



COVID-19

Disaster Preparedness at the present stage - as New Challenges for Governments and SAIs

*VII Meeting of the EUROSAI Working Group on the Audit of Funds Allocated to Disasters and
Catastrophes (16 November 2021, online)*

the Accounting Chamber of Ukraine



Stakeholder consultations
(initiated in March 2012),
and inter-governmental
negotiations
(from July 2014 to March
2015)



**Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 - 2030**

Adopted at the Third World
Conference in Sendai (Japan)

18 March 2015

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030



RISK



Preventing new risk

The emphasis on disaster risk management!

The reduction of disaster risk as an expected outcome!

Reducing existing risk and strengthening resilience

Primary responsibility of states

All-of-society and all-of-State institutions engagement

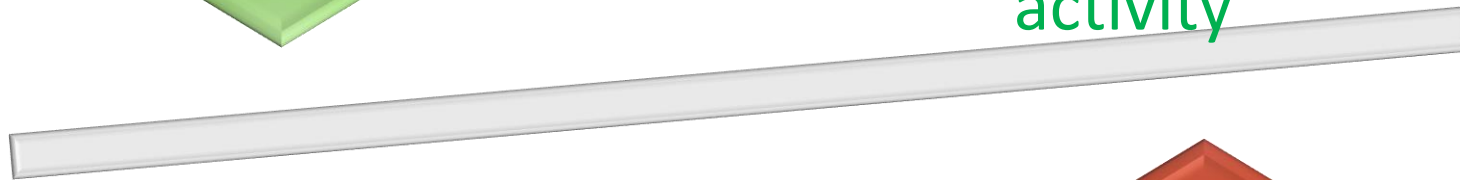
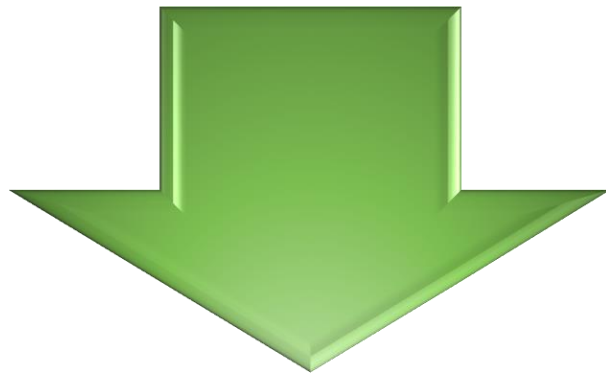


When analyzing threats to the environment, it is necessary to pay equal importance to:

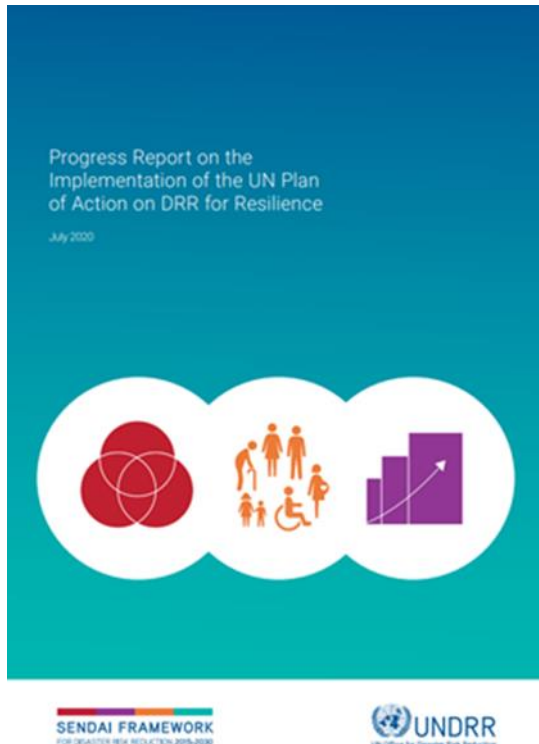
Natural factors -
the occurrence of
which indirectly
depends on human
activity



Man-made factors -
which directly
depend on our
economic activity.



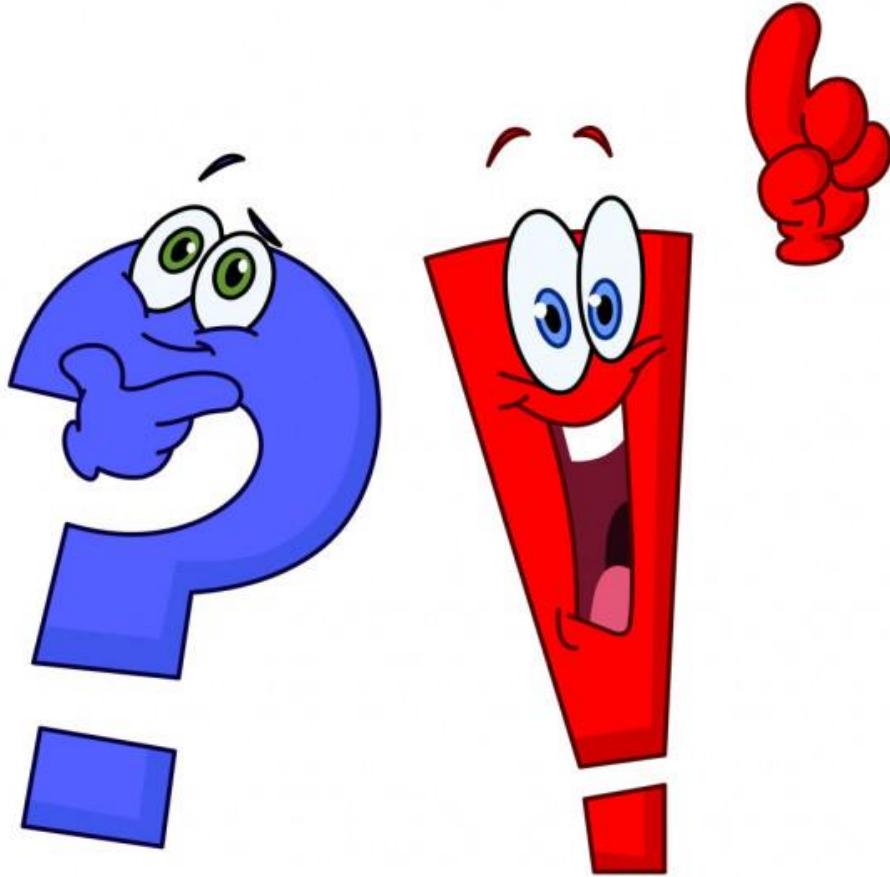
Progress Report on the Implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience (2020).



- ✓ A total of 129 UN Programme Countries were reported to have received support to develop and update risk-informed development plans!
- Herewith:
- ✓ 6 single-hazard informed national-level plans!
 - ✓ 276 multi-hazard informed national-level plans!
 - ✓ the range of hazards is unspecified for 133 plans!
 - ✓ 125 focus primarily on natural hazards!
 - ✓ **only three** among the 125 multi-hazard plan entries explicitly mention **biological** or technological hazards in addition to natural hazards!
 - ✓ 18 are WHO-supported plans and can be assumed to cover both biological and natural hazards!

<https://www.undrr.org/publication/progress-report-implementation-un-plan-action-drr-resilience>

In practice, in most cases!

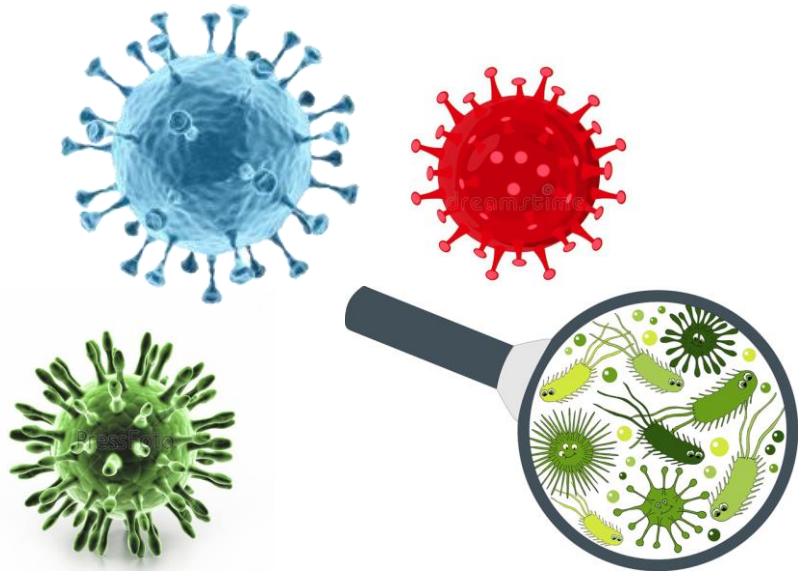


- ✓ It is not possible to tell whether biological, environmental and technological risk management is integrated with natural hazards-related disaster risk management!

Biological disaster



This is the most severe type of biological accident at a civilian or military facility, accompanied by the spread of hazardous biological substances in quantities that pose a real threat to human life and health, the death of farm animals and plants and (or) damaging the environment.



The action of biological infection is based on the use of the pathogenic properties of microorganisms (bacteria, rickettsia, fungi, as well as toxins produced by some bacteria).

The world was not ready for a pandemic!!!!



Government bodies are responsible for measures to prevent disasters and eliminate their consequences



using early warning systems, evacuation plans, supplying resources and providing assistance, and assessing the post-disaster situation and providing information on such assessment



identify, assess and control risks and develop a governance model for all stakeholders - government agencies, regional and local organizations and the public, including volunteers, private sector representatives and academics

UNISDR defines disaster risk reduction as:

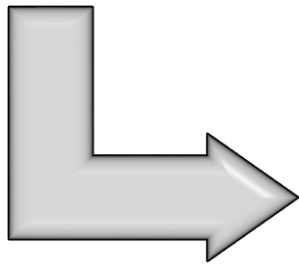
«The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events»



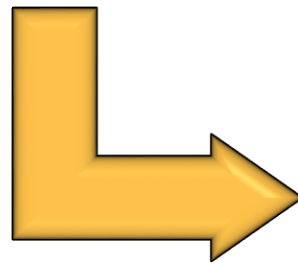
UNISDR defines the following steps to mitigate disaster risks



- «A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend»



- «The outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters»



- «The lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters»

UNISDR recommendation!

The national and local DRR strategies well reflect the guidance provided by the Sendai Framework.

This includes:



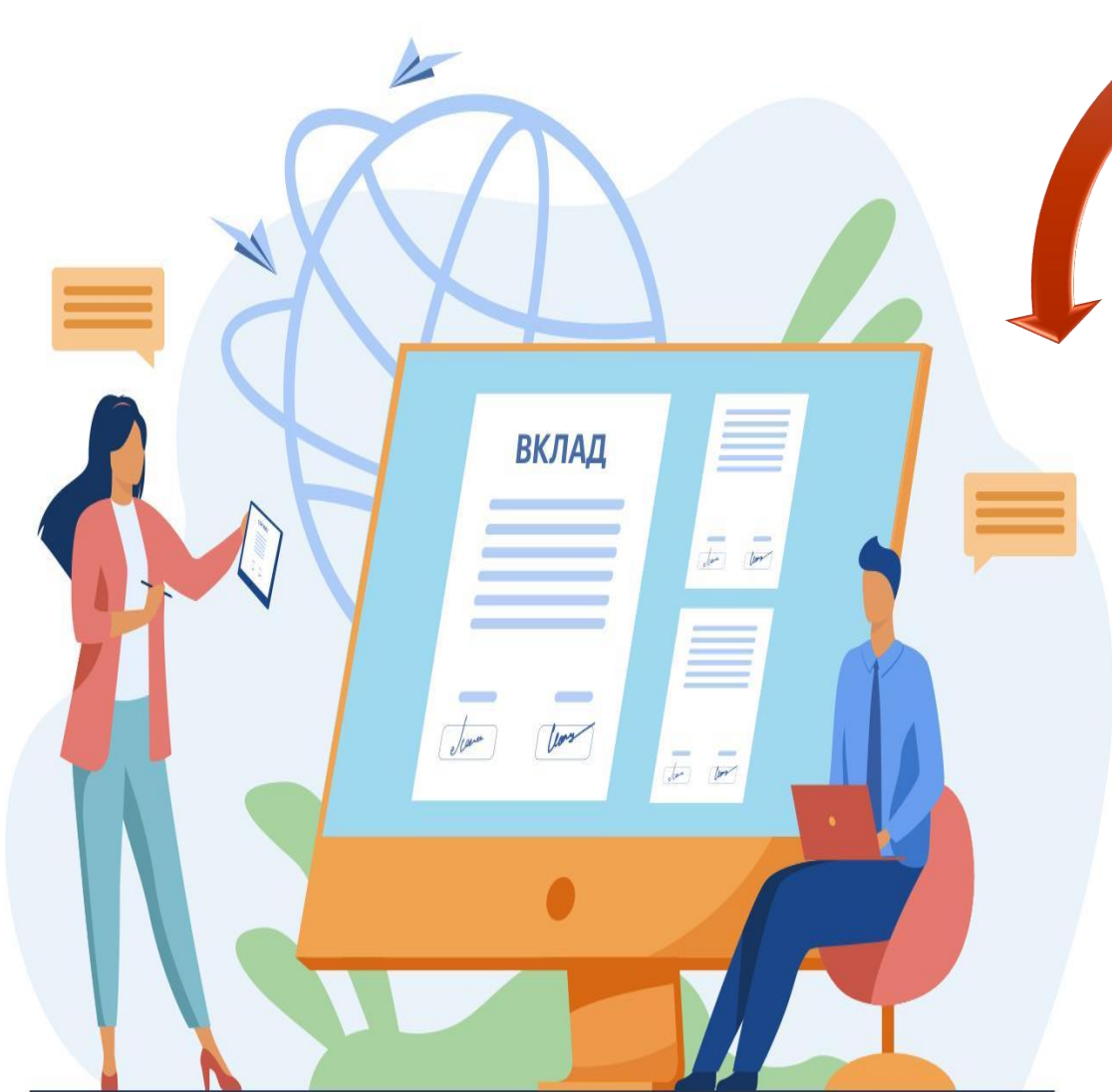
✓ *covering the full range of hazards;*



✓ *taking a whole of-society approach;*



✓ *ensure multi-hazard risk-sensitive development and DRR planning at all levels and in all countries, including those affected by conflict and complex emergencies.*



The audits
of disaster
risk
reduction!

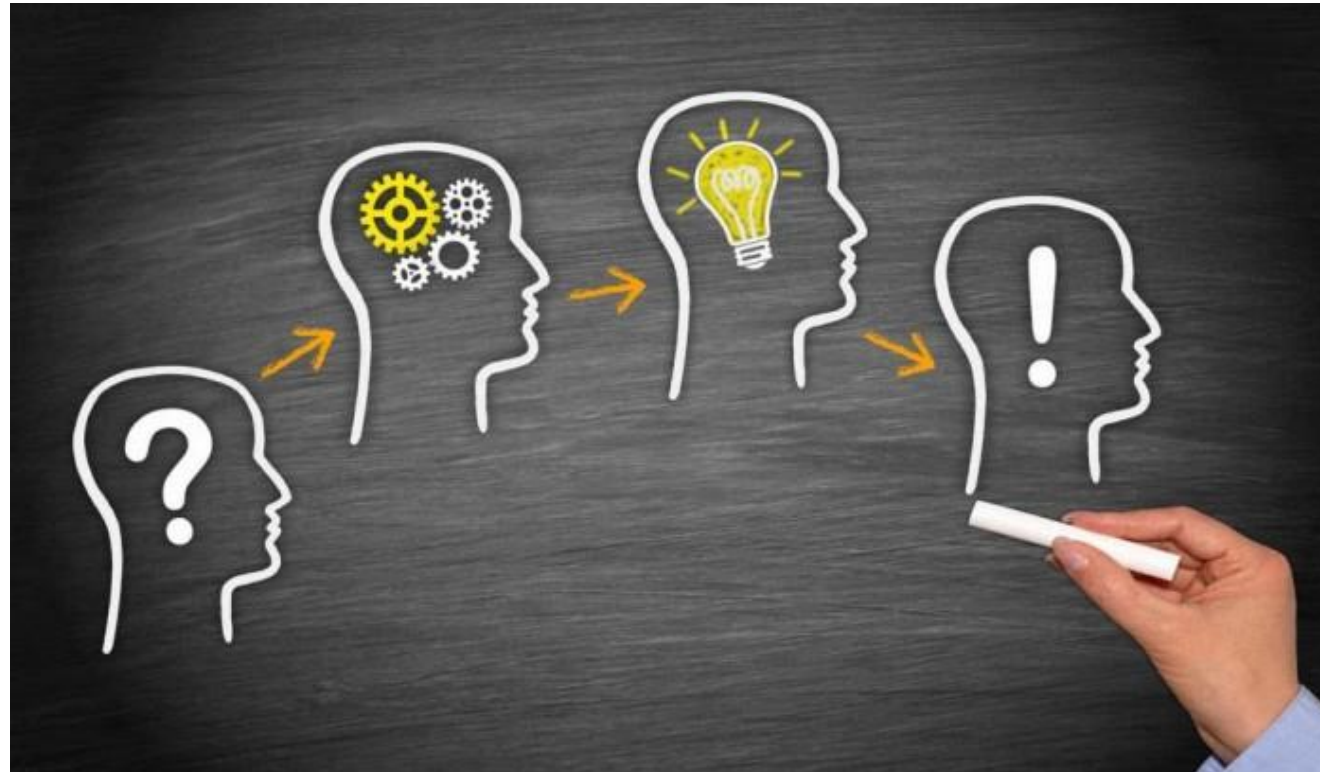
SAIs can make their
contribution in finding
solutions to overcome
the current difficult
situation in the world!

SAls can:



- To assess compliance policy, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction implementation, and can provide improvement recommendations;
- To emphasize attention on the absence of disaster risk reduction policies;
- To audit the implementation of disaster risk reduction policies, as well as the effective and efficient utilization of funds for the planned purposes;
- To identify that disaster risk reduction is not a priority for government and parliament;
- To take action to raise awareness of disaster risk reduction policies importance or improve policies

In some countries, governments have not yet grasped the importance of implementing disaster risk reduction policies and plans.!!!



For our SAIs - members of the Working Group, it will be very relevant **to audit of government preparedness for disasters!**



Requires auditors to become familiar with new technologies

using new systems and data sources for assessing forecasts of disasters, risks, urban development planning, etc. and monitoring progress in implementing government disaster management plans

Thank you for
the attention!



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