

From Risk to Resilience

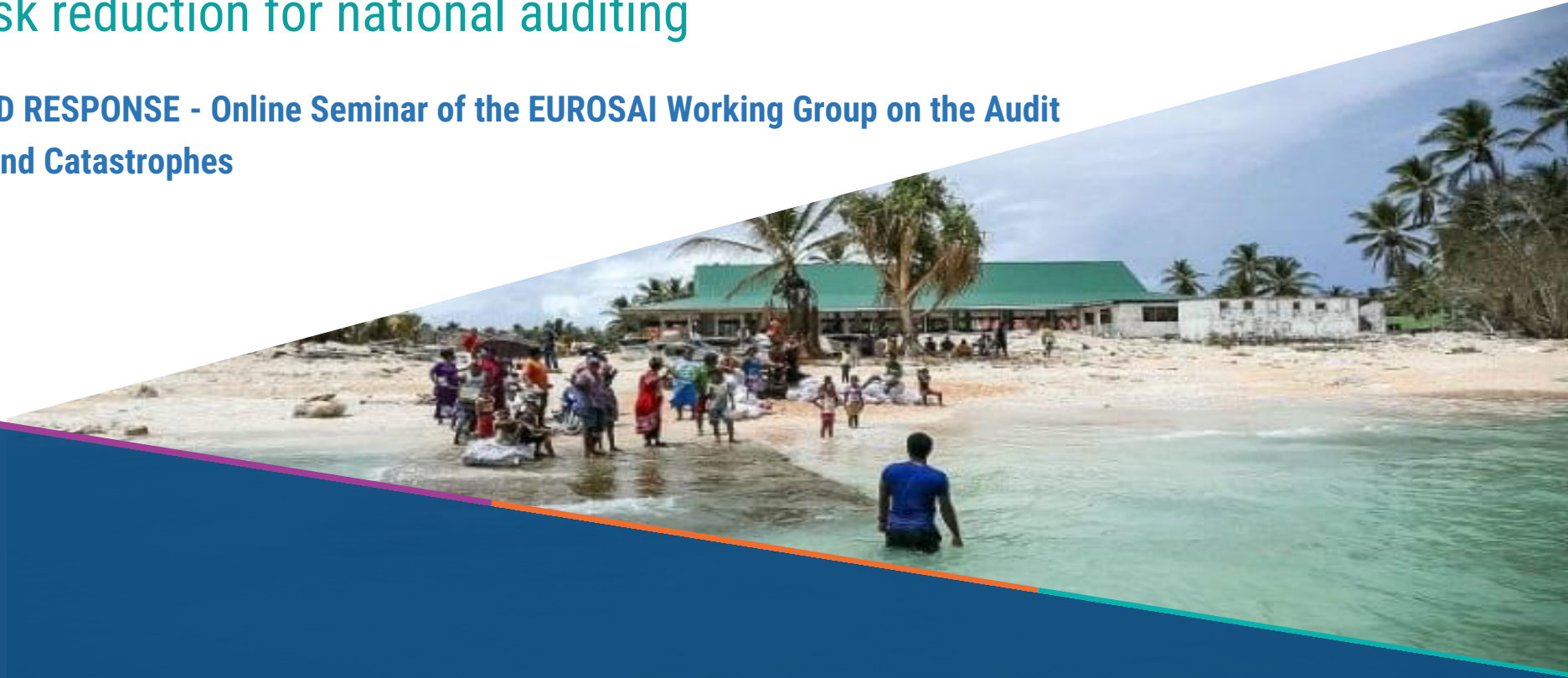
Leveraging disaster risk reduction for national auditing

“DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RESPONSE - Online Seminar of the EUROSAT Working Group on the Audit of Funds Allocated to Disasters and Catastrophes

13 October 2025

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INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR
**DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION**

**Fund resilience,
not disasters**

#ResiliencePays

#DRRday

Disaster costs are up

Funding for DRR is low

Investments remain risk-blind

Increase domestic DRR funding

**Scale Up international DRR
assistance**

Ensure risk-informed development

**Promote resilient private sector
investments**

30 years of global development and risk governance

Pre-1970s: AD-HOC
DISASTER RESPONSE

1970s-1990s:
HUMANITARIAN
ARCHITECTURE

PREPAREDNESS-CENTRIC DRR

RISK-INFORMED
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



2015



Hyogo
Framework for
Action
2005-2015

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

1989

International
Decade for
Natural
Disaster
Reduction
(IDNDR)

1994

Yokohama
Strategy and
Plan of Action

1999



International
Strategy for
Disaster
Reduction

2005

1992



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21-CMP11

Resilience as a common denominator

Challenge: Growing disaster risk



SENDAI FRAMEWORK

FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

Reducing disaster mortality

Mortality in **LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS** is at least **twice** compared to global average.



Reducing disaster-affected people



Reducing economic losses

Disaster-related economic losses in **LDCs** are over **six times** the global average



Reducing damage to critical infrastructure and basic services disruptions



Increasing national and local disaster risk reduction strategies



Enhancing international cooperation and financing for disaster reduction



Increasing availability and access to early warning systems



Since 2015

- Over 40k deaths and 120 million affected per year
- Direct economic losses over \$ 200 billion annually
- Direct and indirect (including cascading and ecosystems costs) – over 10 times more (\$2.3 trillion)
- Over 850k critical infrastructure units damaged or destroyed

Strengthening national auditing through DRR

Financial Audit

- Economic cost of disasters
- Impact of disasters on **financial statements** to be considered, where relevant

Performance Audit

- **Financial performance** of DRR investments to reduce disaster risk and impact of climate change

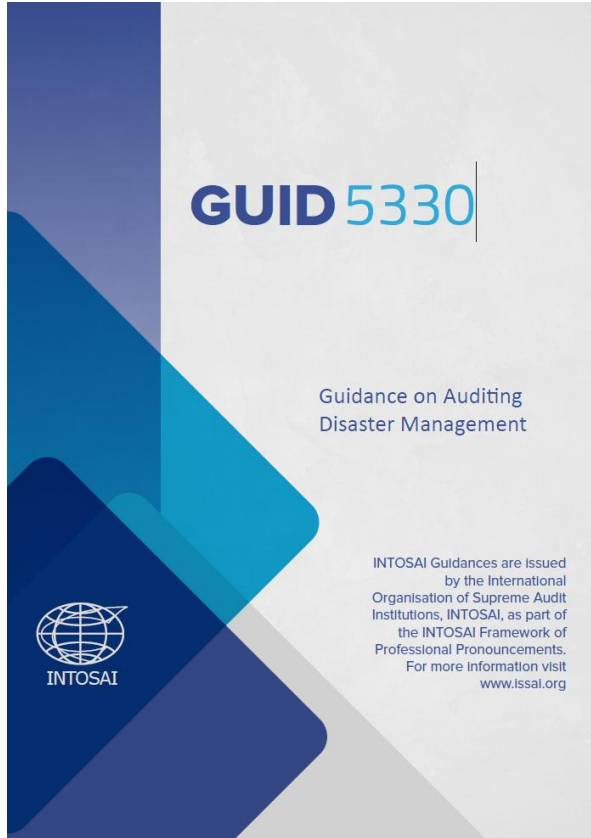
Compliance Audit

- Auditing risk-based measures in **development planning**
- Shift from reactive crises management to proactive risk management

UNGA Resolution on SAIs [A/RES/79/231, Dec 2024]

- Role of SAIs in addressing climate change through independent and objective assessments of national actions, fostering the efficient allocation of resources, assessing policy effectiveness
- Encourages Member States to consider climate-related findings and recommendations in SAI reports.

Strengthening DRR through national auditing



GAO

October 2019

Disaster Resilience Framework

Principles for Analyzing Federal Efforts to Facilitate and Promote Resilience to Natural Disasters



Accessible Version

GAO-20-100SP





GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



SWITZERLAND
2-6 JUNE 2025

The Geneva Call for Disaster Risk Reduction

*...engaging national **supreme audit institutions** and independent oversight bodies enhance transparency and accountability...*



ASIA-PACIFIC MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



PHILIPPINES
2024

*Priority should be given to ensuring predictable and annual financial allocations in national and local budgets for investments in risk prevention and reduction. **National Supreme Audit Institutions** are important partners in these critical efforts.*

Emerging opportunities

Climate action and DRR: Better synergy

Progress Review

Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement

Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework

Adaptation

Global Goal on Adaptation & National Adaptation Plans

UNDRR supporting development of GGA indicators
National DRR strategies

Loss & Damage

Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

Santiago network

Fund for Responding to Loss & Damage

UNDRR as co-host of SN and active in L&D space

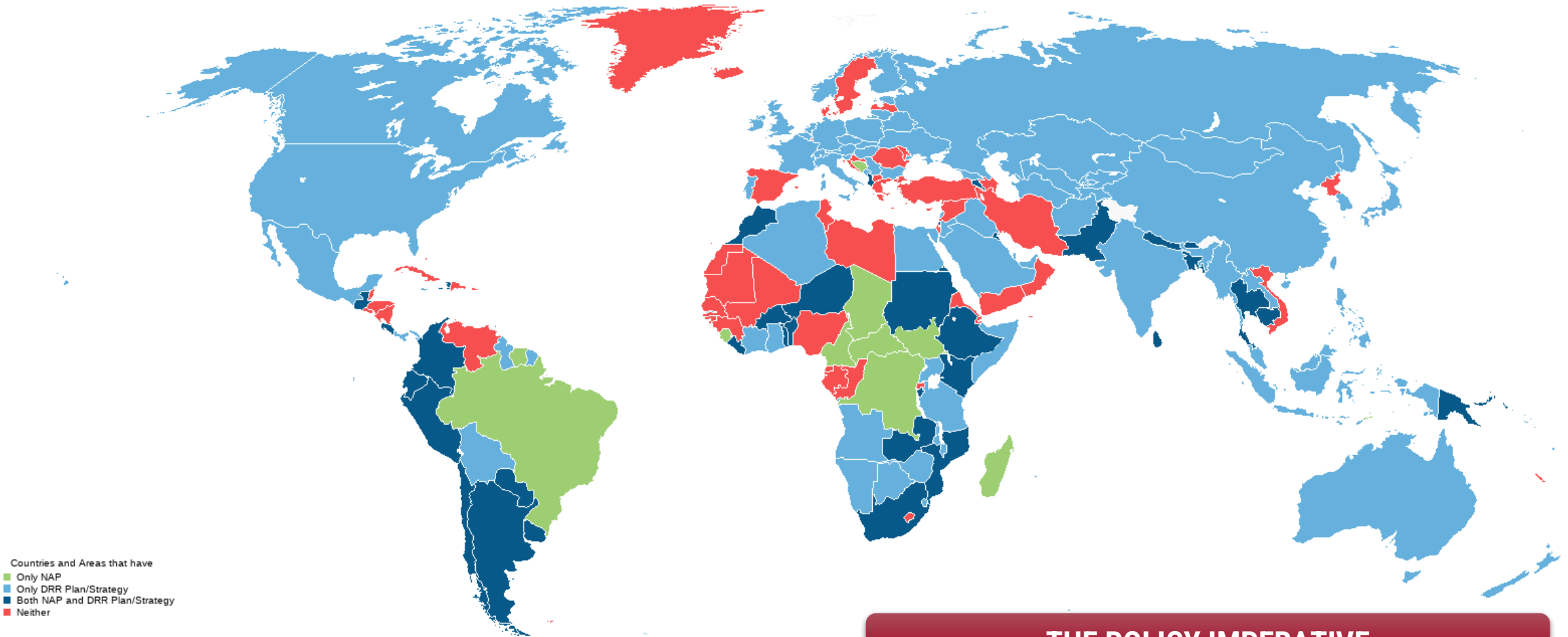
Data & Early Warnings

Adaptation & Loss & damage data

Early Warnings for All

POLICY: Integrated planning for coherent implementation

undrr.org/crm



THE POLICY IMPERATIVE

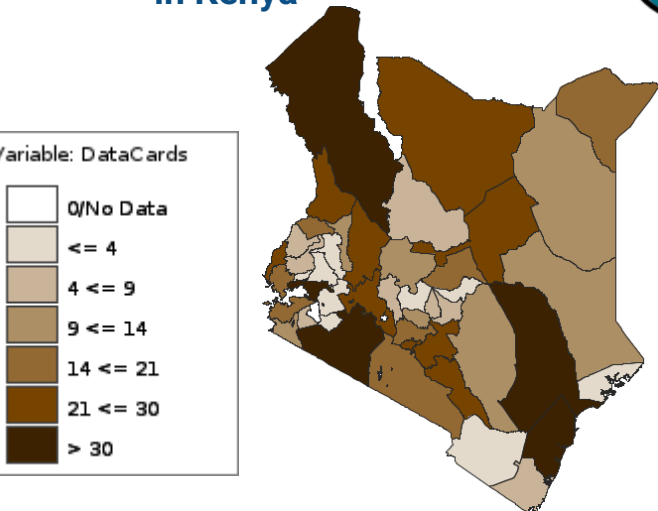
Co-create

Expand

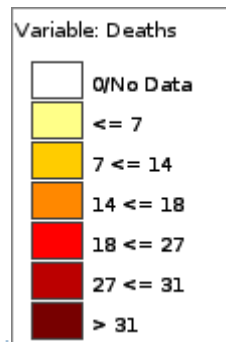
Co-implement

DATA: Key enabler of risk disclosure

Frequency of floods
in Kenya



Deaths due to
lightening strikes in
Sri Lanka



www.desinventar.net

113 countries
with L&D
databases

The next-generation disaster tracking system for
hazardous events and losses and damages

undrr.org/L-DTracking

- Official data
- Enhanced levels of data disaggregation
 - Hazards
 - Geographic
 - Socio-economic
- Robust data standards and methods
- Integrated system for both hazardous events and disaster impacts

DATA: Monitoring of Sendai Framework and SDGs

undrr.org/SFM

SNAPSHOT	GLOBAL	COUNTRY	RESOURCES
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Snapshot of SFM

Strong accountability is one of the cornerstones of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. A set of 38 indicators, recommended by an Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group, are used to track progress in implementing the seven targets of the Sendai Framework as well as its related dimensions reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals 1, 11 and 13.

Based on 167 countries reporting as of 1 April 2025

A - Mortality 417,300 Cumulative number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, 2015-2024	B - People affected Over 1.2 billion Cumulative number of affected people attributed to disasters, 2015-2024	C - Economic loss >1 trillion \$ Cumulative reported economic loss since 2015, attributable to disasters
D - Infrastructure damage 851,000 Number of critical infrastructure damaged and destroyed since 2015, attributable to disasters	D - Infrastructure damage 1,600,000 Number of disruptions to services since 2015, attributable to disasters	E - strategy 137 Countries with national disaster risk reduction strategies
E - Strategy 73% Percentage of local governments reporting the presence of DRR strategies (or equivalent)	F - Cooperation >40 billion \$ Total international cooperation receipts in support of DRR work	F - Cooperation 1,970 Number of international cooperation initiatives in support of DRR work
G - Early warnings 119 Number of countries reporting the existence of multi-hazard early warning systems		

Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015-2030



A

Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people



B

Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)



C

Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services



D



E

Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies



F

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030



G

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 1.
Target 1.5



Goal 11.
Target 11.5



Goal 11.
Target 11.b

Goal 13.
Target 13.1



167 countries reporting on Sendai Framework Monitor

- 2/3rd of countries have reported on SDG-related targets
- Only 50% have ever reported on all seven targets

FINANCE: Understanding public finance and budget

DRR RETURNS TO INVESTMENT

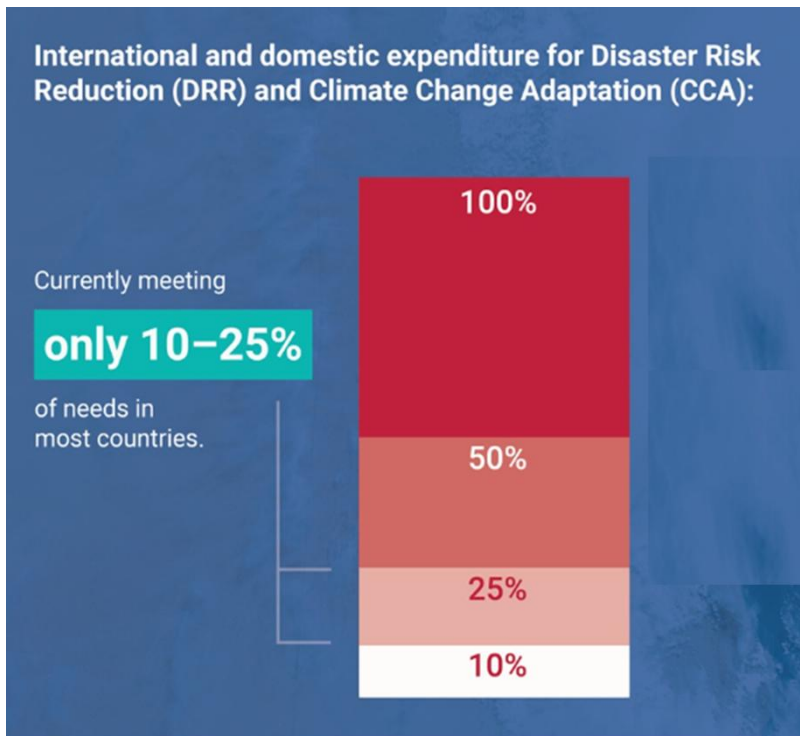
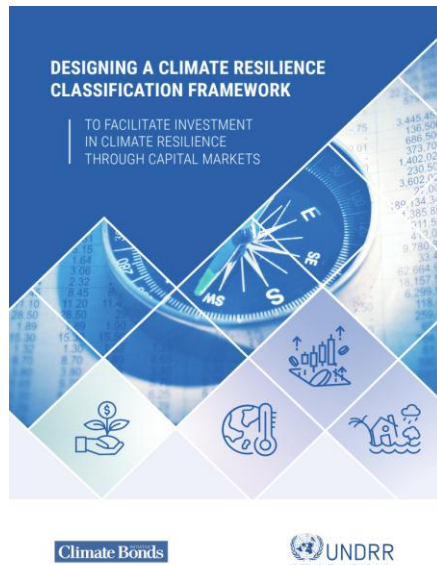
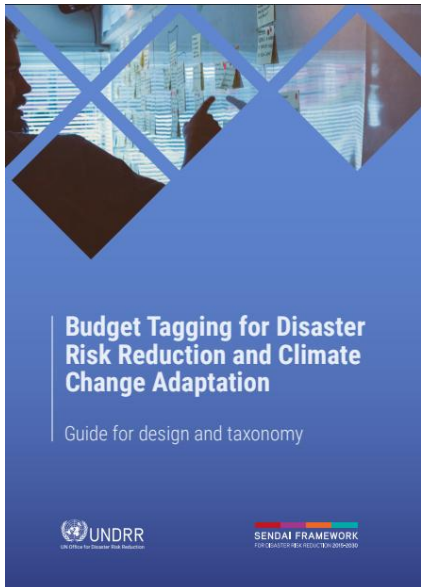
- Every \$1 invested in making infrastructure disaster-resilient in developing countries saves \$4 in economic impacts (WB)
- Early warnings, issued within 24 hours of an impending hazard, can reduce the damage by around 30% (GCA)

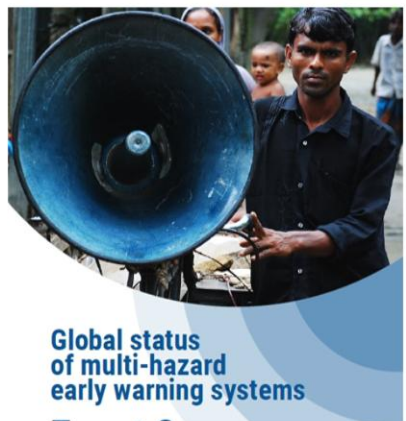
Despite disaster risk being a driver of fiscal risk

- Under-prioritization of DRR in national budgets (often **less than 1%**)

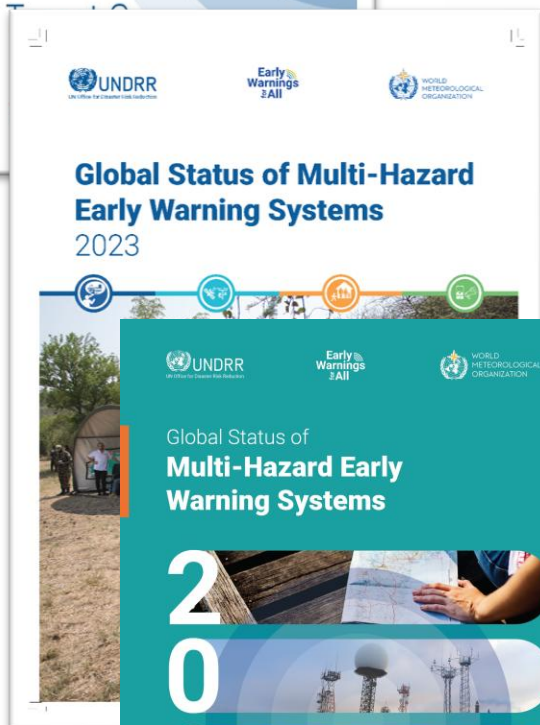
- Domestic resources **constrained** → More efficient use of existing resources required

- Both **ring-fencing** of budgetary resources for DRR and **mainstreaming** DRR into sectoral budgets needed
- Potential **synergies** between climate and DRR financing





Early Warnings for All



To be launched at
COP30 in Belém

- Countries with more comprehensive MHEWS have 6 times lower mortality
- Countries with advance DRR strategies have more comprehensive MHEWS
- Global MHEWS coverage and comprehensiveness increased by 45 percent,
- Financial mechanisms are investing funding for MHEWS must be targeted and sustained
- Innovation and new technology bring opportunities to scale up MHEWS yet the digital divide remains vast
- Observing and forecasting skills are improving but comprehensive capabilities are not widespread and emerging hazards bring additional challenges
- Enabled by improvements in digital infrastructure, warnings are reaching more people
- Momentum is building for anticipatory action

Leveraging DRR to strengthen national auditing

Stronger accountability in risk governance

- Audit stocktake:
 - National reporting systems on Sendai Framework, SDGs (and forthcoming GGA indicators)
- Audit standards
 - Leveraging the most updated DRR data standards and official metrics
- Capacity building
 - Workshops, and technical guidance and advice
- Applying disaster and disaster risk information in the context of auditing
 - Access to official statistics and other DRR data

Thank you for your attention!

www.undrr.org

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UNDRR

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