

25 Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to hydro-meteorological disasters

Indicator type **Core indicator**

Published

Versioning

First publication **1/26/2017** Latest update **9/25/2020**

Area and sub-area

Area and sub-area **Impacts** **Human settlements and human health**

Presentation

Tier

2

Indicator definition and description

Estimated number of inhabitants previously living in the dwellings (houses, or housing units) destroyed.

Unit of measure

Number of people

Coverage

Resident population

Spatial aggregation

National territory

Reference period

Calendar year

Update frequency

Annual

Base period

Base period of Sendai Framework: 2005-2015

Disaggregation (operational indicators)

Disaggregation (operational indicators)	Comments
Spatial	
Gender, age groups and disabilities	
Income group	
Temporal (by month, by season)	
Type of hazard	in case of large disasters: by individual hazardous event

Other related -indicators (e.g.contextual, proxy, other core indicators)

ID	Subindicator	Type
22	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to hydro-meteorological disasters, per 100,000 population	Core indicator
23	Occurrence of extremes of temperatures and precipitation	Core indicator
24	Direct economic loss attributed to hydro-meteorological disasters in relation to GDP	Core indicator

Relevance

Policy context and rationale

Climate change leads to more and stronger hydro-meteorological hazards, thus basic infrastructure may be at higher risk. The indicator contributes to measuring climate change policies, sustainable development and disaster-risk reduction.

SDG 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

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	<p>product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>SDG Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>However, there is no indicator in the SDG framework measuring the impact of destroyed dwellings.</p>	

Related SDG indicator (SDG I.)

Relation w SDG-I.

Related Sendai Framework I.

Policy references

Document title	Link
Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (General Assembly of the United Nations, 2015)	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), 2015)	https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/43291

Methodology

Methodology for indicator calculation	Houses destroyed: Houses (housing units) levelled, buried, collapsed, washed away or damaged to the extent that they are no longer habitable, or must be rebuilt. The indicator is calculated as the number of population living in houses or housing units which were destroyed by hydro-meteorological disasters.
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Methodology references

Document title	Link
Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), 2017)	https://www.unisdr.org/files/54970_techguidancefdigitalhr.pdf

Classification syst.

IRDR Peril Classification

Data sources

Main source	Official statistics: other than accounts
Explanation	Population and housing statistics, Disaster Risk Management Agencies
SEEA Accounts that can serve as data sources	
UN-FDES	4.1.2: Impact of natural extreme events and disasters

International databases containing this indicator

Sendai Framework Monitor <https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org/>

Comments

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