

## REDUCED VULNERABILITY

### Indicator Phrasing

**English:** number of people with reduced vulnerability to extreme weather events

**French:** nombre de personnes moins vulnérables aux événements météorologiques extrêmes

**Spanish:** número de personas con menor vulnerabilidad a los fenómenos meteorológicos extremos

**Portuguese:** número de pessoas cuja vulnerabilidade a eventos climáticos extremos foi reduzida

**Czech:** počet osob se sníženou zranitelností vůči extrémnímu počasí

### What is its purpose?

This is a composite indicator measuring the number of people whose vulnerability to selected extreme weather events (e.g. floods, drought) has decreased as a result of the intervention. It indicates the scale of the provided support (and its benefits); however, it does not capture the extent to which has people's vulnerability decreased.

### How to Collect and Analyse the Required Data

Determine the indicator's value by using the following methodology:

1) **Define which target group members can be counted** as 'people with reduced vulnerability to extreme weather events'. For example, these can be:

- household members covered by an effectively operating early warning system
- farmers who started using promoted adaptation measures
- people living in areas with an improved drainage system

Ensure that you count those people that were supported by effective measures – this means measures, which demonstrably decrease their vulnerability.

2) To **determine the indicator's value**, count the number of target group members who meet the criteria defined in point 1.

### Disaggregate by

[Disaggregate](#) the data by gender, age groups and the measures that decreased people's vulnerability.

## Important Comments

1) When reporting on the indicator's value, always state how the vulnerability was reduced – for example, how many people benefit from an early warning system, how many benefit from adopted mitigation measures, etc.