

# WHO TECHNICAL GUIDANCE NOTES ON SENDAI FRAMEWORK REPORTING FOR MINISTRIES OF HEALTH



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WHO technical guidance notes on Sendai Framework reporting for Ministries of Health

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The World Health Organization (WHO) *Technical* guidance notes on Sendai Framework reporting by ministries of health was developed by WHO and Public Health England (PHE) to guide the health sector, in particular ministries of health, on their role in collecting and reporting data that are relevant for the Sendai Framework targets and other related frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They are a complement to the UNISDR *Technical guidance for monitoring and reporting on* progress in achieving the global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which has a multisectoral target audience.

The Guidance Notes were reviewed and finalized at a Technical Workshop on Concepts and Technical Guidance for Health EDRM (Geneva, 21–23 November 2018) with participation from countries and WHO leadership at all levels and experts, including from academia.

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DRR	disaster risk reduction
EDRM	emergency and disaster risk management
GPW	General Programme of Work (WHO)
IHR	International Health Regulations (2005)
MHEWS	multi-hazard early warning systems
ODA	official development assistance
OIEWG	Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group
SDGs	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (formerly UNISDR)
WHO	World Health Organization



The World Health Organization (WHO) *Technical guidance notes on Sendai Framework reporting by ministries of health* aims to guide the health sector, in particular ministries of health, on their role in collecting and reporting data that are relevant for the Sendai Framework targets and other related frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Guidance Notes comprise an overview and specific guidance notes for each of the seven Sendai Framework targets.

The Guidance Notes seek to help operationalize, simplify and standardize the collection and reporting of data through the application of common language and methods. They provide information on the key issues to take into account in the collection of health data and the types of data that should be collated, and potential stakeholders to engage with. They adapt and complement the UNDRR/UNISDR *Technical guidance for monitoring and reporting on progress in achieving the global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*, which has a multisectoral target audience.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction was adopted by 187 UN Member States in 2015 and forms part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Natural, technological, environmental of emergencies and disasters. The focus on health is reinforced by:

- the Sendai Framework expected outcome of a "substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in live, livelihoods and health..."; and
- the Sendai Framework goal to "prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience".

Ministries of health hold vital information that supports national reporting against the seven Sendai Framework global Targets (A–G) and many of the associated 38 indicators. Sendai Framework indicators related to mortality and the number of people affected are also included as indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 13<sup>th</sup> WHO General Programme of Work (GPW13).

Measuring to what extent health is affected by hazardous events, including emergencies and disasters, is a complex task but essential to reducing risks and miti-

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