



Concept Note

Thematic Session: Mobilizing Public Sector Expenditure for Risk Reduction

Type of Event	<input type="checkbox"/> Plenary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thematic Session <input type="checkbox"/> Working Session <input type="checkbox"/> Learning Lab <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Title of the Event	Mobilizing Public Sector Expenditure for Risk Reduction
Relevant Conference Plenary	<input type="checkbox"/> Plenary 1: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plenary 2: <input type="checkbox"/> Plenary 3: <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-Cutting Issue
Background and Rationale	<p>In adherence to the 2030 global agreements - the 2030 Development Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development - Member States have agreed to invest in disaster risk management efforts of national and local actors as part of the sustainable strategies. Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement indicates the need for countries to develop policy and investment frameworks to support the 'consistency' or 'alignment' of all domestic and international financial flows with climate-resilient development.</p> <p>The guiding principle of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction stresses that disaster risk-informed investments are more cost-effective than the primary reliance on post-disaster response and recovery and contribute to sustainable development. This is stressed upon in Priority 3 of the Framework, as well as in Target F, which advocates for improved and better-targeted international support, including official development assistance (ODA) for disaster risk reduction (DRR) actions.</p> <p>Consistent with the Sendai Framework, and in line with the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, member states of the African Union developed the Programme of Action (PoA) for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction SFDRR 2015–2030 in Africa. Additional Target 3 of the Programme of Action for the SFDRR calls to substantially expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA).</p> <p>The United Nations General Assembly Political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 has called for increase in some areas of disaster reduction concerned that investments in disaster risk reduction and efforts to de-risk investments remain inadequate and recognize further that disaster risk reduction-related official development assistance has barely increased. This holds particularly true in Africa where implementation of the SF and the SDGs will not be successful if this issue is not addressed. In order to achieve this, greater political commitment at the national level is needed to turn global and regional agreements into practice.</p> <p>The MTR political declaration calls for addressing this financing gap. Aligned to the Political declaration, the G20 working group on DRR expressed concern that policy and</p>





	<p>investment decisions are not yet fully aligned with the goal of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework), to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk. Both can be used to</p> <p>Despite recognition at the global and regional level of the need to increase public sector investments in DRR, the current levels of public sector investments are not commensurate with the sheer scale of the challenge. Between 2005 to 2017, a total of \$5.2 billion spent on DRR represents 3.8% of the total humanitarian financing between 2005 and 2017 – less than \$4 for every \$100 spent (UNDRR 2019). Furthermore, in sub-Saharan Africa, on average only 1% of the national budget is allocated to DRR, and much of this focused on managing the immediate response to disasters rather than proactively managing disaster risk (UNDRR 2020).</p> <p>Currently, few countries systematically track climate and disaster-related public investments and expenditures. However, as countries develop Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs), DRR strategies, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and associated action plans, assessing the alignment of domestic and international resources with these plans is becoming increasingly crucial. This assessment is essential to identify gaps, establish priorities, and ensure that policy targets are matched with the necessary investments.</p>
<p>Session Objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build an understanding of the need for DRR-CCA investments from public domestic and international resources and integrate DRR in public finance for development and at the sectoral level. • Provide examples of possible policies, mechanisms, and tools to facilitate DRR and CCA public financing in the region • Promote good practices for harnessing public financing and investments leveraging on initiatives in the region
<p>Expected Outcomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better understanding of how to assess the needs for DRR and CCA and the available resources of public sector actors both internationally and domestically. • Enhanced coordination and cooperation for increased financing and investment in DRR and CCA from the public sector.
<p>Structure</p>	<p>Moderated panel discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions are then guided by a moderator, ensuring everyone on the panel gets an equal opportunity to contribute • Questions, proposals, recommendations from the floor
<p>Moderator of the Session</p>	<p>Mr. Pios Vusi Ncube, Programme Coordinator, Disaster Risk Management Unit, Southern African Development Community</p>
<p>List of Panellists</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening remarks: Mr. Ricardo Orlando Gottschalk, Senior Economist, South Africa RCO <p>Panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Nan Zhang, The Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility, UNCDF • Mr Koffi Konin, Head of Government Services for East and Southern Africa ad interim, African Risk Capacity Group





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Maria Evenson, Economist, Seychelles Ministry of Finance, National Planning and Trade • Ms. Resina Katafono, Inter-Regional Adviser on Financing for Sustainable Development, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<p>Reference Documents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GAR Special Report 2023: Mapping resilience for the Sustainable Development Goals • The Report of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 • Policy brief: Accelerating financing and de-risking investment. United Nations. • Economic Commission for Africa; United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa (2021). Building Forward for an African Green Recovery. Addis Ababa. • Disaster Risk Reduction Investment in Africa – Evidence from 16 Risk-sensitive Budget Reviews, UNDRR 2020. • Multiple benefits of DRR investments, UNDRR 2020. • Political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 • UNU Economics of Climate Change Adaptation • Niger - Africa Disaster Risk Financing Programme (ADRFi) in Niger - Project Appraisal Report • G20 Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group Meeting Outcome Document and Chair’s Summary • Integrated National Financing Framework (INFFs) for disaster risk reduction,
<p>Public narrative [For the website]</p>	<p>Global agreements like the 2030 Development Agenda, the Paris Agreement, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Sendai Framework stress the importance of investing in disaster risk management/reduction (DRM and DRR) for sustainable development. At the regional level, the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction led to the creation of the Programme of Action (PoA) to enhance domestic financing for DRM and climate change adaptation (CCA).</p> <p>Despite recognition of the need for increased public sector investments in DRM, funding remains inadequate and primarily focused on disaster response rather than risk management.</p> <p>Few countries track climate and disaster-related investments, while it is essential to assess and align resources with strategies to close funding gaps and achieve policy goals.</p>

