

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
DRR_TRI_1 Understanding Disaster Risk	
Number of interventions, measures or programmes supported or influenced by the SDC that are based on comprehensive disaster risk assessments	
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	<p><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;</p> <p><u>SDG target 11.5:</u> 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 product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Comprehensive disaster risk assessments: should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.</p> <p>Measures: Structural measures are any physical construction or nature-based measure to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, or the application of engineering techniques or technology to achieve hazard resistance and resilience in structures or systems. Non-structural measures are measures not involving physical construction which use knowledge, practice or agreement to reduce disaster risks and impacts, in particular through policies and laws, public awareness raising, training and education.</p> <p>Local: Level of sub-national public administration with responsibility for disaster risk reduction, e.g. communal, district, province, etc.</p>
Measuring unit	Number of interventions, measures or programmes supported or influenced by the SDC (at different administrative levels)
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Administrative division: Local b) Administrative division: National c) Administrative division: Regional
Data source	Official country reporting, including Sendai reporting
Rationale	<p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p>If interventions, measures or programmes are based on comprehensive disaster risk assessments,</p> <p>then losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries can substantially be reduced</p> <p>because disaster risks can adequately be taken into account and tackled (prevention, preparedness, risk transfer). Reducing the risks of disasters is a condition to achieve sustainable development.</p> <p>The methodology aims to quantify to which extent Disaster risk management is based on an understanding of disaster risk.</p> <p>This TRI reflects the first Priority for Action of the Sendai framework: disaster risk management needs to be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all</p>

	its dimensions of hazard characteristics, environmental risks, vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, and coping capacities.
Possible messages of aggregation, synthesis and contribution	<p>Over the past 10 years, on average, each year, XX people lost their lives, YY million people were affected and there were more than ZZ billion US\$ of economic losses as a result of natural disasters.</p> <p>With support from the SDC, xx / xx% of interventions/programmes in municipality XX/Area YY that include a comprehensive disaster risk assessments reflected in planning and implemented measures (baseline: yy; present value: yy+xx = zz). This contributes to increase the resilience of communities.</p>
Thematic responsibility	Focal Point DRR