

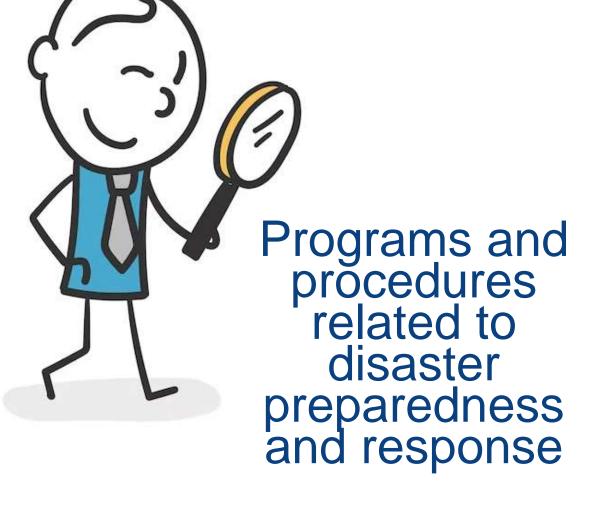


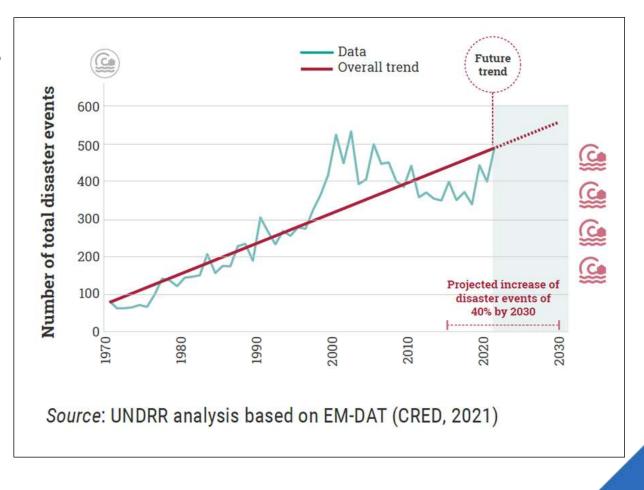
# Governments' preparedness for disasters. Why is it important?

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The Accounting Chamber of Ukraine

Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) play a key role in assessing the effectiveness and compliance





The number of worldwide disasters could increase by approximately 40% by 2030.



#### The government's preparedness for disasters















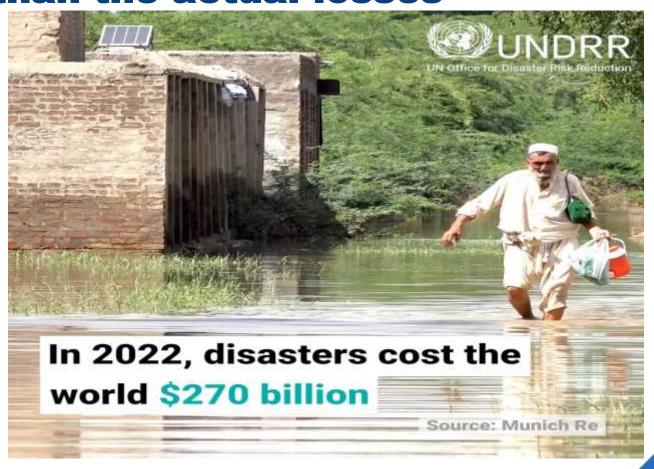
✓ Protection of citizens' lives and safety



### The registered impact of losses from disasters is much lower than the actual losses

The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Estimated insurance losses from natural disasters –
   \$120 billion
  - Total losses from natural disasters-\$270 billion







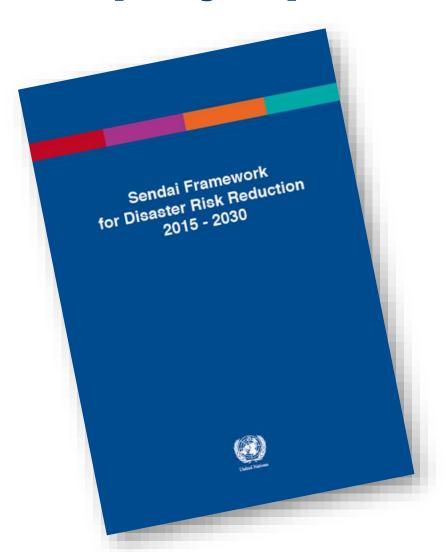
### Preparedness for disasters is an important aspect of maintaining public trust



If the government is unable to effectively respond to emergencies, it can lead to public dissatisfaction and a loss of trust in the authorities



### International cooperation in disaster preparedness is equally important



## The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

provides the foundation for the participation of society as a whole and government institutions in preventing and reducing the risks of disasters caused by both natural and human-induced hazards, as well as related environmental, technological, and biological hazards and risks.



# The Sendai Framework establishes that all levels of society and all government institutions should participate in activities aimed at reducing these risks.

**Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk** 

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.

**Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience** 

#### TOTAL AND A MARKET DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction



#### INTOSAI Guidance 5330 on auditing disaster management



# Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction



### Preparedness

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.



# **Preparedness** is based on a sound analysis of disaster risks and good linkages with early warning systems

contingency planning

the stockpiling of equipment and supplies

the development of arrangements for coordination

evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises

### Preparedness plan

establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to specific potential hazardous events or emerging disaster situations that might threaten society or the environment



#### The first element is the assessment of disaster risk

A qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend





#### Disaster risk assessments include:

identification of hazards

review of the technical characteristics of hazards

analysis of exposure and vulnerability

the evaluation of the effectiveness of prevailing and alternative coping capacities with respect to likely risk scenarios



The second element is the early warning system

An integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities systems and processes that enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous event.



### Effective "end-to-end" and "people-centred" early warning systems may include four interrelated key elements:



(1) disaster risk knowledge based on the systematic collection of data and disaster risk assessments

(2) detection, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards and possible consequences

Key elements

(3) dissemination and communication, by an official source, of authoritative, timely, accurate and actionable warnings and associated information on likelihood and impact

(4) preparedness at all levels to respond to the warnings received



#### **Early warning systems save lives**

"All people on Earth must be protected by early warning systems within five years."

- UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, March 23, 2022







# It's important for every citizen to know how to respond to alert signals and follow the recommendations of emergency management authorities



This helps save lives and reduce risks



Governments' preparedness for disasters is not just a process but also a crucial measure to ensure the safety of citizens, protect property, and maintain societal stability.





# Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) play a vital role in preparing governments and supporting disaster preparedness and emergency management at the state level

Assessing the financial preparedness of the government for emergencies

Researching the risk management system within government structures responsible for emergencies

Analyzing the effectiveness of programs and measures aimed at disaster prevention and response

Contribution to improving the effectiveness of government measures in disaster preparedness and help ensure the safety and protection of the population in case of emergencies



### Why today's plenary session is dedicated to these issues?

The governments'
preparedness for disasters and
emergencies can
significantly reduce
the number of
casualties and
minimize damages

The governments' preparedness for disasters is crucial for protecting citizens and property in times of emergencies, and it's an essential aspect of crisis management and National security



# Thank you for attention!

