

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
<p>DRR_TRI_3 DRR investments for resilience</p> <p>Number of regional, national and local systems supported or influenced by the SDC</p>	
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>SDG target 1.5: 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>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 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>Systems: Any type of regional, national or local process, mechanism, commission or body in place to guide, manage, steer or control investments and ensure that they are risk-informed and enhance the resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment.</p> <p>Investments in DRR: Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation. Such measures are cost effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation. Investments should be gender sensitive and give particular attention to vulnerable groups and people at risk.</p> <p>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> <p>Resilience is defined as: “The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions” (UNISDR 2009).</p> <p>For more information, see https://www.undrr.org/search?text=terminology</p> <p>Examples: systems to ensure investments in infrastructure are either reducing risks in a cost-efficient way (for mitigation measures) or (for other infrastructure) avoiding high hazard areas and/or are constructed in a resistant and cost-effective manner (MiResiliencia Bolivia; Inversiones Resilientes Central America; Unité de gestion des risques, Maroc).</p>

Measuring unit	<p>Number of regional, national and local systems supported or influenced by the SDC</p> <p>Information should be collected at the appropriate levels of local, national and regional systems (e.g. transboundary Mekong River Commission, or any spatially relevant entity).</p>
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 such systems are put in place, then disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries can be substantially reduced because investments are risk-informed, cost-effective and targeting sound DRR activities.</p> <p>This TRI reflects the third Priority for Action of the Sendai framework: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.</p> <p>The methodology aims to quantify the number of systems in place to ensure that public and private investments in disaster risk prevention and reduction enhance the resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment.</p>
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 systems have been put in place or strengthened and ensure that public and private investments in disaster risk prevention and reduction enhance the resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment.</p>
Thematic responsibility	Focal Point DRR