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POVERTY**



Coordinated Audit of the Sendai Framework and poverty reduction (SDG 1, Target 1.5)

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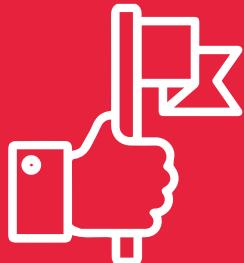


◀ COORDINATED AUDIT

The Chair of the Working Group on Disaster Management Auditing in the Framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (GTFD) is pleased to invite the OLACEFS community to join the Coordinated Audit on the Sendai Framework and Poverty Reduction, specifically the review of Target 1.5 of SDG 1 to be developed during 2022 and 2023.

Target 1.5 states "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"

It should be noted that the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 constitutes a global, voluntary, and non-binding agreement that was adopted at the Third World Conference of the United Nations (UN) on Disaster Risk Reduction, endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 69/283.



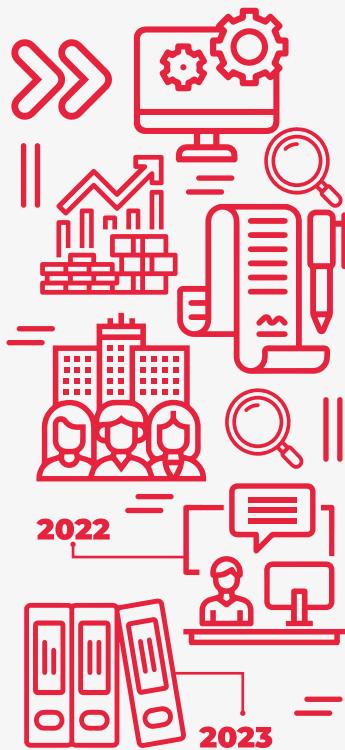
The overall objective of this initiative is "assess the implementation of government strategies on disaster risk prevention and reduction to strengthen governance and build the resilience of people living in poverty and contribute to the achievement of SDG 1 and Target: 1.5 by 2030."



The specific objectives were:

- **Disaster risk prevention and reduction:** Analyze preventive measures and mechanisms of action to address disaster risks and reduce threats or vulnerabilities associated with economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental losses caused by the COVID-19 health emergency, to assess response preparedness and build the resilience of the population living in poverty.
- **Strengthening governance:** Analyze the application of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations, and public policies to combat corruption, defining the participation of the public, private, and citizen sectors, as well as the roles and responsibilities for disaster risk reduction, to assess national or subnational regulatory, institutional and operational conditions to strengthen governance.

- **Population living in poverty:** Analyze the effect on poverty caused by the COVID-19 emergency, in terms of the situation of public health systems to provide preventive and curative health care; operation of employment assistance programs, as well as the application of support schemes aimed at the population living in poverty, to evaluate their effects and their level of resilience.



For the fulfillment of these objectives, technological tools will be developed that will become permanent instruments for information, analysis, and monitoring.

This audit is part of the Regional Project on Strengthening External Financial Control for the Prevention and Effective Combat of Corruption signed in August 2021 by the German Cooperation through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and OLACEFS.

The audit will be led by the Superior Audit Office of Mexico in its capacity as Chair of the GTFD and will have the technical and financial support of the German Cooperation through the GIZ. The audit fieldwork will be developed in 2022 and 2023.

The training and planning workshop will take place in 2022. The execution of the audit and the individual reports, as well as the general report, will take place in 2023.

◀ Context

Among different studies carried out after the COVID-19 pandemic, international organizations such as the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) estimate that, with the fall in GDP in the region, poverty will increase by up to 37.3%; extreme poverty will be 15.5%, the losses of all kinds that occur after the disaster are added to the critical situation that the countries of the region are going through.

According to estimates of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, each year, approximately 200 million people are affected by various disasters, such as fires, droughts, floods, or earthquakes.

Meanwhile, the World Bank estimates that, in the last three decades, disasters have caused four trillion dollars in damages; globally, the losses derived from them have quadrupled and, in 2017, reached an amount of 330 billion dollars. 75% of the losses are related to phenomena linked to climate change, which could add up to 100 million people in extreme poverty. This situation is exacerbated by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.



It should be noted that, in this circumstance, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) concerning SDGs 10 and 16, states that:

- Corruption undermines any prospect of sustainable development and is a deviation from the 2030 Agenda.
- It contributes significantly to poverty, effectively functioning as a regressive tax that disproportionately affects the most vulnerable and marginalized.
- It erodes citizens' trust in public institutions and destroys social cohesion, especially in fragile contexts.
- It diverts resources that could be channeled into much-needed public goods.

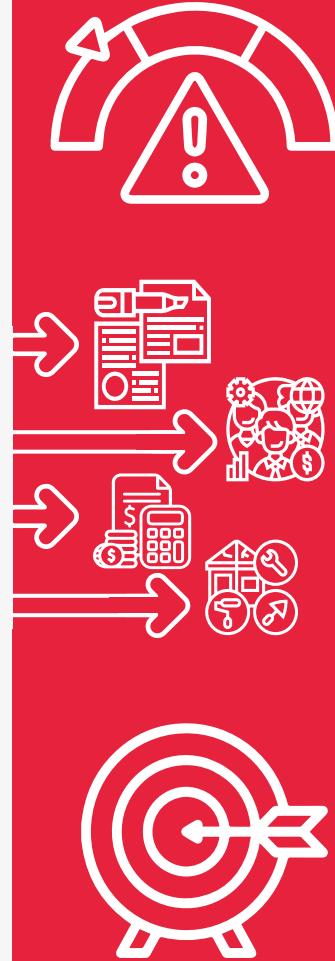


◀ Contribution to the SDGs

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 refers to the following priorities that, under review concerning SDG 1, make it possible to assess the conditions for overcoming poverty with the consideration of disaster risk prevention: the priorities manifested are:

- i) understanding disaster risk
- ii) strengthening disaster risk governance to manage it;
- iii) investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; and
- iv) increasing disaster preparedness for an effective response and “building back better” in the areas of recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

The 2030 Agenda (p. 40) identifies the Sendai Framework as one of the instruments in the “Sustainable Development Goals and targets” section. In this regard, it is important to emphasize that both global agendas converge into 17 goals and 25 specific targets so that disaster risk reduction is a central development strategy:





Cambio Climático

Desastres

"The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes and reaffirms the urgent need to reduce the risk of disasters (...) the occurrence of a major disaster can erase the economic and social progress achieved by a country or region over several years, and compromise the possibility that that society can achieve sustainable development. It is therefore imperative that any sustainable development strategy incorporate elements of disaster risk management."¹

The link with the SDGs,² in addition to prevention, is guided by strengthening development through inclusion to overcome poverty and considers the variable of climate change as one of the risks that require strategic attention.

¹ Cfr. Omar Bello, Et. Al., Planificación para la reducción del riesgo de desastres en el marco de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible, CEPAL y GIZ, 2020.

² Cfr. "Disaster Preparedness for Supreme Audit Institutions. A reference for Supreme Audit Institution to understand basic concepts of disaster/emergency preparedness besides government's efforts, policies, and funding mechanism to prepare for disaster and examples of audit assignments on the issues. KSC-INTOSAI, 2019."



Pobreza



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Desarrollo



Fiscalización

Likewise, Bello and Bustamante (2020) clarify "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development confers great importance to disaster risk reduction as a key element for the achievement of the SDGs and makes explicit reference to the interactions between disasters and poverty, food availability, access to health, water availability, infrastructure, urbanization, climate change, and the preservation of ecosystems. In its various Goals, the 2030 Agenda proposes concrete commitments to reduce vulnerabilities, strengthen capacities and build resilience to disasters"³

Based on the above, the control of development issues, in particular, those that seek the reduction of poverty, as well as attention to climate change, are a central issue.

³ Op cit. Omar Bello, 2020, p. 23.



2022