**WHO Technical Guidance Notes on Sendai Framework reporting for Ministries of Health**

**Target F: Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030**

The commitment to provide support to developing countries’ national disaster risk reduction (DRR) actions was made in Sendai Framework. Target F seeks to enhance international cooperation to developing countries, which particular emphasis on least developed countries, Small Island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges.

1. **Indicator**

The table below lists the indicators recommended by the OIEWG for the measurement of global Target F of the Sendai Framework, which was endorsed by the UN General Assembly in its Resolution A/RES/71/276

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Indicators for measurement at the global level | Health data Required from MoH | Link to SDG indicators |
| **F-1** | Total official international support (official development assistance (ODA) plus other flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions | Yes |  |
| **F-2** | Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction provided by multilateral agencies | Yes |  |
| **F-3** | Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided bilaterally | Yes | 17.2, 17.3 |
| **F-4** | Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction technology | Yes | 17.7 |
| **F-5** | Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for developing countries | Yes | 17.6 |
| **F-6** | Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for disaster risk reduction capacity building | Yes | 17.9 |
| **F-7** | Number of international, regional and bilateral programme and initiatives for disaster risk reduction-related capacity-building in developing countries | Yes |  |
| **F-8** | Number of developing countries supported by international, regional and bilateral initiatives to strengthen their disaster risk reduction-related statistical capacity | Yes | 17.19 |

1. **Policy context**

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| Why important | Target F seeks to enhance international cooperation to developing countries. It focuses on financial resources, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. Ministries of Health are asked to ensure that all international support is included in the reporting against this Target. This Target seeks to develop an integrated approach to risk reduction, and to map the funding to disaster risk reduction programmes that are often delivered either as stand-alone project strategies and related programmes or as part of wider cooperation programmes. For example development of Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) programmes in countries seek to establish or strengthen disease early warning systems (Disease EWARS) for Target G but also should be reported against Target F as it seeks to build capacity and develop the technology needs (e.g. laboratories and digital systems reporting). Ministries of Health work with a range of partners to develop and implement capacities for health health emergency an disaster risk management, across all levels of care and administration for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery from emergencies. In developing countries funding for health can come from a range of provides including Government financial support, partnership working between countries and non-governmental investment, e.g. foundation, development banks. The development of pharmaceuticals (e.g. drugs, vaccines), equipment, and innovative approaches to health information management may be considered as examples of technology transfer between countries with varying levels of development and resources. This needs to be captured to identify the wide ranging work being undertaken to strengthen disaster risk reduction in Health as well as in other areas of member States work. |
| Baseline data and variation | The development of baselines for monitoring progress in achieving global targets will vary from country to country, subject to selected time frames and data availability. Where data does not exist or has low visibility – for example, financial flows to/from thenon-governmental organisations or the private sector – significant work will be required to establish workable baselines. This may include the determination of data collection methodologies and tools at the global and national levels respectively, and the development of capacities and competencies for countries where baselines do not exist |
| Issues/ challenges* Role of health
* Policy
* Governance
* Adoption and implementation
* Temporal aspect – data collection
 | **Disaggregation** – see Overview**Data sources** – see Overview |

1. **Methodology**

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| What is measures | Target G seeks to measure the total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction as per the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.Customisable indicators which are outside the scope of the Sendai Framework may be considered. |
| Key terms | **International cooperation** – concerns official Development Finance (ODF) which is used by the OECD DAC to measure inflow of resources to recipient countries and includes bilateral ODA, grants and concessional and non-concessional development lending by multilateral financial institutions, and other official flows (OOF) for development purposes (including refinancing loans) which have too low a grant element to qualify as ODA.**Official development assistance (ODA)** – this is a list of countries and territories maintained by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) with per capita incomes below USD 12 276 in 2010. IODA is designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. The list is periodically updated and currently contains over 150 countries or territories[[1]](#footnote-1). |
| Health input  | * Example activities (refer to the Sendai Framework and WHO frameworks including the (draft) Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework, Framework for Climate Resilient Health Systems, International Health Regulations (*NB:* *a resource will be referenced or developed)*)
	+ Training of health care providers in health emergency and disaster risk management including emergency preparedness and response across health services
	+ Designing and implementing water and sanitation infrastructure to withstand hazards and reduce risks to health
	+ Retrofitting existing health infrastructure such as health centres and hospitals with disaster resilient building codes
	+ Assessing changes in risk associated with all types of hazards (e.g. exposure and susceptibility to infectious diseases and extreme weather events for groups with specific vulnerabilities)
	+ Incorporating disaster-related health risks into clinical practice guidelines, and curricula for continuous medical education and training
	+ Preventive measures to counteract increased exposure to epidemic diseases
	+ Health systems strengthening aimed to reducing risks of emergencies and disasters and building resilience, including for example:
	+ Strengthening health management information systems related to disaster risk management
	+ Routine and emergency vaccination programmes,and development, production and distribution of new pharmaceuticals
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| Who to engage with  | Sendia Framework Monitoring National Focal PointMinistry of Health directorate of planning and financing or equivalentMinistries of Finance; Planning and Development; International Cooperation |
| Indicator formula  | This indicator is calculated using the sum of ODA, and where available OOF, flows from all donors to developing countries in support of national disaster risk reduction actions. Data are compiled by the OECD DAC from returns submitted by its member countries and other aid providers, data can be disaggregated by provider and recipient, and are usually reported annually and expressed in US dollars at the average annual exchange rate. |
| Indicator Components | These indicators can be classified to the above mentioned categories as follows; * Financial Resources: includes indicators F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4 and F-6 which aim to measure different types and flows, in support of national actions for disaster risk reduction in developing countries.
* Technology Development and Transfer: includes indicators F-4 and F-5 which aim to measure respectively flows and trends in activity, in support of the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation for disaster risk reduction for developing countries.
* Capacity Building: includes indicators F-6, F-7 and F-8 which aim to measure flows and trends in activity, in support of disaster risk reduction-related capacity, including statistical capacity, for developing countries.
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| Interpretation considerations | Determination what to include in reporting. It could include all measures to reduce risks of emergencies and disasters across the spectrum of prevention preparedness, response and recovery for all types of hazards. In this respect customisable indicators could be considered. |

1. **Reporting**

This guidance notes has outlined the key role that Ministries of Health have in providing data to support reporting against Sendai Framework Target F.

Each country’s Sendai Framework Monitoring National Focal Point has responsibility for submitting national reports for the Sendai Framework. UNISDR developed a web based tool to support Member States in reporting against the indicators.  The Sendai Framework Monitor - <https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org/> - not only functions as a reporting tool but also functions as a management tool to help countries develop disaster risk reduction strategies, make risk-informed policy decisions and allocate resources to manage risks.

As of March 1, 2018, Member States have been reporting against the indicators for measuring the global targets of the Sendai Framework, and disaster risk reduction-related indicators of the SDGs, using the online Sendai Framework Monitor.  It is important that the relevant officials in the Ministries of Health are either linked to the National Focal point or is granted access to the Sendai framework Monitor to input health data as outlined in the Guidance Note above

1. <https://data.oecd.org/oda/net-oda.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)