

Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	
<b>DRR_ARI_1 Beneficiaries of DRR measures</b> <b>Number of persons benefiting from nationally or locally implemented DRR measures.</b>	
Contribution to sub-objective of M21-24	<i>Sub-objective 6: Preventing disasters and ensuring reconstruction and rehabilitation</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 1.5</u> : By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p><b>DRR measures cover one or more of the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National / subnational / local strategies or plans including DRR aspects</li> <li>- Disaster risk analysis (e.g. risk and resource mapping, risk assessment),</li> <li>- Structural or ecosystem based prevention and mitigation measures (e.g. flood prevention infrastructure, natural-based prevention or mitigation measures like bioengineering, land and forest management techniques, etc.),</li> <li>- Normative prevention and mitigation measures (e.g. building codes, industrial compliance, land-use/spatial planning),</li> <li>- Preparedness measures (e.g. weather information, early warning systems, contingency planning, humanitarian response effectiveness),</li> <li>- Risk transfer systems (e.g. insurance schemes, safety nets schemes, risk funds),</li> <li>- Awareness raising, training and capacity building at all levels (inter-regional/national/local) of community/civil society organisations/private sector, etc.</li> <li>- Resilience building through community-based development, livelihood development, ecosystem- or market-based solution and social protection when tackling disaster risk</li> </ul> <p>Persons include direct and indirect beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct beneficiaries are considered people who receive direct, high intensity and targeted assistance to address their needs.</li> <li>- Indirect beneficiaries are considered those who do not receive direct targeted assistance or have no direct link with the activities but who could potentially benefit from the activity</li> </ul>
Measuring unit	Number of beneficiaries
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Females in LNOB target group</li> <li>b) Females in non-LNOB target group</li> <li>c) Males in LNOB target group</li> <li>d) Males in non-LNOB target group</li> </ul>
Data source	Implementing partner monitoring data
Rationale	<p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p><b>If</b> more people benefit from DRR measures, <b>then</b> loss of lives and livelihoods will be reduced <b>because</b> people's exposure and vulnerability is reduced and they are generally more resilient.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	MUST BE UPDATED AT YEAR OF PUBLICATION

	<p>Over the past 10 years, on average, each year, XXX people lost their lives, YYY million people were affected and there were more than ZZZ billion US\$ of economic losses as a result of natural disasters.</p> <p>The SDC in xx countries supported yy people to live in a safer environment and safeguard infrastructure assets.</p> <p>People living in areas threatened by natural hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts, etc. often face the risk of losing their whole livelihoods all of a sudden, while their public and private infrastructure might be destroyed. The poor and vulnerable are especially exposed as they have no savings or insurance and often live in areas of higher hazard levels. Reducing the risks of disasters is a condition to achieve sustainable development.</p>
Thematic responsibility	Focal Point DRR