded at sites where fees are charged. The pandemic negatively impacted communities living in and around World Heritage sites for 78% of World heritages sites sampled.

Wide disparity in Public investment in heritage preservation



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- UIS database: SDG 11.4.1 Results and detailed metadata under the section culture <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>
- UIS, 2021: news article: [First Data Release for Indicator 11.4.1: Key Findings in New Cultural and Natural Heritage Report](#)
- UIS, 2021, [Tracking investment to safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage](#)
- [UNESCO, Culture & Covid 19: impact and response tracker: Special issue, May 2020](#)
- UNESCO, 2021, [World Heritage in the face of COVID-19](#)

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Custodian agency(ies): UNESCO-UIS

Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

Indicator 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

COVID-19 has reversed progress made in reducing disaster-related mortality.

The COVID-19 global pandemic has claimed more lives in 2020 than other disasters have done over the previous five years. In 2020, a total of 80 countries reported 297,540 deaths caused by disasters of all origins, including mortality attributed to the pandemic (Sendai Framework Monitor). This is more than the total number of disaster-related deaths reported between 2015-2019: 286,000 casualties, as reported by a total of 139 countries (Fig. 1). From a preliminary analysis, it is estimated that at least 80 percent of the disaster-related mortality in 2020 was due to COVID-19. Even this high figure on disaster mortality rate in 2020 is significantly underreported, as the impact of the pandemic alone was estimated to be 1.9 million deaths by the end of 2020 as per COVID-19 reports compiled by WHO.

The most widespread and devastating biological hazard in recent history, COVID-19 has disrupted and threatens to reverse global progress in reducing disaster-related mortality and people affected. Prior to 2020, the world was making progress, albeit uneven, towards achieving SDG 1.5.1 / Sendai Framework Target A on reducing disaster-related mortality. Disaster-related deaths averaged at 57,000 people per year between 2015-2019 (Fig. 1). Moreover, the global trend over the past decade was on a downward trajectory (Fig. 2). The pandemic has however placed this goal beyond reach, as it overwhelmed health systems and highlighted underlying socio-economic vulnerabilities to biological hazards.

The simultaneous occurrence of other disasters, including tropical cyclones and floods, while people were still struggling to contain the pandemic, resulted in compounded impacts, outstretching the disaster risk management systems. The importance of multi-hazard and multi-sectoral approaches to disaster risk reduction therefore remains paramount for the post-COVID recovery and building back better.

Some of the most vulnerable countries experience particularly high levels of disaster-related mortality. In 2020, disaster mortality rate was as high as 2.1 and 1.5 deaths per 100,000 population in LDCs and SIDS respectively and up to 11.8 deaths per 100,000 population in LLDCs. (Fig. 3).

Even while there has been an unprecedented rise in mortality in 2020, primarily owing to COVID-19, the trend of persons reported affected by disasters, that primarily includes those ill or injured, whose dwellings are damaged or destroyed or whose livelihoods are disrupted; has been on declining after peaking in 2015 (Fig. 4).

Fig. 1: Global disaster-related mortality, 2015-2020

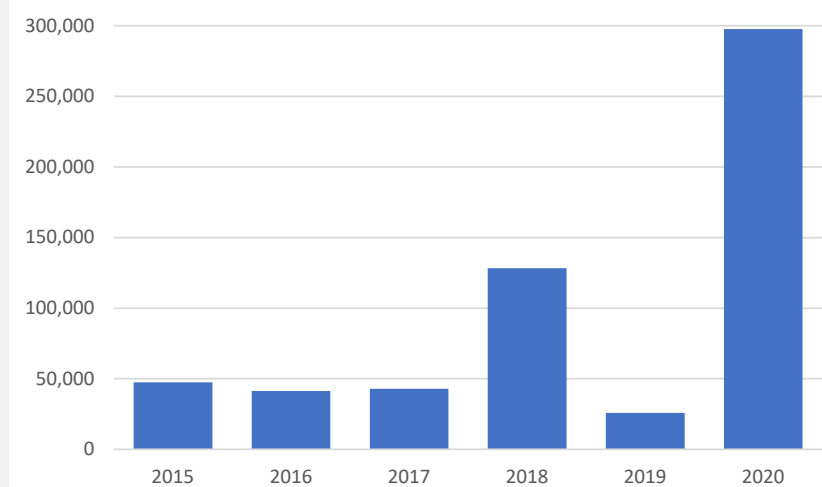


Fig. 3: Disaster-related mortality rate in 2020: LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS

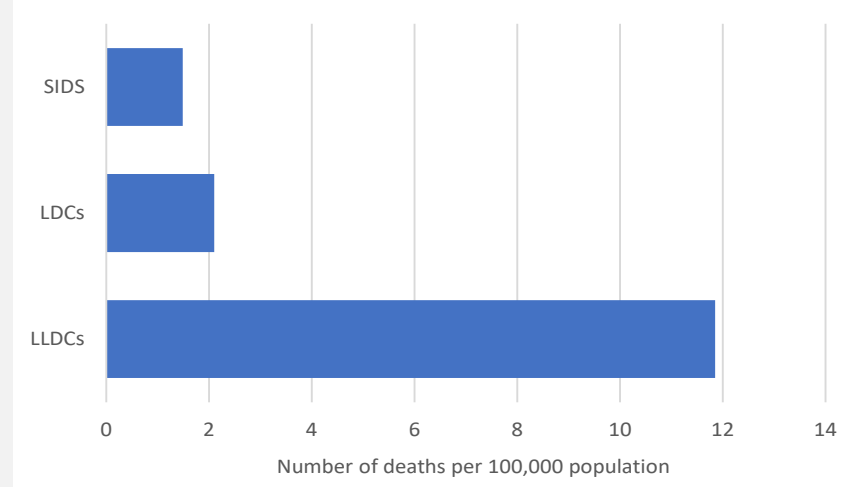


Fig. 2: Disaster-related mortality (rate per 100'000 population) through the decade

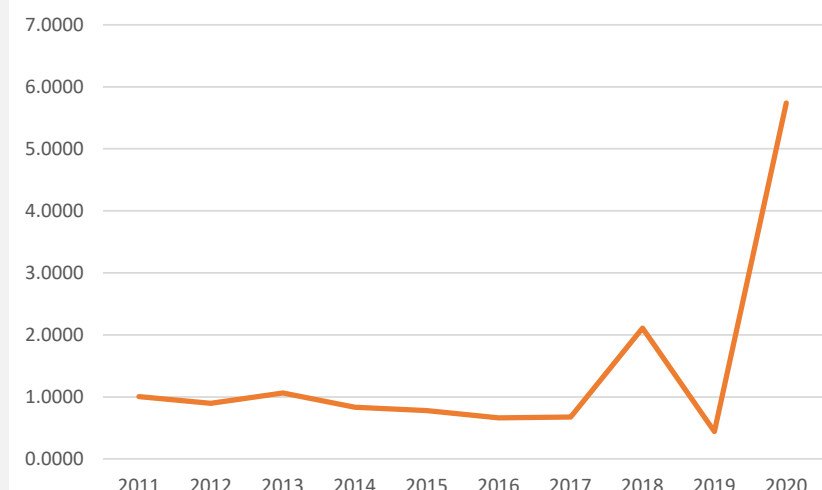
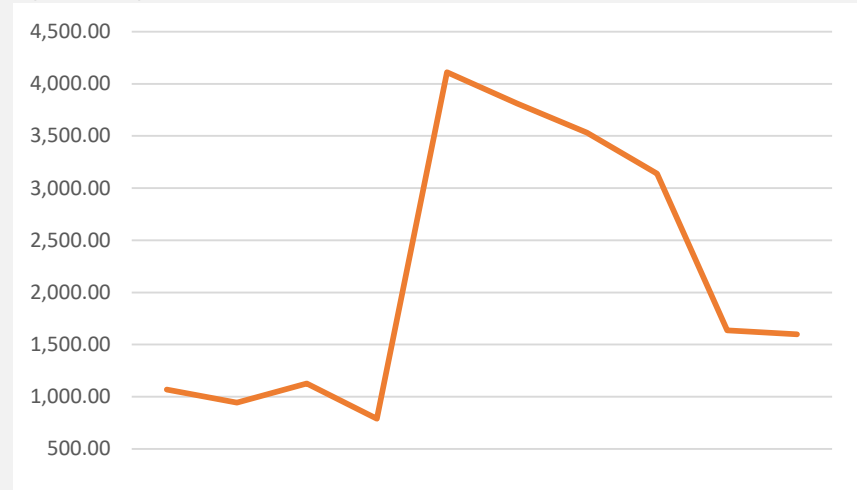


Fig. 4: Average number of people affected (per 100,000 of population)



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Sendai Framework Monitor, UNDRR: <https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/>
- Increasing global resilience to systemic risk: emerging lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic: <https://www.undrr.org/publication/increasing-global-resilience-systemic-risk-emerging-lessons-covid-19-pandemic>
- Review of COVID-19 Disaster Risk Governance in Asia-Pacific: Towards Multi-Hazard and MultiSectoral Disaster Risk Reduction: <https://www.undrr.org/publication/review-covid-19-disaster-risk-governance-asia-pacific-towards-multi-hazard-and-multi>
- COVID-19 Brief: Preliminary Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa: <https://www.undrr.org/publication/covid-19-brief-preliminary-evidence-sub-saharan-africa>

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Custodian agency(ies): UNDRR

Indicator 1.5.2/11.5.2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

Indicator 11.5.3: (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

While struggling to cope with the economic impact of COVID-19, countries suffered from severe economic losses due to other disasters, resulting in a dual blow to poverty eradication.

Disasters and their wide-spread economic impacts can reverse development gains, decelerate poverty reduction, and curb hunger alleviation. COVID-19 is estimated to have pushed an estimated 97 million more people into poverty in 2020. While countries were still struggling to cope with the widespread economic impact of the pandemic, a sample of 33 countries have reported direct economic losses of US\$ 16.5 billion due to disasters in 2020 (Sendai Framework Monitor). This amounts to a collective share of 0.14% of GDP lost to disasters over 2020. It is well recognised that this is a severe underestimation of actual disaster-induced losses. For instance, in 2019, a total of 50 countries reported an overall loss of over USD 221.0 billion, amounting to 0.6% of their combined GDP (Fig 1). The average annual disaster-related economic losses during 2015-2019 is US\$ 512.6 billion, as reported by 85 countries in total.

While the economic impact of geophysical disasters has remained fairly stable over recent decades, annual economic loss from climate and weather-related events has risen significantly over the past decade, in line with their increased frequency.

Of the total economic losses from disasters accrued in 2020, 41% (USD 6.8 billion) is in the agriculture sector and 38% (USD 6.2 billion) in critical infrastructure. These are followed by shares of loss of 12% in the housing sector (USD 2.0 billion), 9% in productive assets (USD 1.5 billion), and 0.4% in cultural heritage (USD 71.5 million). (Fig.2).

There is a great regional variability of disaster-related economic loss, with economies in Sub-Saharan Africa being hit the hardest. In 2020, the region sustained economic losses from disasters equivalent to 3.6% of its GDP (Fig.3). This is a significant amount, capable of causing perceivable economic disruptions with severe impacts on national, regional and international markets.

Beyond monetized disaster-related losses, several countries have also reported physical losses in housing, critical infrastructure, and other sectors.

In addition to economic loss, disasters in 2020 caused damage and destruction to over 8'000 critical infrastructure facilities, over half of which were educational facilities (in 21 reporting countries). Disasters, including COVID-19, caused the further disruption of over 287,000 basic services, including provision of health and education services (in 48 reporting countries).

Fig 1: Global economic loss from disasters, as share of GDP

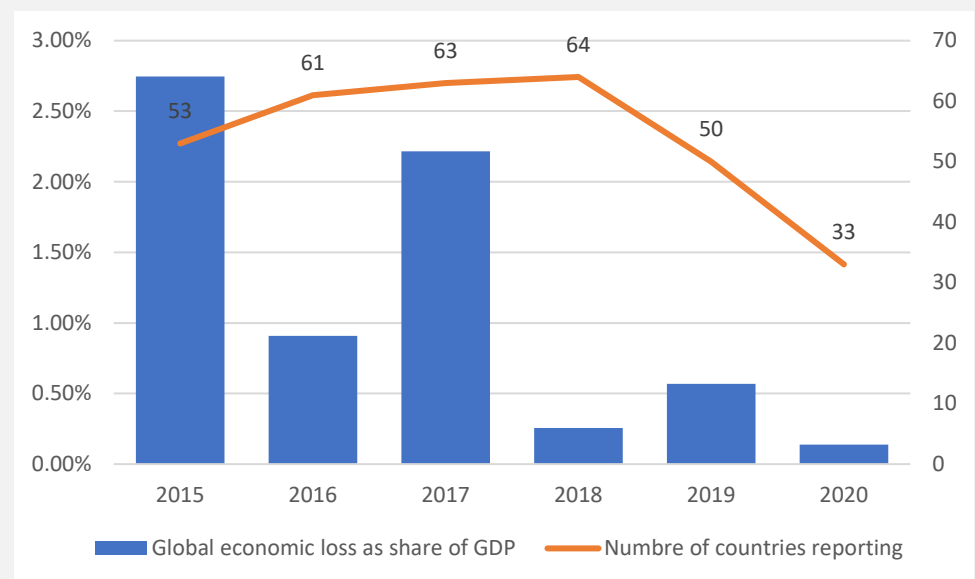


Fig 2: Global economic loss from disasters, 2020, by sector

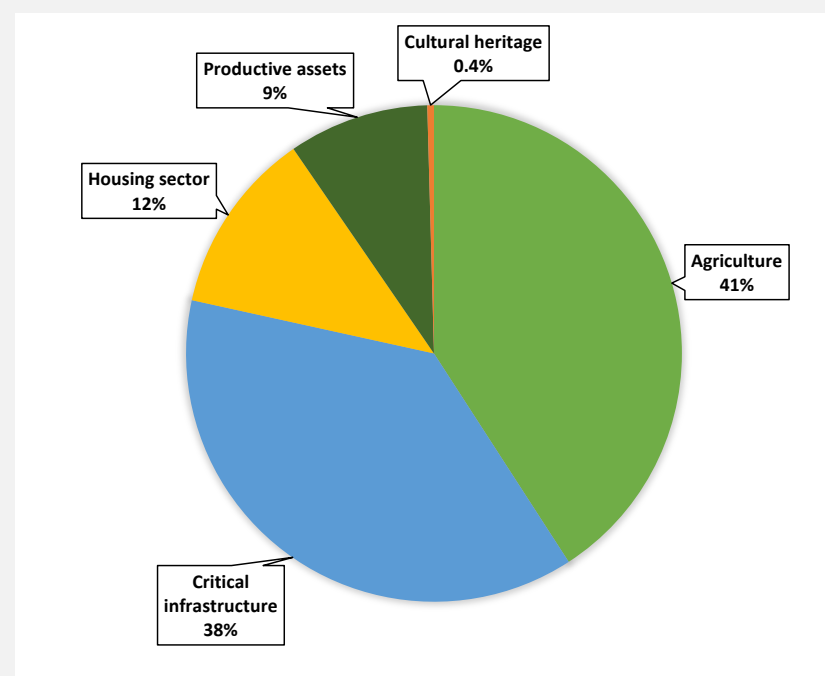
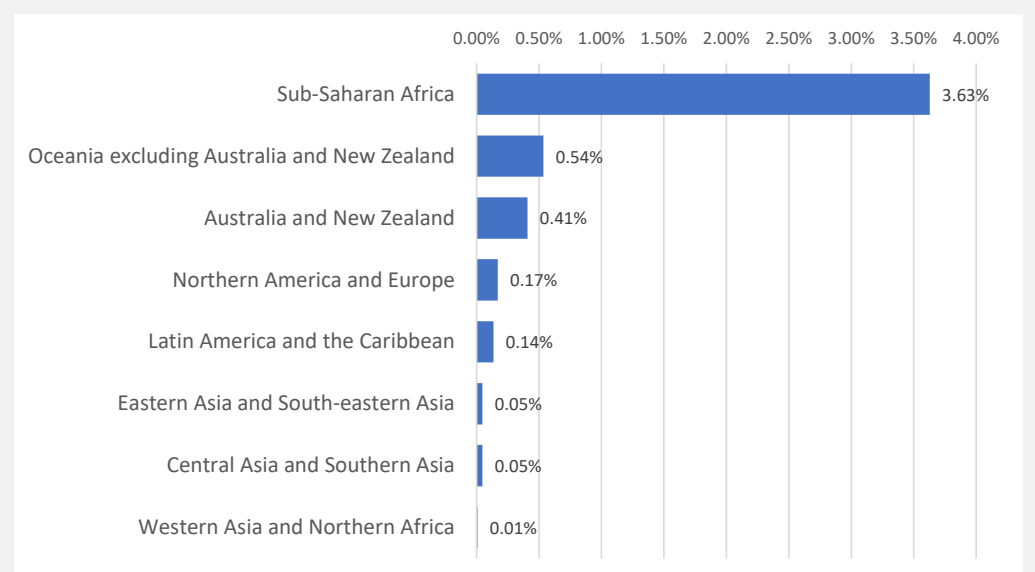


Fig 3: Economic loss from disasters in 2020 (as share of GDP), by region



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Sendai Framework Monitor, UNDRR: <https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/>
- COVID-19 Brief: Disaster-Responsive Social Protection <https://www.undrr.org/publication/undrr-asia-pacific-covid-19-brief-disaster-responsive-social-protectionBusiness>
- Resilience in the Face of COVID-19 <https://www.undrr.org/publication/undrr-asia-pacific-covid-19-brief-business-resilience-face-covid-19>

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Animesh Kumar, UNDRR; Galimira Markova, UNDRR; Rahul Sengupta, UNDRR, Xuan Che, UNDRR

Custodian agency(ies): UNDRR

Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

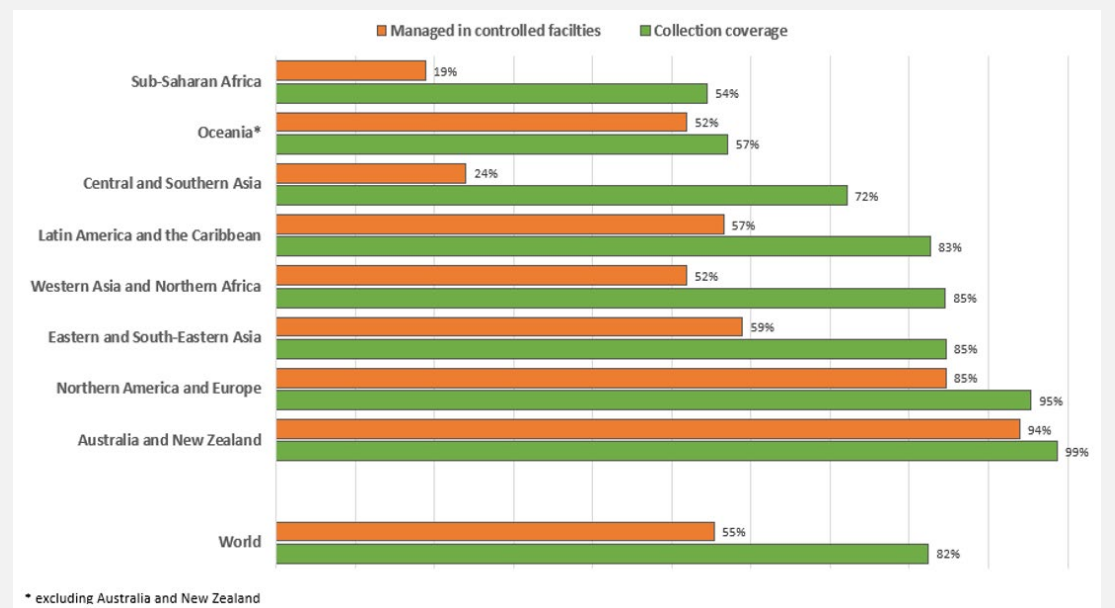
Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

Municipal solid waste collection and management remains a key concern in cities especially in the era of Covid-19

With increasing urbanization, we continue to witness a steady increase in the global municipal solid waste generated in urban areas with persistent concerns of timely collection and safe management in controlled facilities. In many cities, any uncollected waste eventually becomes the source of plastic pollution, GHG emission, and sources of incubations for infections. As of 2022, many cities globally are still struggling to manage Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in an environmentally sound way as demonstrated from the 2022 global data where the global average municipal solid waste (MSW) collection rate in cities is 82%, and the average MSW managed in controlled facilities in cities is 55%. Municipalities in Sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania continue to struggle in achieving high MSW collection rates, with an average collection rate remaining less than 60%. In Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean region, cities are managing to collect MSW and transport it to transfer stations, recovery facilities or disposal facilities, which is reflected in the relatively high MSW collection rates ranging from 70-85%, but reaching a basic level of environmental control of those facilities is still difficult. In Central and Southern Asia, the gap between collection rate and controlled management is bigger than in other regions, implying that many cities still mainly rely on open dumpsites.

A significant amount of investment is needed in the awareness creation and waste management infrastructure development and maintenance, especially in low-to-middle income countries, together with policy interventions and strengthened environmental law enforcement for controlled management of MSW to improve. These interventions should also go hand in hand with Extended Producer Responsibility systems to support countries and cities in the transition to a circular economy.

Municipal Solid Waste collection and management in controlled facilities



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- UN-Habitat, UNSD and various academic institutions such as University of Leeds collaborated to compile the global estimate for SDG indicator 11.6.1 using best available municipal data and other national datasets and parameters collected by UN-Habitat through applying the [Waste Wise Cities Tool](#), a step-by-step monitoring methodology for SDG indicator 11.6.1.

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Robert Ndugwa, UN-Habitat; Nao Takeuchi, UN-Habitat; Reena Shah, UNSD

Custodian agency(ies): UN-Habitat, UNSD

Indicator 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

Across the globe, city dwellers breathe cleaner air than their bordering towns

Since the commencement of the SDG framework in 2015, global air pollution levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) have slowly decreased. The global fine particulate matter concentration across the decade showed a 11% reduction with 7% of the air quality improvements being realized since 2014.

A great achievement since the first reporting of this indicator 7 years ago is the doubling of cities and towns with available air pollution data, from 3000 to over 6000, which highlights that more countries recognize the threat to health posed by air pollution and how important it is to measure and communicate about air quality levels. As more countries monitor local air pollution levels - about 60% of countries have PM data - there is more input data to accurately model SDG11.6.2 and better reflect the true national levels of fine particulate matter.

Within the last decade, half of the SDG regions experienced consistent improvements in air quality when looking at their 3-year annual averages.

Out of the four regions that recorded decreases in air pollution, Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia showed the greatest progress with a 24% reduction since 2011.

While it is encouraging to see air quality improvements in Central Asia and Southern Asia, Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Europe, there is more work to be done as 99% of the world's population lives in areas that exceed the WHO Air Quality Guideline for fine particulate matter (5 µg/m³). While this value drops to 87% of the global population for the Interim Target 4 which is also the 2005 WHO Air Quality Guideline for fine particulate matter (10 µg/m³), a significant proportion of the population are at risk to air pollution related deaths and disease such as stroke, heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer and low respiratory infections.

While this indicator focusses on urban air pollution, the definition of "urban area" has been as unclear as its geographical boundaries. In 2021, the UNSD introduced a new classification for areas (i.e. cities, towns and rural) that recognizes the urban-rural continuum.

The "urban" PM2.5 estimates presented here is an average of cities and towns air pollution. Cities have traditionally been the focus of urban air pollution but the air quality in towns may be surprising to some. Although we expected the population weighted concentrations of fine particulate matter to be higher in cities than towns (e.g. suburban, peri-urban), what we observed was the opposite. At the global scale in 2019, towns had greater air pollution levels than cities. This pattern was also observed at the regional level (Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia and Oceania) and country level (Argentina, China and Turkey).

The good news is that the air quality trends recorded in cities, also showed similar patterns in towns. For the most populous cities (i.e. megacities with populations greater than 14 M) we observed steady improvements in air quality since 2015 for both cities and towns in Argentina, China, Mexico and Japan.

To continue these air quality improvements in the urban area, countries must recognize the importance of including the towns/peri-urban in urban health policies and programs.

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Custodian agency(ies): WHO

Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Indicator 11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

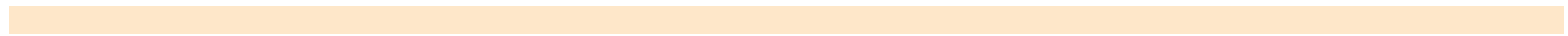
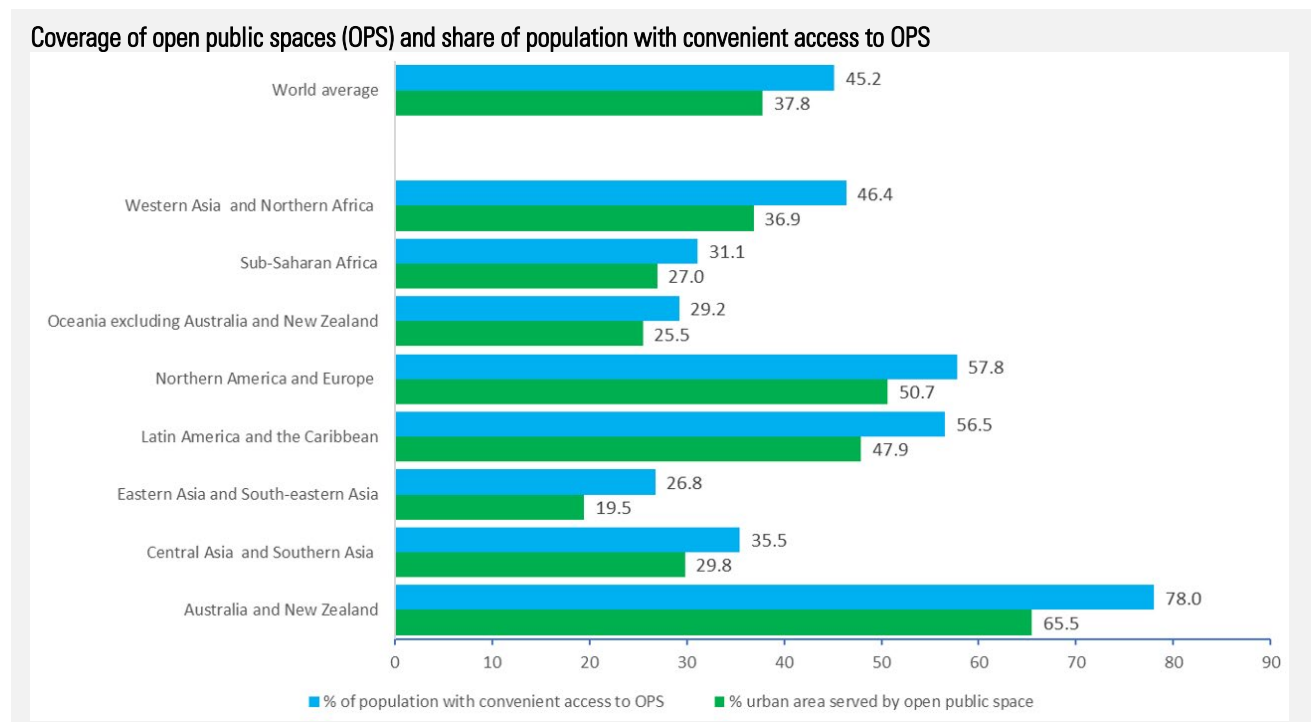
Open public spaces remain key facilitators for socio-economic and green recovery, and timely response to spatial inequality

Today, cities are battling to become more livable, resilient, and sustainable against challenges and risks associated with the climate crisis and emerging threats such as pandemics. Post COVID-19, cities are challenged to rethink the relationship between equitable distribution of public spaces and economic recovery. Currently, the re-configuration of cities to allow for equal spatial distribution of public spaces and green areas while creating new jobs is at the center of discussions to future-proof economies.

As policy makers and city authorities work towards redesigning and retrofitting the spatial configuration of urban spaces, it is important to consider the spatial distribution of open spaces throughout the city, to maximize on their associated benefits. Residents in a city with a huge share of its land allocated to open public spaces which are concentrated in far-to-reach places may be required to travel longer distances to enjoy those urban commons and their associated benefits than those with more evenly distributed open spaces coupled with a well-connected network of streets. Notably, cities that leverage on spatial equity through distribution of public spaces from small community squares and gardens to neighbourhood parks and metropolitan spaces enhance the quality of life for its citizens and realize economic gains.

Data for 2020 from 962 cities from all world regions points to a poor distribution of open public spaces in most regions. Only about 38% of the urban residential areas are located within 400 meters of walking distance to an open public space, which translates to only about 45% of the global urban population having convenient access to these spaces.

City governments have a critical role to play to ensure universal coverage of open public spaces, which should include a set of investments aimed at providing a hierarchy of open public spaces, that would serve different roles at the city scale. As cities continue to sprawl, and the gated community continues to be the dominant mode of development in many parts of the world, it is imperative that policies and guidelines are put in place to ensure adequate spaces are made available both within the communities but also in the periphery, to increase open, free and universal access for all to these open spaces.



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- <https://data.unhabitat.org/>

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Robert Ndugwa, UN-Habitat; Dennis Mwaniki, UN-Habitat

Custodian agency(ies): UN-Habitat

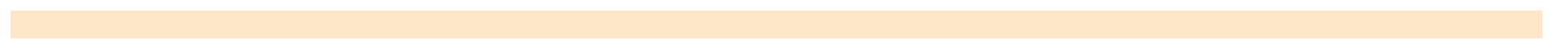
Indicator 11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months



Custodian agency(ies): UNODC

Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

Indicator 11.a.1: Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space



[Custodian agency\(ies\):](#) UN-Habitat

Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

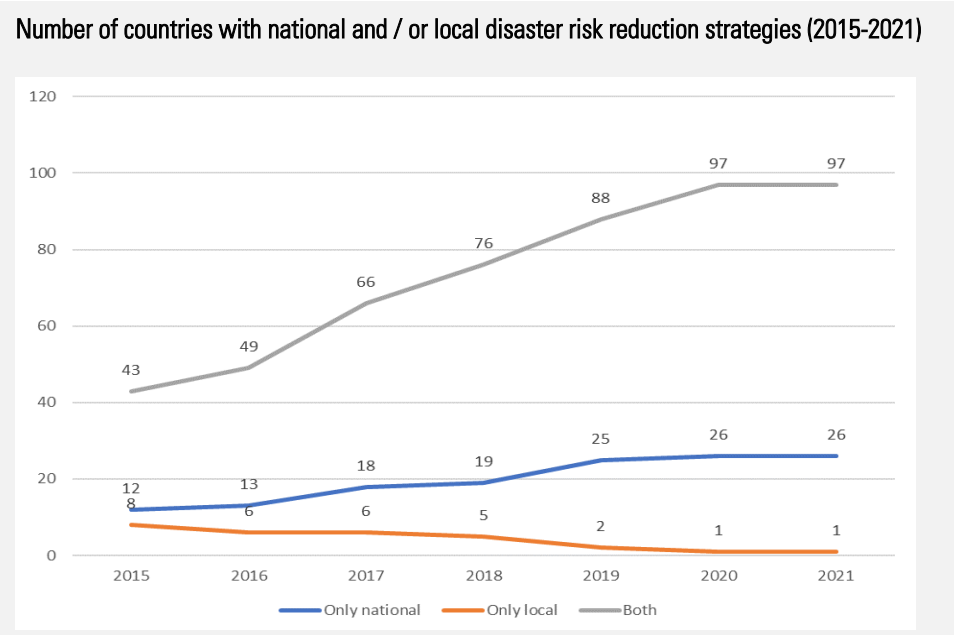
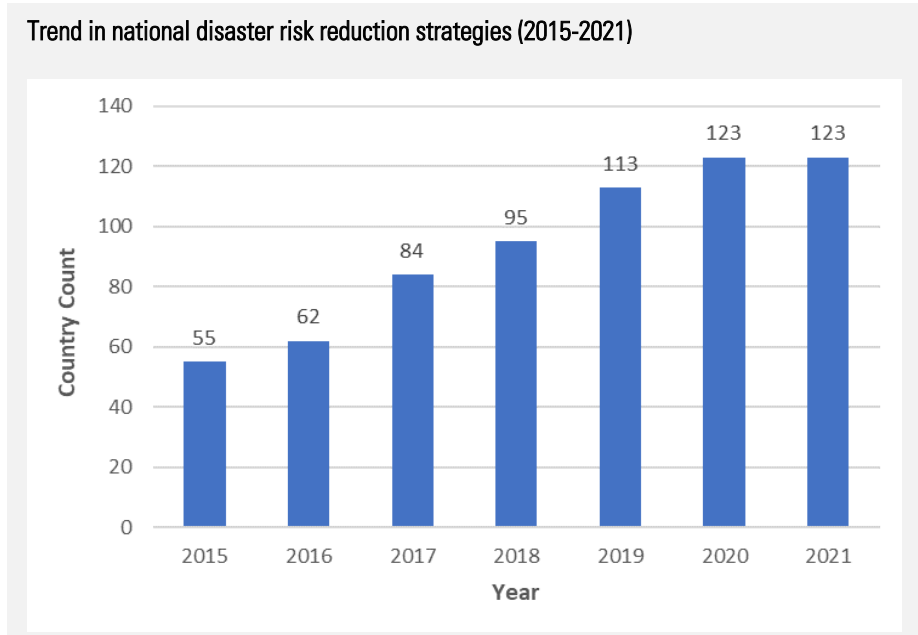
Indicator 1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Good progress in developing national disaster risk reduction strategies but greater need of alignment with climate change and development planning.

Significant progress has been made towards increasing the number of national disaster risk reduction strategies. As of 31 Dec 2021, a total of 123 countries have reported the adoption of national disaster risk reduction strategies. This represents a significant advancement, marking an increase of 124 percent from 2015 when only 55 countries reported the adoption of such strategies (Fig 1).

Further, the number of countries with DRR strategies that follow a substantial or comprehensive alignment with the Sendai Framework has quadrupled compared to 2015, rising from 15 to 61 countries. The number of countries with DRR strategies that promote policy coherence and compliance, notably with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, has reached 118 countries, compared to only 44 countries in 2015.

Despite significant progress, the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies require further concerted effort, including through coherent institutional architectures, clear legislative mandates, partnerships and sufficient financial resources at national and sub-national levels. In line with the recent IPCC findings, the disaster risk reduction strategies and national adaptation plans should further align with a shared understanding of risk. The COVID-19 crisis has further triggered global awareness of the urgency to adopt multi-hazard DRR strategies that address all risks.



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Sendai Framework Monitor, UNDRR: <https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/>
- Policy landscape analysis in Sub-Saharan Africa <https://www.undrr.org/publication/disaster-risk-reduction-and-climate-change-adaptation-pathways-policy-coherence-sub>
- Analysis of DRR inclusion in national climate change commitments <https://www.undrr.org/publication/analysis-drr-inclusion-national-climate-change-commitments>

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Custodian agency(ies): UNDRR

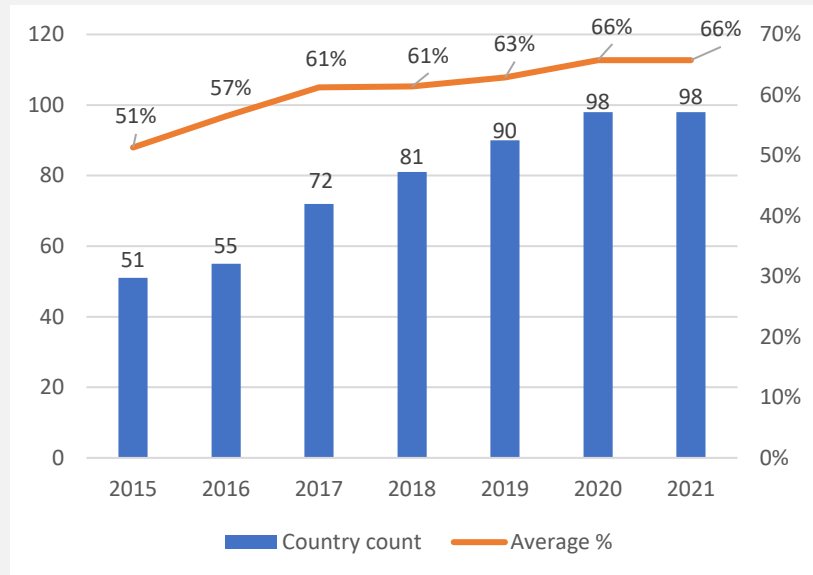
Indicator 1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Countries strengthen localisation of SDGs through local disaster risk reduction strategies

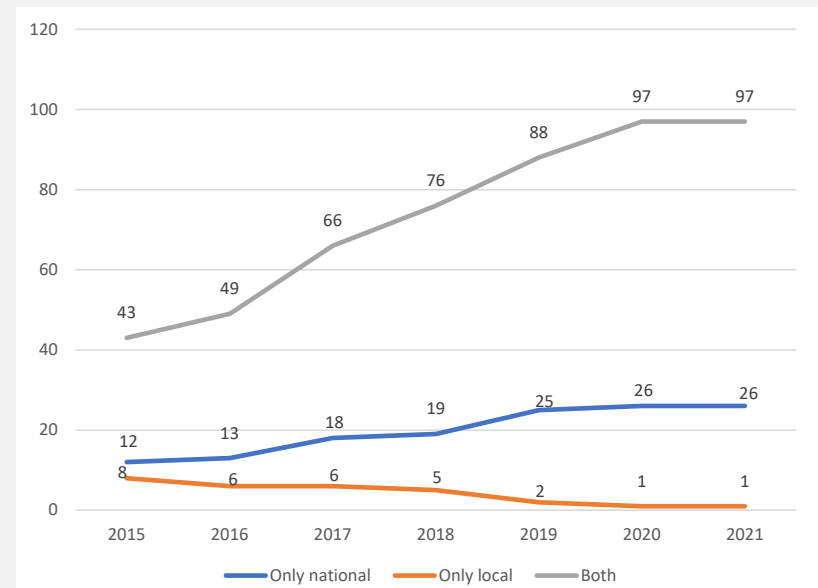
The impact of disasters is first and most experienced by those at the frontline of disasters. Hence, local disaster risk reduction strategies assume high significance. Between 2015 to end-2021, the number of reporting countries with local governments having disaster risk reduction strategies nearly doubled from 51 to 98. Within these countries, the average proportion of local governments with such strategies increased from 51 percent in 2015 to 66 percent in 2021.

Countries have made efforts in aligning disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and development plans at the local level. However, a multi-hazard approach to local resilience building is important, in view of the systemic and cascading nature of risk, often fuelled by the climate emergency and more recently by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Trends in countries reporting Local DRR Strategies and average proportion of local governments with local strategies



Number of countries with national and / or local disaster risk reduction strategies (2015-2021)



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Sendai Framework Monitor, UNDRR: <https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/>
- Making Cities Resilient report 2019: A snapshot of how local governments progress in reducing disaster risks in alignment with the Sendai Framework <https://www.undrr.org/publication/making-cities-resilient-report-2019-snapshot-how-local-governments-progress-reducing>
- Making Cities Resilient 2030: <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/making-cities-resilient-2030-mcr2030>; and <https://mcr2030.undrr.org>

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Custodian agency(ies): UNDRR

Target 11.c: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials



Custodian agency(ies):