Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)

DRR_TRI_5 Build Back Better	
Number of recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes integrating DRR measures to 'Build Back Better'	
Contribution to sub-objective of M21-24	*Sub-objective 6: Preventing disasters and ensuring reconstruction and rehabilitation*
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	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
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	**Build back better (BBB):** The use of the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases after a disaster to increase the resilience of nations, communities and individuals through integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures into the restoration of physical infrastructure and societal systems (for basic services), and into the revitalisation of livelihoods, economies and the environment.
	It is the integration of DRR in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of physical infrastructure and basic services.
	DRR structural and non-structural measures: Structural measures are any physical construction 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.
	Recovery: The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and 'build back better', to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.
	Reconstruction: The medium and long term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and 'build back better', to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.
	Rehabilitation: The restoration of basic services (see IZA Strategie 21-24, p. 35) and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster.
	Recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction WITHOUT building back better: Activities undertaken to restore infrastructures, services, housing, livelihoods, etc. without making them more resilient to disasters. Similar impact and losses are expected with the next event.
	Local: Level of sub-national public administration with responsibility for disaster risk reduction, e.g. communal, district, province, etc.
	For more information, see UNDRR Terminology
	Examples: BBB for schools in Haïti and MYR; BBB of houses in Ecuador.

Measuring unit	Number
	Count the number of recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes or plans integrating DRR measures to "Build Back Better" supported by SDC.
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB)	a) Number of recovery programmes or plans integrating DRR measures to 'Build Back Better' b) Number of rehabilitation programmes or plans integrating DRR measures to 'Build Back Better' c) Number of reconstruction programmes of plans integrating DRR measures to 'Build Back Better'
Data source	Official Country reporting, including Sendai reporting
Rationale	<u>Theory of change</u> **If** recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes integrate DRR measures to 'Build Back Better', **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** people's and assets' exposure and vulnerability to disaster are reduced and they are therefore more resilient. This TRI reflects the fourth Priority for Action of the Sendai framework: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to 'Build Back Better' in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction The methodology aims to quantify the extent of the effort to build back better in the whole recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Experience indicates that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened for more effective response and ensure capacities are in place for effective recovery. Learning from disasters is at the basis for a safe recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, and is an opportunity to 'Build Back Better' through integrating disaster risk reduction measures. Plans and programmes for response and reconstruction should be gender sensitive and give particular attention to vulnerable groups and people at risk.
Possible messages of aggregation, synthesis and contribution	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. With support from the SDC, xx% of recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes or plans integrating DRR measures to 'Build Back Better' (baseline: yy%; present value: yy%+xx% = zz%) have been developed or implemented, increasing thereby the resilience of the population and its assets.
Thematic responsibility	Focal Point DRR