25 Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to hydrometeorological disasters

Indicator type Core indicator Pul				
Versioning				
First publication	1/26/2017 Latest update 8/27/2021			
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 destroyed.	g units)		
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 (ope	erational indicators)			
Disaggregation (ope	perational indicators) Comments			
Spatial				
Gender, age groups	ps and disabilities			
Income group				
Temporal (by mont	nth, by season)			
Type of hazard	in case of large disasters: by individual hazardous event			

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

Relevance

ID	Subindicator	Туре
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

Policy context and 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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meteoroi	Ogical disasters				
Indicator type Cor	re indicator	Published			
	and people in vulnerable ituations. SDG Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience ar natural disasters in all countries	ater-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and a framework measuring the impact of destroyed dwellings.			
Related SDG indicator (SDG I.)	Not applicable				
Relation w SDG-I.					
Related Sendai Framework I.	B-4 - Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters.				
Policy references					
	Document title	Link			
-	orld: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable eral Assembly of the United Nations, 2015)	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/tran sformingourworld			
	for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 ice for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR),	https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai- framework/what-sendai-framework			
Methodology					
Methodology for indicator calculation	for 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 hydrometeorological disasters.				
Methodology refere	nces				
	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_techguidancef					
Classification syst.	IRDR Peril Classification				
Data sources					
Main source	Official statistics: other than accounts				
Explanation	Population and housing statistics, Disaste	er Risk Management Agencies			
SEEA Accounts that can serve as data sources					
UN-FDES	4.1.2: Impact of natural extreme events a	nd disasters			
International databases containing this indicator					
Sendai Framework	·	https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org/			
Comments					

Comments