



GLOBAL  
PLATFORM FOR  
DISASTER RISK  
REDUCTION



INDONESIA  
2022

# 7<sup>th</sup> Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Bali - Indonesia  
23 – 28 May 2022

# Follow UP Actions

Harkunti P. Rahayu  
Chair of WG1 – ICG/IOTWMS



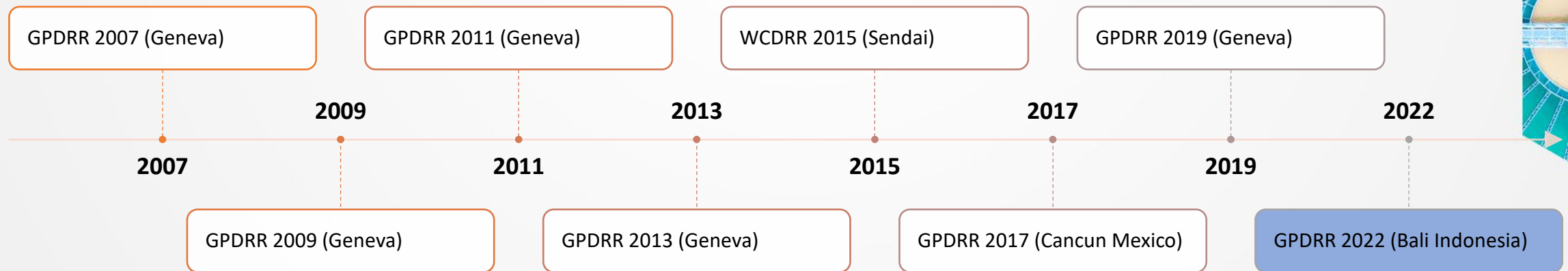
BNPB



UNDRR  
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



# Road to Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction





# Disaster Diplomacy Indonesia

- Indonesia has always played an active role in disaster events organized by UNISDR/UNDRR since 2009;
- President of the Republic of Indonesia Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono received the Global Champion for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) award from the UN Secretary General Ban ki-Moon in November 2011;
- In 2012, Indonesia through BNPB together with UNISDR hosted the 5th Asian Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) 2012 in Yogyakarta;
- Take an active role in the formulation of the SFDRR in Sendai 2015 and encourage the archipelagic state to become a special entity that must be considered in the formulation of a global DRR strategy;
- On 29 May 2019, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (Head of BNPB) and the UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) Ms. Mami Mizutori signed the Joint Declaration on Disaster Risk Management and agreed to build closer cooperation in the areas of (1) increasing capacity in building strategies at national and local levels; (2) advancing research, improving knowledge, and applying technology; (3) and jointly enhance regional and international cooperation in disaster risk management
- In 2019 Indonesia proposes to host the 7th GPDRR in 2022.



# GPDRR 7<sup>th</sup> 2022



*From Risk to Resilience:  
Towards Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World*

Bali - Indonesia | 23 - 28 May 2022



# EXPECTED OUTCOMES 7<sup>TH</sup> GPDRR

## “Recommendations for enhancing DRR actions”



1. Consolidation for inventory of progress on implementation of the Sendai Framework by Member States and stakeholders, and the achievement of disaster risk-related targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
2. Action recommendations for policy makers in the areas of sustainable development, finance and economic planning, disaster risk reduction and international trade, climate and ecosystem action, international cooperation
3. Action recommendations related to DRR tailored to the specific needs of Least Developed Countries (LDC), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDC) and Small Island Developing Countries (SIDS), with a focus on ensuring no one is left behind.
4. Innovative and good practices in managing COVID-19 from the DRR community and recommendations for community-wide action for preparedness and to strengthen disease outbreak/pandemic risk management
5. Raising awareness of good practices in implementing the Sendai Framework to reduce disaster risk and build resilience, including using innovative approaches, tools and methodologies.
6. Contribution to the midterm review of SFDRR to be held in 2023, as well as the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development to be held in New York in July 2022.



# Preparatory Agenda GPDRR 7 th 2022

- ❑ Preparatory Days (organized by UNDRR – UNDP, WMO, World Bank) 23 - 24 May 2021:
  - MHEWS Conference
  - World Reconstruction Conference
  - Stakeholders Forum



GP2022 Overall Theme:  
From Risk to Resilience:  
Towards Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World

Subthemes

Strengthening disaster risk governance to address systemic risk

Financing for DRR and risk-informed investments and development

Social and economic recovery from COVID-19 for all

Cross-cutting themes:

Stocktaking and accelerating progress in achieving the goal and targets of the Sendai Framework

Leave no one behind – investing in local action and empowering the most at risk

Accelerating and integrating disaster risk management to sustainable development and climate action



# GPDRR 7<sup>th</sup> 2022 Follows Up Actions

## Bali Agenda for Resilience (BAR)





# GPDRR Co-Chair Summary: Bali Agenda for Resilience (BAR)

## Introduction

**01** 4000 participants, 185 countries, gender-balanced, accessible for PwD

**02 Challenges**  
Covid-19, climate emergency, conflicts

**03** GP brings the world on track to achieve global frameworks

**04** Indonesia concept of **Sustainable Resilience**

**05** GP preceded by MHEWC, WRC, Stakeholder Forum & Local Leader Fr.

**13** Only 95 countries have MHEWS. Low coverage in LDCs, SDIS and African

**14** 84 countries developing reports on SF Midterm Review

## Taking the SF implementation forward

**15** “Think Resilience” approach to all investment and mainstream DRR

**16** Develop national and local capacities to close SF data gaps

**17** Enhanced risk assessment by making data available to develop long term strategies

**18** opportunity to move beyond a hazard-centric to focus towards systemic risk

**19** strengthened knowledge management system including disaggregated data

**20** Stakeholders' collaboration

**21** Risk dialogue and communication should be stepped up

**22** Applying behavioural science and factoring people’s view on risk

**23** Comprehensive Disaster and Climate risk management approach is key

**24** Scaling up comprehensive disaster and climate risk management, especially in fragile and highly vulnerable contexts

**25** Regional and transboundary cooperation

**26** promoting national-local linkages and peer-to-peer exchange for local resilience

**27** Inclusive DRR Leadership

**28** Partnering w/ youth and PwD, recognizing biases, assessing opportunities and barriers

**29** Displacement addressed in DRR policy and strategies

**30** International funding: to consider local capacity, develop bankable project

**31** Innovative DRR financing to ensure resources reach communities

**32** Incorporating project impacts into investment decision

**33** Enabling legal and regulatory environment for PP investment

**34** Private sector key role in fostering risk-informed business behavior

**35** Infrastructure resilience is the cornerstone of Sustainable Dev.

**36** Natural Ecosystems should be considered as critical infrastructure

**37** Investment in social protection

**38** Build back better from Covid-19

**39** Leave no one behind in resilience building

**40** Community-drive Recover and reconstruction

**41** Pre-disaster planning and PDNAs go address socio-economic impact

**42** Strengthened the effectiveness of EWS

**43** Integrate DRR to humanitarian-development-peace nexus

## Stock Tacking

**06** Progress on SFDRR Implementation

**07 Challenges**  
Covid-19, climate emergency, conflicts

**08** SFDRR Support SDGs

**09** Declining disaster-related mortality was halted by Covid-19

**10** Increased of country with DM Strategies

**11** insufficient DRR financing especially in investing in prevention.

**12** Less than half countries have fit-for-purpose, accessible and actionable disaster risk information.

## Final Considerations and The Way Forward

### 44-50: 7 RECOMMENDATIONS

**51** Leverage the MTR to enhance integration of DRR in the upcoming intergovernmental processes

**52** GPDRR will informed intergovernmental to ensure risk reduction is appropriately embedded to focus on most vulnerable countries.

**1** To achieve the 2030 Agenda, DRR must be integrated at the core of development and finance policies, legislation and plans.

**2** Conduct systemic changes to account for the real cost of disasters, cost of inaction and weigh it against investments in DRR.

**3** Governments to honor the commitments made in COP 26 to drastically enhance financing for and support to climate adaptation and resilience.

**4** Calls for a participatory and human rights-based approach to include all under a principle of “nothing about us without us” in DRR planning and implementation.

**5** Ensure every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years.

**6** Potentially transformative lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic must be applied before the window of opportunity closes.

**7** Comprehensive and systematic reporting, including a robust review of progress made against all SF targets.

# The 7 Recommendations of BAR

## SUSTAINABLE RESILIENCE

### Concepts

- Definitions
- Target/Goal
- Indicators
- Actors
- Timeline

### Action/Program

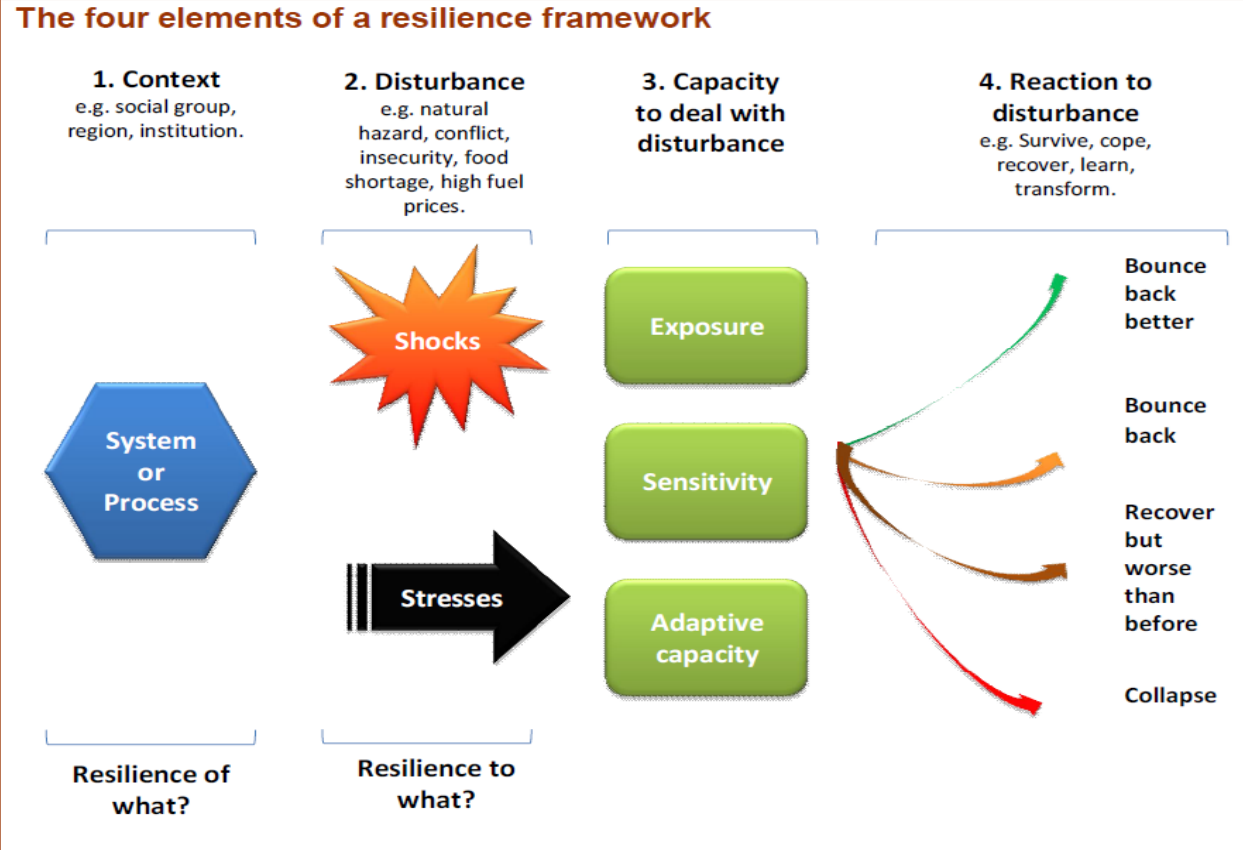
- Program for New Policy
- Program for Current Policy
- Platform for Activities

# Food for Thoughts for WG1

## Learning from Bali and Indonesia



# “Think Resilience” Approach: Sustainable Resilience Model



Source: DFID UK

**Wanted Reaction: Bounced back (better)**

**Context, Disturbance and Capacity**, vary among different areas and demographics groups

**Dynamism to resilience building:**

- a. social and cultural determinants
- b. inherent resilience of communities

The need for systemic effort to address systemic risk → **local-centered resilience**

Current resilience approach may not be applicable for all

Indonesia as disaster prone country (high exposure) can become the center of sharing best practice on adaptation and resilience building



# Sustainable Resilience (SR)

## Drawn from Indonesia's Theme for GPDRR

1. SR is locally led, built on local context and strongly supported by the State
2. SR can only be achieved when collaborations with passions take place among the "Pentahelix Stakeholders"
3. SR will thrive upon the availability of adequate, predictable, and decentralized financing
4. SR will only be meaningful when everyone is involved, everyone has a role, and no one left behind
5. SR will progress exponentially when innovations and technology are backed by global resources a developed with local context





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# TERIMA KASIH

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