



GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR  
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



INDONESIA  
2022

## From Risk to Resilience:

Towards Sustainable Development for  
All in a COVID-19 Transformed World

# Seventh Session

Bali, Indonesia,  
23-28 May  
2022



# PROCEEDINGS

Convened and organized by



## UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Hosted by the  
Government of Indonesia



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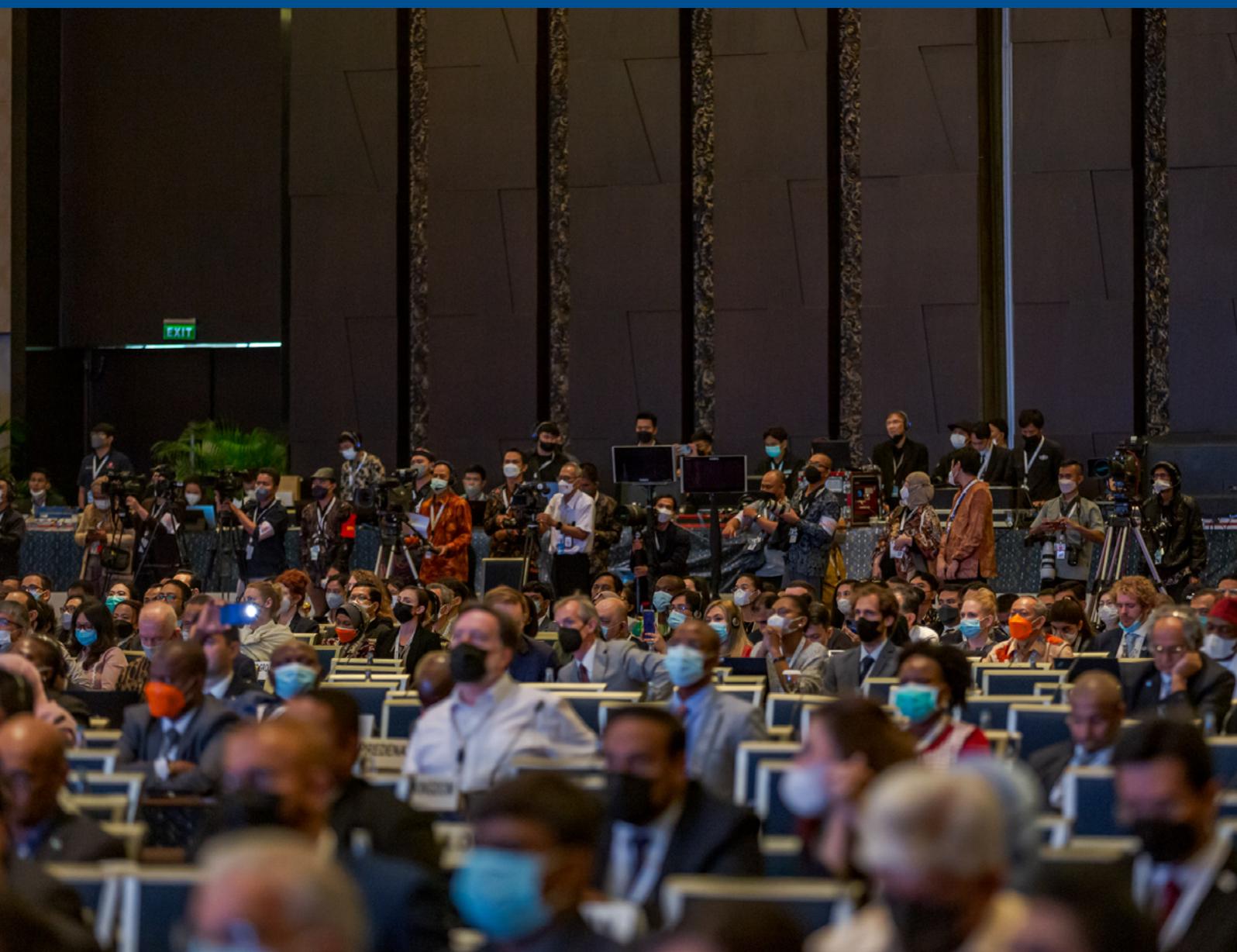
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# 01 About the GP2022





## Acknowledgements

UNDRR expresses its deep appreciation to the Government of Indonesia for hosting the GP2022 and for its strong political, financial and in-kind contributions and support.

A special acknowledgement goes to the following donors that have supported the 2022 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2022) with either earmarked or in-kind contributions: Germany, Switzerland, Australia, and the United States of America. UNDRR would also like to thank the numerous other donors who provided un-earmarked contributions.<sup>1</sup>

UNDRR also extends its sincere gratitude to the large number of organisations, stakeholder groups and individuals who have contributed to the preparations for the GP2022.

UNDRR would also like to thank all other donors and partners who have contributed to the 2021 Regional Platforms, the GP2022, and the stakeholder engagement through earmarked and un-earmarked contributions to UNDRR.

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<sup>1</sup> The following donors contributed un-earmarked funding to the UNDRR Work Programme in the period 2021-2022: Australia, China, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sweden, and Switzerland.

## **2022 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction**

The seventh session of the Global Platform (GP2022) was organized and convened by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) from 23 to 28 May 2022, in Bali, Indonesia, hosted by the Government of Indonesia. The event was co-chaired by the Government of Indonesia and UNDRR.

The UN General Assembly recognizes the Global Platform as the global forum for reviewing progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. At the Platform, governments, the United Nations system and all stakeholders get together to share knowledge, discuss the latest developments and trends in reducing disaster risk, identify gaps and make recommendations to further accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework.

The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction serves as a critical mechanism in monitoring progress in Sendai Framework implementation at global level. Since 2007, seven sessions of the Global Platforms have taken place. The outcomes are recognized by the General Assembly as a contribution to the deliberations of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), held each year in July and thus, contributing to risk-informed implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The GP2022 took stock of Sendai Framework implementation, recommended actions for policy makers, highlighted good practices and raised awareness. The outcomes were synthesized in the Co-Chairs' summary, the Bali Agenda for Resilience, and will contribute to the inter-governmental Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework scheduled for 2023.

## **United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction**

The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction was established in 1999 and mandated by the United Nations General Assembly resolution (56/195) to serve as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster risk reduction (DRR). The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction's role is to support the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework, including by fostering coherence with other international instruments, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals as well as the Paris Agreement on climate change.

It is an organizational unit of the UN Secretariat, led by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG). The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction takes a multi-stakeholder coordination approach based on the relationships it has developed with national and local governments, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, including the private sector, operating through a network of global partners.





**Mami Mizutori**

*Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for  
Disaster Risk Reduction*



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

The Seventh Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2022) was a decisive moment for re-thinking our approach to managing risk. It was the first such gathering since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic and, despite the challenges, the Global Platform, which took place in a hybrid format, saw a record level of participation, with 5,000 participants from a total of 185 countries. It was also the most inclusive and accessible Global Platform to date, with over 200 persons with disabilities participating in person. I would like to express my deepest appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, in particular to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), for splendidly hosting the GP2022 in a very challenging situation.

Organized under the theme From Risk to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World, the Global Platform offered lessons from the pandemic, and pathways to address the climate emergency. Building on the Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction hosted by the Governments of Jamaica, Kenya, Morocco, and Portugal in 2021, the Global Platform underscored actions necessary to accelerate efforts to bring the world on track to achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Spread over five days, the Global Platform featured three official days that, amongst others, provided space for two Ministerial Roundtables and three plenary consultations on the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, and two preparatory days during which partners organized the Third Multi-Hazard Early Warning Conference (MHEWC-III), the Fifth Edition of the World Reconstruction Conference (WRC5), the Local Leaders Forum, and the Stakeholder Forum.

The outcomes of the Global Platform are captured in The Bali Agenda for Resilience. Its seven recommendations call to first, reconfiguring risk governance to ensure that management of risk is a shared responsibility across sectors. Second, funding for disaster risk reduction to be written into laws and included in integrated national financing frameworks. Third, it calls upon governments to honour the COP26 Glasgow commitments to drastically enhance financing for adaptation and resilience. Fourth, it calls for empowering those most at risk under the motto of “nothing about us without us”. Fifth, it expresses support for the call by the United Nations Secretary-General that early-warning systems cover every person on Earth within five years. Sixth, that the world applies the lessons of the pandemic to build back better, greener and equitable. Seventh, that all Member States, regional organizations, and stakeholders robustly engage in the Midterm Review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework.

I hope you will enjoy reading these proceedings and will work within your organization to answer the calls to action made in the Bali Agenda for Resilience. At the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, we are already looking forward to welcoming many of you to the Asia- Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which will be hosted by the Government of Australia in September, and the next Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, which will take place in 2025 in Geneva, Switzerland.

# GP2022 Co-Chairs' Summary: Bali Agenda for Resilience

The GP2022 was a wake-up call to improve preventative measures and stop the spiral of increasing disaster impact and risk. The Co-Chairs' Summary was published on 27 May and includes a strong call for action, also known as the Bali Agenda for Resilience (BAR).

## Bali Agenda for Resilience

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

#### INTRODUCTION

1. The seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction took place from 25 to 27 May 2022 in Bali, Indonesia. It was co-chaired by H.E. Prof. Muhadjir Effendy, Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, and Ms. Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction. Organized in a hybrid format, the Global Platform had over 5000 participants from 185 countries. Progress towards gender parity and accessibility was evident throughout the platform. Half of the panellists and 40 per cent of participants were women. Over 200 persons with disability actively engaged in panels and in discussion, doubling the number since the 2019 Global Platform.
2. The Global Platform was organized at a time when the world is recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic, while facing the growing impacts of the climate emergency. This has been compounded by conflicts, including the war in Ukraine, which has disrupted global supply chains, led to inflation, and threatened food security, further deepening vulnerabilities of people living in the most disaster-prone parts of the world.
3. The theme of the Global Platform, From Risk to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World, offered lessons from the pandemic and pathways to address the climate emergency. The Global Platform underscored urgent actions necessary to accelerate efforts to bring the world on track to achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
4. The President of Indonesia, as the host of the Global Platform, encouraged the international community to enhance cooperation in disaster-risk management through collaboration towards sustainable resilience based on the principles of strengthened risk-reduction culture and education; investment in science, technology and innovation; climate and disaster-resilient infrastructure; and implementation of global commitments. In the current global recovery, and in line with Indonesia's G20 Presidency under the theme, Recover Together Recover Stronger, the Global Platform provided a unique and timely opportunity to showcase the importance and value of inclusive and networked multilateralism, international solidarity and cooperation.

5. The Global Platform was preceded, on 23 and 24 May 2022, by the Third Multi Hazard Early Warning Conference, the Fifth session of the World Reconstruction Conference, the Stakeholder Engagement Forum, and the Local Leaders Forum.

## STOCKTAKING OF PROGRESS

6. The 2022 Global Platform took stock of the implementation of the Sendai Framework, based on the experience of practitioners and policy makers at local, national and regional levels, progress reported by Member States through the Sendai Framework Monitor, the United Nations 2022 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction, and other recent reports such as the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
7. Outcomes of Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction, hosted by the Governments of Jamaica, Morocco, Kenya and Portugal in 2021, also formed important inputs into the 2022 Global Platform. These platforms highlighted regional and trans-boundary cooperation, **South-South cooperation, strengthening disaster loss and risk data**, multi-hazard and impact-based early-warning systems for anticipatory and early action, comprehensive school safety, promoting youth leadership, and heritage management. The inclusion of disaster risk reduction in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) was recognized as a key mechanism to promote risk-informed development.
8. Despite some advances, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are not on track, and the full implementation of the Sendai Framework can help the international community get back on track towards the 2030 Agenda. Progress has been made in implementing the Sendai Framework and 155 countries, an increase of 33 percent since the 2019 Global Platform, are reporting through the Sendai Framework Monitor.
9. There had been a perceptible decline in disaster-related mortality from over 104,000 deaths per year in the 2000s to an average of 81,000 per year in the 2010s. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has halted this decline and reversed the trend. Disaster-related economic losses continue to rise.
10. Since the 2019 Global Platform, the number of countries reporting on the development of national disaster risk reduction strategies has increased by a third, now standing at 123 countries. Countries have reported an increase in multi-hazard and multi-sectoral approaches and synergy with climate change adaptation planning.
11. While there has been some progress, such as in the development of new financing mechanisms and better linkages with climate action, **the data still points to insufficient investment and progress in disaster risk reduction in most countries, especially in investing in prevention.**
12. Risk understanding remains limited, in particular, of risk from emerging and future hazards, with government policies remaining largely reactive. **Fewer than half of the countries reporting against Sendai Framework targets indicate having fit-for-purpose, accessible and actionable disaster-risk information. Effective disaster-risk management is often hindered by siloed, and limited inter-sectoral and trans-boundary approaches.**
13. Despite widespread agreement that investment in multi-hazard early warning that leads to early action, as of April 2022, only 95 countries have reported on the existence of multi-hazard early-warning systems (MHEWS). Coverage in the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS) and in African countries is particularly low.
14. At the time of the Global Platform, at least 84 countries were conducting national consultations and reviews, and developing reports as inputs to the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, together with multiple stakeholder and thematic consultations.

## TAKING THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION FORWARD

15. The Global Platform was considered a wake-up call for countries to accelerate implementation across the Sendai Framework's priorities to stop the spiral of increasing disaster impact and risk. A core recommendation was to apply a 'Think Resilience' approach to all investments and decision making, and to integrate disaster risk reduction with the whole-of-government and whole-of-society.
16. Countries should further develop capacities to effectively monitor impacts, trends and developments in implementation of the Sendai Framework, with a view to closing data gaps. National development progress indicators should be aligned with those of the Sendai Framework in order to integrate risk reduction in the planning and decision-making processes towards sustainable development. Regional organizations should strengthen monitoring and reporting of progress of the Sendai Framework.
17. New and enhanced risk-assessment approaches, such as predictive analytics and strategic foresight, should be supported at all levels. Countries need to be able to better assess the risk associated with cascading, compounding hazards and complex crises, by making data more readily available to implement long-term strategies. Assessment of biological, environmental and technological hazards, including those related to frontier risks, should be strengthened in line with a multi-hazard approach to disaster-risk management.
18. There is an opportunity to move beyond a hazard-centric focus towards systemic risk analysis with vulnerability and exposure as core components. The climate emergency calls for a stronger focus on climate-scenario development and modelling for risk assessment and stress-testing infrastructure and capabilities for disaster-risk management.
19. Further progress is needed to develop tools to synthesize the multitude of data generated by various sectors, including building interfaces between knowledge-management systems. Data ecosystems, including for disaggregated data, need to be strengthened, including through enhanced interoperability across systems, as well as local knowledge feedback and expert opinion.
20. Collaboration with the private sector, for example, telecommunication and insurance, and the scientific community, opens opportunities to access, utilise and disseminate risk data and early warning along with use of open-data sources. Collaboration with the civil society and media enables translating scientific information into action.
21. Risk dialogue and communication should be stepped up. Creative solutions and digital transformation to address communication barriers should be encouraged to strengthen a contextually relevant understanding of risk. Context specific and community-friendly messages are needed. There is a need to promote traditional, local and indigenous knowledge and wisdom that have been tested and improved through generations across the world, to further strengthen scientific practices and know-how and enhance efforts on awareness-raising and education.
22. New systems should be designed, applying behavioural science and factoring in the role of people's perceptions of risk and cognitive biases towards strengthening a societal culture of risk and resilience. Risk reduction can be accelerated when products and services are designed and tested to consider how communities take decisions about managing risk.
23. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation have the common objective of reducing vulnerability and enhancing capacity and resilience. A comprehensive disaster and climate risk management approach is key to making the shift towards integrated plans and policies, supported by shared risk understanding and inclusive institutions. Convergence of public budgets prevents fragmentation of resources which are already limited, while unlocking climate and disaster-related finance. Such comprehensive approaches should be further extended to the most vulnerable sectors, such as the agricultural sector, which absorbs most disaster losses.

24. Scaling-up comprehensive disaster and climate-risk management, especially in fragile and highly vulnerable contexts, is beyond the remit of a single organization and requires broad partnerships. The recently launched Centre of Excellence for Climate and Disaster Resilience is a collective effort of disaster risk reduction, climate change and humanitarian agencies to accelerate preventive action, especially for those most at risk of being left behind.
25. Regional and trans-boundary cooperation in disaster risk reduction, including MHEWS and data exchange, have proven to be very effective and should be promoted. The role of regional organizations in accelerating Sendai Framework implementation should be further strengthened.
26. Experiences shared demonstrated the value of promoting national-local linkages and peer-to-peer exchange among local authorities for strengthening local resilience and capacity. Support at local level, including urban, peri-urban, and rural, must be strengthened through innovative approaches to resilience-building and through partnerships in pursuit of SDG 11, such as Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030).
27. Disaster risk reduction leadership must be more inclusive. More can be done to strengthen gender equality and the participation of women and girls in decision-making, implementation and leadership. Specific targets and timelines to achieve gender balance and a gender action plan to achieve the Sendai Framework should be established. Policies and programmes must also be supported by an understanding of gender dimensions of disaster risk. Greater investment in women-led civil society organizations and networks should be facilitated for their meaningful participation in and influence on decision-making.
28. Furthermore, educating youth and partnering with them on disaster-risk management ensures that their participation in resilience-building actions is extended to policy-making with intergenerational impact. Involving persons with disabilities in design, planning, and leadership ensures the disaster risk reduction measures can protect them and reduce their vulnerabilities. Biases should be recognized, and enablers, opportunities and barriers should be assessed to frame appropriate policies and programmes.
29. Provisions to address disaster displacement and other forms of human mobility should be included in national, local and regional disaster risk reduction policies and strategies, as done by some countries. The risk of disaster displacement should be assessed and reduced, including through addressing the underlying causes of such displacement and preparing for its adverse consequences.
30. International funding streams should consider the absorptive capacity and debt burden of developing countries. Access to finance should be facilitated, and national and local capacities to develop bankable projects that support resilience and empower communities should be strengthened. Alternative measures to direct investments beyond gross domestic product, such as the use of a multidimensional vulnerability index, can help target funding for prevention and resilience building.
31. Innovative and decentralized disaster risk reduction financing ensures that resources reach communities and individuals before disaster strikes. This can be enabled through provisions in sub-national and local government budgets for managing localized losses, pooled funding at local level, and pre-arranged financial and institutional arrangements.
32. Incentivizing investment in disaster risk reduction requires accounting for how investments impact exposure and vulnerability across systems and incorporating projected impacts into investment decisions. Current and projected risks need to be internalized into public and private-sector financing.
33. Governments need to de-risk all investments and incentivize ex-ante long-term risk reduction and resilience-building through an enabling legal and regulatory environment for public and private investment. As the world recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a need for predictable and sustainable investment in rebuilding and strengthening health systems, particularly at community level, to ensure equity.

34. The private sector has a key role to play by fostering risk-informed business behaviour that includes disclosure of risk, communication of their contribution to resilience-building and workplace safety, among others. More must be done to strengthen the resilience of micro, small and medium enterprises, including raising awareness of, and capacity to, apply tools to support business-continuity planning, addressing interdependencies and inequities across value and supply chains, and targeted micro-finance.
35. Infrastructure resilience is the cornerstone of sustainable development. Understanding of risk to infrastructure as well as to the services it provides, together with land-use planning, should be a key consideration. Industry-specific tools, such as rating standards to guide investment decisions in infrastructure, including in the real estate, are useful towards the development of sector-specific standards. The Global Platform expressed the need for principles and standards for resilient infrastructure to safeguard global infrastructure investments.
36. While nature is at risk from climate change and disasters, it also offers solutions to building resilience. Ecosystems should be considered as critical infrastructure and recognized for their basic services, bringing environmental, socio-economic and cultural benefits. Assessment of disaster losses and damages should include valuation of ecosystem-related losses. Nature-based solutions should be integrated in plans and policies. They become more effective in delivering socio-economic benefits when they are designed with local communities who fully understand their land and region. Such approaches help unlock untapped funding streams, such as green and blue bonds and blended finance.
37. Protection gaps should be minimized through investments in social protection and affordable insurance solutions through premium and capital support, combined with micro-finance and forecast-based financing. The insurance sector must incentivize risk reduction and prevention, thereby minimizing residual risk and cost of insurance. Social protection must be adaptive and shock-responsive, so that it can be scaled-up rapidly before a disaster strikes and as part of recovery and rehabilitation to mitigate socio-economic impacts. A significant increase in investments in such social protection schemes is required, and an enabling ecosystem at local level to ensure inclusive participation is encouraged.
38. 'Building back better' from the COVID-19 pandemic is yet to be turned into action. The COVID-19 pandemic and response to it have deepened inequalities and vulnerabilities and derailed development pathways for the poorest and most at risk. The Global Platform called to account for the dynamic nature of vulnerability and intersecting vulnerabilities in risk assessments, planning and financing.
39. The principle to leave no one behind is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda. The Global Platform recognised the contribution of the non-State stakeholders in building resilience at all levels. Over 600 organizations have made voluntary commitments towards implementing the Sendai Framework and continue to report on their implementation.
40. Currently, the vast majority of public spending in recovery has been allocated to infrastructure and not in support of affected people. Recovery and reconstruction are most successful when they are community-driven, and address inequalities through gender responsive and human-rights based approaches.
41. Pre-disaster planning and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) should go beyond damage and loss to include wider socio-economic impacts. This approach is more effective in ensuring socially transformative outcomes with long-term benefits for reducing poverty and inequality.
42. Methods to evaluate the effectiveness of early-warning systems should be strengthened. Cadres of community early-warning volunteers can have a significant impact and must be linked with official systems.
43. Disaster risk reduction should be integrated into the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to overcome the protracted and recurrent nature of crises and strengthen local and global food security. Countries affected by conflict and humanitarian crises warrant greater attention. Joint risk assessments and activities supported by flexible, predictable and multi-year financing for disaster risk reduction, can foster mutually reinforcing and more-resilient outcomes for disaster risk reduction, climate action and sustaining peace.

## FINAL CONSIDERATIONS AND THE WAY FORWARD

44. To achieve the 2030 Agenda, disaster risk reduction must be integrated at the core of development and finance policies, legislation and plans. The Global Platform called for transformation of risk-governance mechanisms to ensure that management of risk is a shared responsibility across sectors, systems, scales and borders. Examples show that working transversally across ministries and departments at all levels can help governments break institutional silos.
45. Only through systemic changes can we account for the real cost of disasters as well as the cost of inaction and weigh it against investments in disaster risk reduction. Good examples of demonstrated political commitment in the form of legislated budgetary targets and tracking mechanisms for disaster risk reduction are emerging, which should be promoted and replicated. Dedicated disaster risk reduction financing strategies direct and prioritize investment and should be included in integrated national financing frameworks.
46. Convened at the mid-point between COP 26 and COP 27, the Global Platform observed that current emission levels far exceed their mitigation, resulting in an increase in frequency and intensity of catastrophic events, threatening the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. The Global Platform called upon governments to honour the commitments made in Glasgow to drastically enhance financing for, and support to, adaptation and resilience. There is an urgent need to scale-up disaster risk reduction as part of the solution to address the climate emergency, while raising and achieving the climate ambition. The Global Goal on Adaptation and the Santiago Network as part of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage offer timely opportunities to make disaster risk reduction mechanisms and instruments an integral part of climate action.
47. People are affected differently by disasters. This calls for a participatory and human-rights-based approach to include all under a principle of 'nothing about us without us' in disaster risk reduction planning and implementation. Investments in youth and young professionals should therefore be enhanced to stimulate innovation and creative solutions. There should be a recommitment to community engagement and to disaster risk reduction that is community-driven and child-centric and supports existing local structures and resilience-building.
48. The Global Platform provided recommendations that can support the implementation of the call by the United Nations Secretary-General to ensure every person on Earth is protected by early-warning systems within five years. The response to the call should consider the end-to-end people-centred early-warning value chain – from risk assessments to infrastructure and community last-mile outreach. Early-warning systems must be multi-hazard and should be inclusive of communities most at risk with adequate institutional, financial and human capacity to act on early warnings. **Better availability and quality of data, financial resources, effective governance and coordination arrangements among stakeholders will strengthen MHEWS particularly in LDCs, SIDS and African countries.**
49. Potentially transformative lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic must be applied before the window of opportunity closes. Current approaches to recovery and reconstruction are not sufficiently effective in protecting development gains nor in building back better, greener and more equitably. There is a need to encourage an adaptive, responsive disaster risk management system with multi-stakeholder collaboration, accompanied by empathy, solidarity, cooperation and a spirit of volunteerism, in particular to address inequity.
50. Comprehensive and systematic reporting, including a robust review of progress made against all Sendai Framework targets by countries will help draw clear recommendations for the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework. The Global Platform made a strong call to all Member States, regional organizations, and stakeholders to engage in the Midterm Review to clearly understand the implementation challenges and obstacles and possible course corrections to accelerate efforts to achieve the Sendai Framework goal by 2030.

51. Member States are also encouraged to use the Midterm Review to enhance integration of disaster risk reduction in forthcoming intergovernmental processes, including the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the 2023 SDG Summit, COP 27 and the Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement, and the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action 'Water for Sustainable Development' 2018-2028, among others.
52. Innovations shared and commitments made at the Global Platform provide valuable input for the implementation of the United Nations Secretary-General's vision for Our Common Agenda. Similarly, the contribution of the Global Platform to the review of the SAMOA Pathway for SIDS and the Vienna Programme of Action for the Landlocked Developing Countries and the development of their successor agreements, as well as the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action for the LDCs, will ensure risk reduction is embedded across key intergovernmental agreements that focus on most vulnerable countries.



# Agenda

## GP2022 PROGRAMME

Wednesday 25 May	Thursday 26 May	Friday 27 May
<p><b>Welcoming</b>, followed by <b>High-Level Dialogue 1:</b> Where Do We Stand? Global and Regional Perspectives on Implementing the Sendai Framework <i>Nusa Dua Hall, with Pecatu Hall and Singaraja 1 used as spillover rooms</i> 9:00 - 10:30</p>	<p><b>High-Level Dialogue 3</b> Learning from COVID-19: Social and Economic Recovery for All <i>Nusa Dua Hall</i> 9:00 - 10:30</p>	<p><b>High-Level Dialogue 4</b> Accelerating Financing for Risk Prevention <i>Nusa Dua Hall</i> 9:00 - 10:30</p>
<p><b>Opening Ceremony</b> <i>Nusa Dua Hall, with Pecatu Hall and Singaraja 1 used as spillover rooms</i> 11:00 - 12:00</p>	<p><b>Ministerial Roundtable 2</b> Thinking Resilience: Changing the Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction Financing <i>Singaraja Hall 1</i> 10:30 - 13:00</p>	<p><b>Thematic Session 12</b> Cooperation Across Borders for Strengthened Capacity and Action <i>Pecatu Hall</i> 9:00 - 10:30</p>
<p><b>Lunch 12:00 - 13:00</b></p>	<p><b>Thematic Session 9</b> Inclusive and Resilient Recovery in Urban Contexts <i>Nusa Dua Hall</i> 11:15 - 12:45</p>	<p><b>Thematic Session 8</b> Leave No One Behind - Empowering the Most at Risk Through Social <i>Nusa Dua Hall</i> 11:15 - 12:45</p>
<p><b>Thematic Session 7</b> Diversity in DRR Leadership <i>Nusa Dua Hall</i> 13:00 - 14:30</p>	<p><b>Thematic Session 2</b> Data Challenges and Solutions for Disaster Risk Management <i>Pecatu Hall</i> 11:15 - 12:45</p>	<p><b>Thematic Session 5</b> Enhancing Understanding and Management of Disaster Risk in Humanitarian Contexts <i>Pecatu Hall</i> 11:15 - 12:45</p>
<p><b>Thematic Session 1</b> Improved Understanding and Governance of Systemic Risk - Unpacking the 2022 Global Assessment Report <i>Pecatu Hall</i> 13:00 - 14:30</p>	<p><b>Lunch 12:45 - 14:00</b></p>	<p><b>Lunch 12:45 - 14:00</b></p>
<p><b>Thematic Session 3</b> Breaking the Silos - Toward Multi-Hazard, Multi-sectoral Approaches to Managing Risk <i>Nusa Dua Hall</i> 15:15 - 16:45</p>	<p><b>Midterm Review Plenary 1:</b> Resourcing risk-informed regenerative and sustainable development <i>Nusa Dua Hall</i> 14:00 - 16:30</p>	<p><b>Thematic Session 14</b> Financing Local Investment Through Risk Informed and Bankable Strategies <i>Singaraja Hall 2</i> 14:15 - 15:45</p>
<p><b>Thematic Session 11</b> Building a Better Future: Investing in Resilient for All <i>Pecatu Hall</i> 15:15 - 16:45</p>	<p><b>Thematic Session 6</b> Strengthening Governance to Reduce Disaster Displacement Risk <i>Pecatu Hall</i> 14:15 - 15:45</p>	<p><b>Thematic Session 16</b> Transformative Financing Options to Build Resilience <i>Pecatu Hall</i> 14:15 - 15:45</p>
<p><b>Ministerial Roundtable 1</b> Scaling-up Disaster Risk Reduction to Tackle the Climate Emergency <i>Singaraja Hall 1</i> 15:00 - 17:30</p>	<p><b>Thematic Session 10</b> Building Resilience through Recovery <i>Pecatu Hall</i> 16:30 - 18:00</p>	<p><b>Midterm Review Plenary 3:</b> Rethinking sustainable development; investing with strategic foresight to build resilience <i>Nusa Dua Hall</i> 14:00 - 16:30</p>
<p><b>High-Level Dialogue 2</b> Strengthening Disaster and Climate Risk Governance at Natl and Local Levels for Accelerated Progress on SDGs <i>Nusa Dua Hall</i> 17:30 - 19:00</p>	<p><b>Midterm Review Plenary 2:</b> Beyond natural hazards – operationalising the expanded scope of the Sendai Framework <i>Nusa Dua Hall</i> 16:30 - 19:00</p>	<p><b>Closing Ceremony</b> <i>Nusa Dua Hall, with Pecatu Hall and Singaraja 1 used as spillover rooms</i> 17:30 - 18:30</p>
<p><b>Thematic Session 15</b> Early Warning and Early Action <i>Pecatu Hall</i> 17:30 - 19:00</p>	<p><b>Official statements - online</b></p>	

# GP2022 INFORMAL PROGRAMME

Wednesday 25 May

Thursday 26 May

Friday 27 May

Ignite Stage Taman Jepun 12:00-17:30

**Lunch 12:00 - 13:00**

<p><b>Side Event:</b> From DRR Planning To DRR Investment – Keys to augment Pre-disaster DRR Investment - High Quality DRR Strategy beyond the Global Target E Singaraja Hall 2 13:00-14:30</p>	<p><b>Online Side Event:</b> When conflict, climate change and COVID19 collide- Building resilience in complex emergencies. Mengwi 6+7+8 13:30-15:00</p>	<p><b>Learning Lab:</b> Adopting SFDRR and IASC and HIS into national curriculum on Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Legian 1+2 13:30 - 15:00</p>	
<p><b>Side Event:</b> Inclusive Local Actions towards Effective Disaster Risk Reduction and Leave No One Behind: Accelerating the implementation of Dhaka Declaration and other inspiring initiatives Singaraja Hall 2 15:15-16:45</p>	<p><b>Online Side Event:</b> Thematic Toward greater financial resilience: enhancing the Global Disaster Risk Finance Architecture Mengwi 6+7+8 15:30-17:00</p>	<p><b>Learning Lab:</b> The Cost of Doing Nothing – Scenarios for investing in resilience Legian 1+2 15:30 - 17:00</p>	
<p><b>Side Event:</b> Addressing loss and damage, supporting the most vulnerable: lessons from DRR and climate change action Singaraja Hall 2 17:30-19:00</p>	<p><b>Online Side Event:</b> Principles for Resilient Infrastructure - A global standard for the improvement of infrastructure resilience Mengwi 6+7+8 17:30-19:00</p>	<p><b>Learning Lab:</b> Sendai Framework Monitoring System (Basic) Legian 1+2 17:30 - 19:00</p>	
<p><b>Side Event:</b> Women Pushing for Transformation A Dialogue on the Future of SDG, DRR, and Planetary Health Pecatu Hall 19.45-21:15</p>	<p><b>Online Side Event:</b> Resilience is everyone's business: learning from local experiences to build business and community resilience Singaraja Hall 219.45-21:15</p>	<p><b>Online Side Event:</b> Global Indigenous Knowledge Research Infrastructure: A Tool for the Sendai Framework implementation Mengwi 6+7+8 19.30-21:00</p>	<p><b>Learning Lab:</b> Scaling up: How to use technology for post-disaster damage assessments Legian 1+21 9:30 - 21:00</p>

Sasakawa Awards Nusa Dua Hall 19:30 - 21:00

Ignite Stage Taman Jepun 10:30 - 16:30

**Side Event:**  
Left behind, left out, left unsafe: A dialogue on Leaving No One Behind in the face of disaster risk Singaraja Hall 2 9.00-10:30

**Special Event:**  
Centre of Excellence on Climate and Disaster Resilience: Roadmap to Resilience Singaraja Hall 2 11:15 - 12:45

**Learning Lab:**  
Sendai Framework Monitoring Voluntary Commitments (online platform) Legian 1+2 11:15 - 12:45

**Lunch 12:45 - 14:00**

**Online Side Event:**  
Moving Words into Action: Child and Youth Perspectives on Promoting Sendai Framework Priorities Mengwi 6+7+8 14.30-16:00

**Learning Lab:**  
Disaster Risk Reduction Social Engineering: Strengthening Community Capacity in Volcanic Disaster-Prone Areas with Mandatory Disaster Management Training Legian 1+2 14:30 - 16:00

**Side Event:**  
Nature-based Solutions to accelerate Sendai and beyond Singaraja Hall 2 16:30-18:00

**Online Side Event:**  
RISK Award: Innovative solutions for DRR and climate change adaptation – Lessons learned from award winning projects Mengwi 6+7+8 16:30-18:00

**Learning Lab:**  
Disaster Loss Accounting Legian 1+2 16:30 - 18:00

**Side Event:**  
Early warning and early action through theater – using art to inspire change Singaraja Hall 2 18:45-20:15

**Side Event:**  
Accelerating disability inclusion in Disaster Risk reduction: good practices and lessons learnt by key stakeholders for resilient solutions Pecatu Hall 18:45-20:15

**Online Side Event:**  
Integrating biological hazards in national disaster management policy: a call for whole of society action Mengwi 6+7+8 18:30-20:00

**Learning Lab:**  
Opportunities for shared risk analytics Legian 1+2 18:30 - 20:00

Ignite Stage Taman Jepun 10:00-15:00

**Side Event:**  
Sharing Session on Regional Standby Mechanisms and their role in disaster preparedness and response Singaraja Hall 19.00-10:30

**Side Event:**  
Gen-Next, Pro-Planet Media: Tapping the potentials of New Media for Disaster and Climate Resilience Singaraja Hall 2 9.00-10:30

**Online Side Event:**  
Breaking the systemic risk impasse with urban multi-hazard risk policy transitions Mengwi 6+7+8 9.00-10:30

**Learning Lab:**  
Anticipatory Action & Impact-Based Forecasting: Learn how to use Anticipatory Action in your DRR toolbox Legian 1+2 9:00 - 10:30

**Side Event:**  
Mainstreaming Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion in Anticipatory Actions for Disaster Preparedness in Southeast Asia Singaraja Hall 1 11:15-12:45

**Online Side Event:**  
Implementing integration – reflections and lessons from the Pacific, for the future Mengwi 6+7+8 11:00-12:30

**Learning Lab:**  
Comprehensive Disaster and Climate Risk Management: A hands-on journey from assessment to integration Legian 1+2, 11:00 - 12:30

**Lunch 12:45 - 14:00**

**Side Event:**  
Anticipating and acting early - putting communities and creativity at the heart of our learning and exchange Singaraja Hall 1 14:00-15:30

**Online Side Event:**  
Advancing DRR in building safe and resilient health facilities: lessons learnt from COVID-19 Mengwi 6+7+8 13:00-14:30

**Learning Lab:**  
Sendai Framework Monitoring (Early Warning Systems) Legian 1+2 13:00 - 14:30

**Online Side Event:**  
Governance of climate change and technological risks in transboundary water bodies Mengwi 6+7+8 15:00-16:30

**Learning Lab:**  
Opportunities for shared risk analytics Legian 1+2 15:00 - 16:30

**Learning Lab:**  
INFORM Subnational Risk Index for South East Europe Legian 1+2 17:00 - 17:30

**Closing Press Conference**  
Media Centre, 18:30

Innovation Platform Taman Jepun and Pecatu Lobby 9:00-17:00

# GP2022 in Numbers

<b>~5000</b> participants 	<b>3708</b>  onsite <b>2131<sup>2</sup></b>  online	
participants from <b>185</b> countries 	<b>162</b> government delegations 	<b>50+</b> ministers
speaker gender parity  50%   50% 	<b>17</b>  stakeholder groups	<b>201</b> onsite  <b>79</b> online participants with disabilities
<b>200</b> sessions and events 	<b>91</b> Official Statements 	
<b>5+</b> hours average engagement by online participants 	<b>3000+</b> livestream viewers 	
<b>24</b> Side Events  <b>13</b> Learning Labs 	<b>53</b> Ignite Stage interventions  <b>35</b> Innovation Platform exhibitors	
<b>350</b> journalists  <b>2670</b> media articles	<b>~450k</b> GP2022 page views <b>528m</b> people reached by GP2022 hashtags 	
<b>10,000+</b> COVID-19 tests carried out 	less than <b>0.25%</b> positivity rate	

<sup>2</sup> Of these, 916 were also part of the 3708 onsite participants, having made use of both participation options. The other 1215 attended exclusively online.



## Conference format

For the first time, the GP2022 took place as a fully hybrid event. Online participation made it possible for those unable to travel to Bali, Indonesia, to still participate fully in the sessions. Registered participants were able to access all the official programme sessions through a virtual conference platform on Hopin. Hopin is a virtual conference platform with multiple interactive areas where participants can connect with one another and engage in live sessions.

Virtual participants were able to move in and out of the session rooms just like an in-person event and enjoy the content, interactive networking, and more. Both on-site and remote participants could interact with the session speakers through Slido, an audience interaction software that was used to conduct Q&As and polls during the sessions. This tool made it possible for online and in-person participants to engage on an equal setting.

In addition to the virtual conference platform, all official sessions were streamed live to allow an even greater audience to follow the discussions in Bali. The recordings of all GP2022 official session can be accessed on the UNDRR YouTube Channel.

Over  
**2000**  
online  
participants

**5 hrs**  
of active participation  
on the platform by  
the average online  
participant

**1000**  
chat messages  
sent through the  
online platform

Over  
**3000**  
livestream  
connections

# Accessibility and inclusion

The GP2022 continued to highlight UNDRR's commitment to inclusion and accessibility for attendees with disabilities from across the globe, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities principle on full and effective participation and inclusion in society, persons with disabilities. One of the goals for the Global Platform has been for persons with disabilities to have the opportunity, on an equal basis with others, to be involved in discussions about policies and programmes.

The meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in GP2022 was a key priority for UNDRR and shared by the Government of Indonesia. The accessibility and provision of reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in all aspects of the Global Platform implementation had to be ensured, with the goal for participants with disabilities to have equal rights to participate in any desired events, and feel safe, respected and supported in being involved in consultations and discussions meaningfully.

Accessibility was mainstreamed throughout all elements of the Global Platform, from session content to speakers and venue considerations, and it was overseen by the UNDRR accessibility focal point with the support of ASB Indonesia and Philippines, a NGO based in Indonesia. This collaboration has been very beneficial as ASB Indonesia and Philippines has an in-depth working relationship with local Organizations of Persons with Disability (OPDs) and has local and solid knowledge of accessibility, which helped guide the organizers, the venues and the local vendors to ensure an inclusive Global Platform. Measures taken included, but were not limited to, the improvement of the venues' physical accessibility, training of conference and hotel staff and local volunteers on how to best engage with persons with disabilities, identification of accessible hotels, accessible stages, accessible transport options and accessible GP2022 communications material. Special attention was paid to ensuring that the GP2022 health and security protocols fully reflected the needs of person with disabilities.

At the [Sasakawa Award ceremony](#), the Balinese deaf youth dance group (ages 15-19 years old), accompanied by 30 blind Balinese musicians, performed for the very first time to an international audience. Poetry is well embedded in the Balinese culture and, as such, this Balinese performance group has developed a poem for the Global Platform audience to reflect disaster risk reduction and inclusion, which they performed to.

To ensure the meaningful and active participation of persons with disabilities in the discussions, all sessions of the official programme featured Real Time Captioning and International Sign Interpretation. More than 200 persons with disabilities attended the 2022 Global Platform in person in Bali, and an additional 80 participated online.



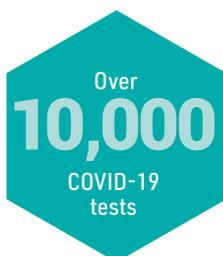


## COVID-19 safety

The COVID-19 pandemic posed a major challenge to the organization of the GP2022. The number-one priority for both UNDRR and the Government of Indonesia was to organize a safe, inclusive, and successful Global Platform. Accordingly, the planning scenarios had to take into account the uncertainty linked to the evolving pandemic context.

UNDRR and the Government of Indonesia closely monitored the health situation and established a Joint COVID-19 Task Force to guide all COVID-19-related safety measures as they applied to the organization of the GP2022. The Task Force served as the main coordination mechanism for developing COVID-19-related prevention and mitigation measures to ensure maximum safety for participants, in compliance with applicable regulations. Thanks to the hybrid conference format, participants who faced difficulties attending the event in person due to COVID-19-related travel restrictions or COVID-19 infections, still had the opportunity to engage in the Global Platform.

The GP2022 took place following a strict health protocol that included physical distancing, the use of face masks indoors, and mandatory testing COVID-19 testing.



# Sustainability

UNDRR and the Government of Indonesia have aspired to organize a sustainable seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, that minimized negative environmental impacts and provided benefits to local hosts and communities. UNDRR recognizes the inherent links between the natural environment and disaster risk reduction.

As a member of the United Nations family, we are committed to reducing our environmental footprint and to leading by example. This includes a commitment to organizing environmentally sustainable meetings. To this end, we draw on United Nations guidance for sustainable event management, aiming to minimize negative environmental impacts and leave a beneficial legacy for the host community and all involved.

The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction has striven to be a sustainable event, balancing environmental, economic and social responsibilities. To this end, the GP2022 has aimed to raise awareness on the links between environment and disaster risk reduction, assess and minimize emissions and reduce the generation of waste. The main emissions stemming from resource use and travel associated with the event are calculated and will be offset through Indonesia-based projects.

The links between environment and DRR were also emphasized in the GP2022 programme, with specific sessions being organized on these topics.



# 02 Official Programme





# Opening Ceremony

25 May 2022 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

"Despite our efforts, risk creation is outpacing risk reduction"

**Amina J. Mohammed,**  
Deputy Secretary-General

"Every new building, every new social programme, every budget and every initiative must be designed and executed in a way that reduces risk."

**Abdulla Shahid,**  
President of General Assembly

"At the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Indonesia offers to the world the concept of resilience and sustainability as a solution to mitigating the risk of all types of disasters, including pandemics"

**Joko Widodo,**  
President of Indonesia

[!\[\]\(92604bff2a286d454d073adc13337191\_img.jpg\) Click here](#) to watch the GP2022 Opening Ceremony

## **Moderator:**

Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction

## **Speakers:**

- Amina J. Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General
- Abdulla Shahid, President of General Assembly
- Joko Widodo, President of Indonesia

The Opening Ceremony of the GP2022 featured a mix of high-level speeches and cultural performances to welcome the participants to the Global Platform. The high-level participation showcased the importance that both the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations attribute to disaster risk reduction and its role in global development agendas. Performance poetry by Emtithal Mahmoud, poet and UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador, and a cultural dance performance organized by the host country topped off the striking Opening Ceremony.

# Ministerial Roundtables



## Scaling-up disaster risk reduction to tackle the climate emergency

25 May 2022 3:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

### Moderators:

- Halim Iskandar, Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, Indonesia
- Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction

Risk-blind planning creates more risk and results in maladaptation while underestimating that climate risk is a challenge for finance. In her keynote remarks, DSG Amina Mohammed highlighted two urgent tasks - we must reduce emissions in line with the 1.5-degree goal, and second, we must raise our ambition of investment in adaptation and resilience to protect lives and livelihoods.

Ministers highlighted the need for a comprehensive disaster and climate-risk-management approach to ensure synergy in planning and implementation. There is also a need for increased predictability of financing and de-risking of public and private funding as well as a global paradigm shift for better pre-disaster financing mechanism. The need for transformative approaches and actions was voiced, in addition to increased investment

in prevention, early warning and early action, especially as climate change is also leading to displacements and increased humanitarian assistance and financing needs. Durable solutions for the displaced populations must be provided.

Supporting implementation of the UNSG Initiative on complete early-warning system coverage was urged. In the build-up to COP-27, the commitments made must be achieved, especially in LDCs and SIDS. Failing to invest in a holistic adaptation approach will obstruct our path to a climate-resilient future. Ministers stressed the need to enhance political leadership, partnerships, EWS technology transfer, regional cooperation, collective work and unity, to address challenges and crises and make disaster prevention and resilience a top priority.

Mainstreaming of DRR and climate change adaptation coherently in all national policies, strategies, legislations, coordination mechanisms and sectoral development plans was also urged.

Achieving synergy between DRR and climate change adaptation can benefit from the methodological tools of UNFCCC and UNDRR. **Loss databases and the Sendai Framework Monitor could guide the quantification of the global adaptation goal.** Access to financial mechanisms of UNFCCC such as the Global Climate Fund would support the DRR agenda.

Significant progress has been made by countries in strengthening DRR and climate-change governance (i.e., policies, strategies, legislations) and partnerships. The ministers stressed that local authorities are at the centre of DRM, thus implementing community-based DRR programmes at local and village levels was urged, in addition to taking corrective actions to build local capacities and empower youth, women and indigenous populations in every context of DRR. Strong advocacy was given for science-based, people-centred approaches to DRR and climate mitigation and adaptation, as well as to resilience of blue and green infrastructure. The experience of UN's Making Cities Resilience Programme 2030 was also commended as a programme with an inherent risk-assessment system.

The EU announced that it will step up its climate resilience and DRR finance and allocate €28 billion in 2021-2027.

## Session outcomes

- There is widespread recognition of the need to integrate DRR and climate change adaptation, with the need for increased predictability of financing and de-risking of public and private funding as well as a global paradigm shift for better pre-disaster financing mechanism.
- Support urged to the implementation of the UNSG Initiative on complete early-warning system coverage.
- Commitments made must be achieved in the build-up to COP-27, especially in LDCs and SIDS.
- There is need to enhance political leadership, partnerships, EWS technology transfer, regional cooperation, collective work and unity to address challenges and crises and make disaster prevention and resilience a top priority.



# Thinking resilience: changing the approach to disaster risk reduction financing

26 May 2022, 10:30 a.m. – 13:00 p.m.

## Moderators:

- Retno LP Marsudi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia
- Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction

Sustainable development in a rapidly changing climate is not possible without investing in disaster risk reduction. The negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic coupled with rapidly growing climate risk pressure us to move towards a resilient and sustainable future. Yet, investment is lagging and DRR is missing from the bigger sustainable development picture. For change to happen, a complete shift in mindset needs to take place across the financial system. We must move from short-term thinking and under-prioritizing disaster risks to a 'think resilience' approach in all public and private sector investments.

Participants drew on the experiences, challenges, and successful strategies in DRR financing of their states

and organizations. They discussed the continuing funding imbalance in DRR, the rigidity, bureaucracy and reactivity of financing, and ways to improve approaches to financing. Participants also highlighted the value of a whole-of-society approach and especially private sector involvement in financing. Practical initiatives by the business and industry sectors were identified as examples, and critical sectors pointed out. Participants further raised the need for a multi-stakeholder approach and emphasized that a proactive and long-term financing vision is both more economical and more impactful. Financing DRR is considered a vital step in achieving the SDGs.

## Session outcomes

- Incentivize proactive investment.
- Provide an enabling DRR financing environment through forward-looking and flexible laws and policies at all levels.
- Develop comprehensive and inclusive risk-management strategies, through participation of stakeholder and investors, before assessing funding needs.
- Invest in, insure and manage resilient infrastructure.
- **Ensure land-use management and urban planning is effective and risk-informed.**
- Strengthen data, data availability and the evidence base for DRR financing and investment.
- Combine measures for the most effective financing, including micro credit and microinsurance, risk transfers, forecast-based actions, and innovative insurance mechanisms.
- **Risk-inform investments across sectors, especially for agriculture and food systems,** which are both systematically underfunded and vulnerable to disaster losses.
- Enhance coordination, engagement, and consultation with government levels, private sector and communities for a whole-of-society approach.
- Increase international cooperation for disaster-risk financing (target F).
- Direct a minimum percentage of GDP to DRR and adaptation.

# High-Level Dialogues

## Where do we stand? Global and regional perspectives on implementing the Sendai Framework

25 May 2022, 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

### Moderator:

Malini Mehra, CEO, Globe International

### Speakers:

- Elizabeth Riley - Executive Director, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency - CDEMA
- Keitaro Ohno - State Minister, Cabinet Office, Japan
- Mitiku Kassa Gutile - Commissioner for Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission, Ethiopia
- Katrina Sarah Milne - Farmer and Board Member, World Farmers Organization
- Saber Hossain Chowdhury - Member of Parliament / Honorary President, Bangladesh / International Parliamentary Union

Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Member States and their partners have achieved significant progress, including the reduction of global disaster-related mortality by 40 per cent since the 2000s, as well as now 153 countries reporting on Sendai Framework targets. Yet despite measurable progress, analysis indicates that we are off track for reaching the goals of the Sendai Framework by 2030. There has been a three-fold increase in disasters since the 1980s, rising annual economic losses, high rates of infrastructure loss and disruption, and lagging DRR financing.

This High-Level Dialogue focused discussions on analysing key challenges to Sendai Framework implementation, and identifying practical ways to accelerate progress and get back on track.

Panellists agreed that there continues to be a lack of risk understanding, particularly concerning risks associated with cascading, compounding hazards and complex crises. Risk thinking has not been leading government policy, which too often continues to be reactive. Investments in risk analysis, capacity development, and resilience have been inadequate, while risk-management frameworks have been ignored. Biological hazards were addressed by the Sendai Framework, but the pandemic still caught much of the world off guard.

Disaster-risk management continues to be hindered by siloed governance, leading to challenges with disaster-related data sharing and cooperation, risk governance, and financing, including insufficient allocation for preparedness, mitigation, and recovery.

Data gaps hinder meaningful monitoring of progress in Sendai implementation. Monitoring, evaluation and learning need to be institutionalized to regularly improve DRR policies and plans based on lessons learned and the best available data. While Target E for example, has demonstrated significant progress, countries must rigorously assess whether adopted strategies are sufficiently effective.

Transformational levels of financing are now necessary to achieve the objectives for sustainable development, climate, and disaster risk reduction. The Sendai Framework can guide smart, inclusive investments in disaster risk reduction with synergies with the climate, and sustainable development agendas.

Greater political commitment is needed to get progress back on track. Increasing political commitment requires strengthening the evidence base, to demonstrate the benefits of investments in DRR, the linkages between DRR and sustainable development, and for accountability.

The High-level Dialogue concluded that while significant progress has been made in some domains, such as disaster-related mortality, disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, and Sendai Framework monitoring, overall progress is not on track to achieve the objectives of the Sendai Framework. Panellists cited a lack of risk understanding and risk-informed decision-making, siloed, incoherent disaster risk governance and financing across sectors, lack of political commitment, and gaps in monitoring disaster-related data as among the significant impediments to progress.

## Session outcomes

- The High-level Dialogue highlighted pathways to get Sendai Framework implementation back on track, including capacity building and technology transfer, transformational levels of DRR financing, increased political commitment, and institutionalization of evaluation and learning.
- Guiding principles of inclusivity, leaving no one behind, and gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction were re-emphasized in the session. Recent disaster experience and COVID-19 continues to change our understanding of vulnerability and needs, and underlines the need for inclusive, person-centred approaches.

## Strengthening disaster and climate-risk governance at national and local levels for accelerated progress on SDGs

25 May 2022, 5:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

### Moderator:

Andini Effendi, Independent Journalist, Indonesia

### Speakers:

- Selwin Hart, UN Assistant Secretary General for Climate Action, Executive Office of the United Nations
- Prof Mark Howden, Vice Chair, IPCC Working Group II Director, ANU Institute for Climate, Energy and Disaster Solutions, Australian National University
- Dr Filimon Manoni, Deputy Secretary General, Pacific Islands Forum
- Jochen Steinhilber, Director General for Displacement, Crisis Prevention and Civil Society, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany
- Natalia Gómez-Solano, Co-founder and Board Member, Youth and Climate Change Network of Costa Rica

The session echoed COP-26's Glasgow Climate Pact emphasis on adaptation and finance, and emphasized the IPCC call for urgent action to pursue mitigation on a par with adaptation, finance and protection of lives and livelihoods. Panellists emphasized the moral imperative to ensure protection of those having contributed the least to the climate crisis and reiterated the economic imperative of investments in comprehensive risk management. Investments in adaptation action and disaster risk reduction are proven approaches to reducing impacts of climate change and disasters, hence reducing the costs of resilient sustainable development.

Comprehensive risk management combines instruments to manage risks through integrated planning and implementation of climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and social protection. Good practices and innovative approaches have progressed in the Pacific island countries. To fully leverage its potential, issues of institutional capacity, siloed financing and institutional architecture, sustainability and consistency of efforts should be addressed. **Access and utilization of robust comprehensive and contextualized risk data should be enhanced to inform decision making.**



Germany, having assumed the G7 presidency, is strengthening anticipatory action for forward-looking humanitarian assistance and working with other donors to scale up support for poverty-oriented, gender-responsive solutions to manage climate risks and other disasters and to address impacts. The Global Shield aims to foster more systematic, coherent, and sustained financial protection against climate and disaster risk by enhancing accessibility and affordability of insurance.

Sustainable development cannot happen without climate action and disaster risk reduction. Panellists highlighted that the agendas on climate change and disaster risk reduction pursue the same objectives to address vulnerabilities, prevent risks and reduce losses and damages to strengthen resilience.

Effective comprehensive risk management is enabled when governments, civil society and private sector make choices that prioritize risk reduction, social equality and justice. To ensure sustainability, effectiveness and inclusiveness, inclusive risk governance should be promoted that enables engagement of marginalized and vulnerable groups. Youth expect meaningful participation opportunities, consideration of diverse voices, values and needs; support for youth-capacity development to engage and take action; and enhanced access to finance, research and technology at the local level.

## Session outcomes

- Urgent need to scale-up disaster risk reduction to raise and achieve the climate ambition. Full support to the UNSG initiative on ensuring 100 per cent EWS coverage by 2027, and full support to the leadership of WMO and UNDRR to achieve this. Developed countries should fulfil their financial commitments to renew trust of the most climate-vulnerable.
- Recognition of comprehensive risk management as a systemic solution to a systemic issue. Greater alignment in planning, implementation and financial mechanisms between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction is critical to achieve the 2030 Agenda.
- The COVID-19 pandemic and other compounding, cascading and systemic crises disrupting services, supply chains and societies were awakening calls on the need to re-examine our systems. Crisis and recovery, and the adoption of clear goals on adaptation are unique opportunities to adopt shared visions on resilience owned by all and backed with political will to ensure comprehensive disaster and climate-risk management at national and local levels.



## Learning from COVID-19: social and economic recovery for all

26 May 2022, 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

### Moderator:

Valerie Nkamgang Bemo, Deputy Director Emergency Response, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

### Speakers:

- Dr Mike Ryan, Executive Director, Health Emergencies Programme, World Health Organization (WHO)
- Pratima Gurung, President, National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal (NIDWAN)
- Bill Blair, President of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, Minister of Emergency and Preparedness, Government of Canada
- Thembisile Nkadameng, Deputy Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Republic of South Africa
- Jagan Chapagain, Secretary General, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

The COVID-19 pandemic has taken a catastrophic toll on life and livelihoods, with differential impacts felt by individuals and communities, based on pre-existing societal inequalities and other underlying factors contributing to risk. Panellists for this session shared lessons learned from the COVID-19 experience and identified the key means to move towards resilience and social and economic recovery for all in the context of complex and interconnected risks. A key area of focus was on risk governance, and the good practices and opportunities for a whole-of-society and all-hazards risk-governance approach that has been brought to light by COVID-19.

It was noted that the scale of COVID-19 and health, social and economic impacts requires commitment to solidarity and a high level of collaboration between sectors, stakeholders and across borders. Creating or maintaining silos is expensive and duplicative. Additionally, strong domestic and international laws and systems must fundamentally address inequities. COVID-19 has forced innovations in governance systems (e.g. virtual meetings) that can be used to create more inclusive disaster-risk-governance systems that foster accessible and welcome spaces for those most marginalized to be involved in decision-making.

Several concrete actions and commitments for consideration were put forward, focusing on enhancing adaptive and transformative social and economic recovery for all. This includes the need to realign our social and economic approach and support innovative partnerships across borders to ensure no one is left behind. The COVID-19 pandemic will have a significant impact on health systems for decades to come, with ripple effects on overall societal well-being. Substantial and predictable long-term investment in health systems is required, particularly at community level. Also noted was the need to significantly strengthen anticipatory action and preparedness at community level in order to act fast on risks. In line with this, the essential role played by indigenous systems and traditional leaders in pandemic response and recovery was widely recognized, along with the need for greater attention to be given to

indigenous knowledge and practices to reduce risks, build resilience and support recovery.

As part of the areas for special focus, it was highlighted that there needs to be a renewed commitment to understanding the underlying causes and not just looking at the symptoms. Among these drivers is the high level of inequity and discrimination that creates risk. For example, the pandemic has seen a significant increase in violence against women in all societies. Preventing, responding and addressing gender-based violence is a fundamental component of DRR that is not currently being adequately prioritised or invested in. More broadly, addressing inequity between and within nations, including with regards to access to vaccines, PPEs and fiscal support, is critical.

## Session outcomes

- Renewed commitment to ensure vertical coordination between levels and spheres of decision-making, strengthening local, women's and youth's leadership in DRR that is supported by more disaggregated evidence-base and data.
- A recognized need for solidarity and of coordinated transformative risk governance that includes a systematic and multisectoral approach to disaster risk reduction with the highest level of political support and with particular focus on gender, inclusion and leaving no one behind.
- An understanding that sustainable development can only be achieved through a greater consideration of the underlying factors and systemic nature of risk, accompanied by actionable policies and programmes.

# Accelerating financing for risk prevention

27 May 2022, 09:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

## Moderator:

Russell Isaac, Journalist and Moderator

## Keynote Speakers

- WK Mutale Nalumango Vice President of Zambia
- Armida Alisjahbana, Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP)

## Speakers

- Ramon Soto Bonilla, Secretary of State, Disaster Risk Management, Honduras
- Kamal Kishore, Member Secretary, NDMA, India
- Dr Gabriel Pollen, National Coordinator Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, Office of Vice-President, Government of Zambia
- Igor Driesmans, EU Delegation to ASEAN
- Graham Clark, Chairman and CEO, Asia Affinity Holdings Ltd.



This session identified options for enhancing financing for prevention and presented **opportunities for risk-informing sustainable development financing strategies and for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into investment decisions**, institutional governance and risk-management frameworks. Recognizing the need for a 'think resilience' approach to all investments.

The session also considered ways to scale up advocacy for the full costs and impacts of climate change and disasters, on the resilience benefits and on the payback of inclusive prevention approaches. Panellists discussed the progress for achieving the targets of the Sendai Framework for DRR, policies and incentives

for investments in prevention and climate-adaptation financing, opportunities to invest in resilience in the recovery phase after disasters, challenges of financing prevention and actions to mitigate risk and reduce vulnerabilities beyond risk transfer. Further discussion points were the challenges to ensure capital market investments account for and internalize risks and avoid creating new ones.

Blue impact bonds were discussed as new opportunities for SIDS for financing risk reduction and investments that maximize resilience gains, like nature-based solutions to manage coastal and ocean-related risks.

## Session outcomes

- Investment in knowledge and its application to decision-making pays the best interest – improved risk information and analytics is key for embedding resilience into planning at all levels.
- Resilience standards, such as the Principles for Infrastructure Resilience, along with coherent and well-articulated policies and institutional arrangements at national, central, and local level, are essential for effective risk governance.
- Recognize that pathways to accelerating financing for prevention, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation require a 'think resilience' approach to all investments.
- All investment decisions must commit to net-resilience gain by (a) reducing or removing actions that erode, reduce or undermine systemic resilience; and (b) by prioritising actions that create systems intrinsically resilient to potential disruptions.
- The insurance sector must be more inclusive and look at impacts, taking a connected ecosystems approach to look at new models of financing that address vulnerabilities beyond transferring risks.
- G20 countries must commit to, and focus on, DRR, and there is an opportunity now to address this given the focus on an economic and sustainable recovery.

# Midterm Review Plenaries

## Resourcing risk-informed regenerative and sustainable development

26 May 2022, 2:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

### Co-Chairs:

- Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Suharyanto, Minister of National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) of Indonesia

### Keynote speaker:

- Febrio Kacaribu, Head of Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance, Indonesia • Keitaro Ohno - State Minister, Cabinet Office, Japan

While the case for investing in prevention, risk reduction and resilience remains clear, the financial rationale for risk reduction for many hazards is limited. Factors like short-termism, regulatory capture, limited understanding and lack of inclusion in policy-making pose barriers such as: growing inequalities in burden-sharing in global DRR governance frameworks: those who are the most affected remain the least able to afford risk-informed investments in a COVID-19-transformed world.

Disasters remain a growing threat to global prosperity, affecting poor and marginalized disproportionately. Findings from member states and non-state actors reiterate previous trends on the highest toll of disasters experienced in the most vulnerable segment of the world's populations.

Twenty-two LDCs are currently in debt distress or at high risk.

Firstly, we continue to witness that certain countries across the globe, such as SIDS, LLDCs and LDCs, remain the most vulnerable, with their populations disproportionately affected by climate change-induced risks, by health risks, conflicts and by the vagaries of the global economic and financial systems.

Many aspects of the financial system, macro-economic policy, and development and climate finance, are primary contributors to creating and perpetuating risks and hazards, posing potential existential threats to humans and the ecosystems we depend on. While progress is observed in the enhanced inclusion of climate change adaptation as an environmental objective in the context of green financial products and services, concerns remain that investors often do not consider how their investment may be creating exposure and vulnerability of local communities, supply chains and ecosystems, ignoring or disassociating such investments from subsequent macro-economic implications.

Secondly, we need to be innovative and pragmatic and do more with existing funding and financial mechanisms to internalize risks in our existing financial architecture. We must gather around the understanding that **risk-informed planning and acting ahead of crises will only become reality with a systematic approach.** This requires blended financing across actors and sectors. Climate financing must, for example, also be allocated to early-warning systems, anticipatory action and other risk-reducing measures.

## Session outcomes

The impact of disasters remains unknown for specific population groups in the absence of disaggregated, interoperable and accessible data.

As such, policy prioritization fails to recognize their differentiated needs, leading to exclusion.

The Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework thus needs to:

- Use the latest research in data science to facilitate the reporting process based on common principles and standards such as geospatial data (including innovative tools such as data on solar-power potential and solar resources) to inform risk-informed sustainable development.

- Identify and address the disability-specific needs of men, women and children with disabilities before and after disasters
- Work in partnership with Disabled People's Organizations to prepare and implement disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction and response activities, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Sendai Framework.
- Prepare for disability-inclusive disaster response by strengthening organizational capacity of all actors to work in a disability and gender-inclusive way

## Beyond natural hazards – operationalising the expanded scope of the Sendai Framework

26 May 2022, 4:30 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

### Co-Chairs:

- Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Professor Dwikorita Karnawati, Head of the Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics of the Republic of Indonesia (BMKG)

### Keynote speakers:

- Abdulla Shahid, the President of the 76th Session of the United Nations General Assembly
- Puan Maharani Nakshatra Kusyala Devi, Speaker of the People's Representative Council of Indonesia

It has become clear that a strong emphasis on a coherent and systemic DRR approach that accounts for a range of risks and hazards is central for any policy or institution to be relevant.

Today societies are not only interconnected globally through political, economic, and social systems, but also through the earth's biophysical life-support systems (ecosystems), the built environment, and increasingly through the digital world (the infrastructure for which extends into outer space). While this constantly evolving situation exacerbates common vulnerabilities, it also creates opportunities for collective action.

A fit-for-purpose way forward needs to shun short termism, and account for emerging and frontier risks, especially through fast changing contexts (e.g., nano-tech or artificial intelligence). It also needs to ensure that nature's contributions to human well-being are treated as central through a planetary health approach.

Adding to this complexity is the predicament that current institutional dispositions ignore the integration of low probability but high-impact existential risks, thus creating far-reaching intergenerational, global and catastrophic implications.



Our approaches on the way forward cannot rely on blanket measures, and must carefully study interactions, including through engagement from local and indigenous communities, and the scientific world. To be most effective, approaches will need to be tailor-made for different contexts. These need to be embedded across ministries and throughout the financial and budgetary arrangements.

Falling public trust in global institutions is a big risk for the ability of our institutions to protect and equitably govern global public goods and thus build resilience. To counter this, governance practices need to be transparent and partnership-centric, and think in alternative ways, thus creating synergy and coherence between international and local levels, while engaging all stakeholders and local communities at all stages. Specific groups that were highlighted as playing a key role include young people, women, indigenous peoples, persons with various sexual orientations and gender identities and expressions (SOGIE), persons with disabilities, refugees, migrants, and internally displaced peoples.

In relation to multi-hazard early-warning systems, policies should have legally binding clauses that require information to reach at least 90 per cent of the people

## Session outcomes

- Serious effort is needed to incorporate the full spectrum of current, imminent and emerging risks, including existential risks - environmental, social, economic, biological and technological.
- A repricing of risk that internalizes and prices negative externalities is imperative, and must include inputs from local and indigenous communities, and consider impacts on future generations. These measures must be coupled with legally binding corporate transparency on measures that contribute to and mitigate risk.
- Investments in preparedness and building back better must follow an open source model, recognizing the right for all countries to have equal access to the knowledge and tools necessary to mitigate risk.
- Continuous investment in partnership-centric, all-of-society and all-of-government approaches linking the local to global across thematic domains and throughout policy cycles is critical.
- If UNDRR or DRR is not able to incorporate these renovations to global risk governance, then deliberations for creating other avenues and institutions are urgently needed.

# Rethinking sustainable development; investing with strategic foresight to build resilience

27 May 2022, 2:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

## Co-Chairs:

- Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Dr Laksana Handoko, Head of the National Agency for Research and Innovation (BRIN)

## Keynote speakers:

- Usha Rao-Monari, USG and Associate Administrator, UNDP



The Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework offers us an opportunity to reflect on a number of key areas. That includes what 'course corrections' we need to make during the remaining duration of the Sendai Framework. That means improving risk governance. Because despite our efforts, risk creation is outpacing risk reduction. We do not yet have the governance frameworks in place to manage risks, whether from a global pandemic or a tsunami, and to mitigate their impact. We are

creating risks faster than we can manage. The way we manage our ecosystems, and natural resources such as water and land, are determinant to reduce exposure and vulnerabilities, and to increase our resilience. Through ecosystem-based approaches and nature-based solutions, we can help affected countries and communities to build back better, prevent or reduce future risks, and be more resilient.

We must also explore new ways to scale-up finance and innovation to help some of the world's most vulnerable communities to adapt and build resilience to the growing impacts of climate change.

The risk-governance architecture needs to be fit for purpose. This means the following:

1. We need spatial fit – the ability to deploy actions globally and foster coordination between local, national and international institutions. Because global risks span boundaries.
2. We need temporal fit – the ability to prevent shocks and act quickly if they manifest. Because existential risks need to be prevented and we need to be able to react to inevitable shocks.

3. We need functional fit – the ability to handle uncertainty and complexity. Because global risks are interconnected and non-linear, and because we often need to act even though we don't know what to do.
4. We need representational fit – the ability to represent current generations and in their most diverse forms as well as future, unborn generations.

From the multilateral perspective, in many ways, the United Nations is not fit on all these dimensions. But the United Nations is one of the best set of institutions we have to foster global coordination and large-scale action.

## Session outcomes

In a COVID-19-transformed world, we should be acting locally but thinking globally:

- Participatory work models whereby local Governments and grass-roots organizations must take a lead in the process. For achieving this, access to information and capacity-building are critical issues that must be assured to them for enhancing their capability in performing actions.
- Continue recognizing inclusion and diversity, taking into account that a range of voices will help our efforts under the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework.
- Strengthen women's participation in multilateral governance to reverse disproportionate exposure to risks and loss of life
- The United Nations system in particular should intensify efforts to:
  - o connect the Sendai Framework with other global agendas including the Paris Agreement, the CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) with its Aichi biodiversity targets, the New Urban Agenda, World Water Conference and of course with Agenda 2030.
  - o make better use of the reformed regional United Nations system by capitalizing on the role of the Resident Coordinators in fostering coherent multi-hazard DRR interventions on the ground, with the active engagement of the UN Country Teams.

# Official Statements

Member States and representatives of stakeholder groups, such as the United Nations, international or regional organizations, provided pre-recorded or written statements focusing on progress made in disaster risk reduction and best practices of the country or the organization they represent.

All Official Statements can be accessed on the GP2022 Website.



## Thematic Sessions

### DAY 1

WEDNESDAY 25 MAY

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# Diversity in DRR leadership

25 May 2022, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

## Moderators:

- Amal Ridene, Tunisian Young Climate Change Negotiator, and Investor engagement officer at AfricInvest
- Abel Walekhwa, Deputy Secretary General, Africa Youth Advisory Board on Disaster Risk Reduction (AYAB DRR), Uganda

## Speakers:

- Lizra Fabien, Executive Director, Dominica Association of Industry and Commerce | ARISE Dominica;
- Sarah Knibbs, Officer-in-Charge of the UN Women Asia and the Pacific Regional Office
- David Zambrano Maya President of the Community Risk Management Committee of the Olón commune in the Santa Elena Peninsula. (Ecuador)
- Noelene Nabulivou, Founder, Diverse Voices for Action (DIVA for Equality) (Fiji)
- Elham Youssefian, Inclusive Humanitarian Action and DRR Advisor, International Disability Alliance
- Manuel Bessler, Deputy Director of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC (Switzerland)

Disasters affect people differently due to the ways social systems and intersecting forms of discrimination affect people's resources, vulnerabilities, coping capacities, exposure to hazards and decision-making power. Yet structural barriers, capacity gaps, discriminatory attitudes and stereotypes continue to hamper meaningful participation of marginalized groups in decision-making on disaster risk reduction. Greater attention is needed to diversify DRR leadership and address the ways the vulnerability and exposure of certain groups to disaster risks are economically, socially and culturally constructed.

Panellists highlighted that the disproportionate disaster risk faced by marginalised groups can be reduced when adequately prioritized and invested in. Currently, DRR leadership at all levels does not adequately reflect the range of lived experiences among the communities and groups most affected by disasters. It was emphasized that DRR leaders are found not only within governments, but in community leaders, youth leaders, women leaders, grassroot community leaders, LGBTQI+ leaders, and persons with disabilities leaders. All play an essential role in reducing disaster risk. Local and indigenous knowledge can help support inclusive disaster risk reduction. The diversity of people in leadership positions at all levels needs to be more inclusive.

There are both common and specific disaster risks that women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples, migrants and other marginalized groups face, and significant diversity within and across these groups. A one-size-fits-all approach will not adequately reduce vulnerability and an intersectional approach is needed that promotes and supports truly inclusive leadership that reflects the diversity of our communities.

Without diverse and inclusive leadership in disaster risk reduction and decision-making at all levels, we

are missing out on the skills, knowledge and expertise of a huge proportion of the world's population. To fulfil the commitment to the multi-sectoral and all-of-society approach in implementing the Sendai Framework, we need to prioritise greater support of, and investment in, diverse voices and perspectives in disaster risk reduction to reduce our collective risk.

## Session outcomes

- Foster cooperation and partnerships to help all stakeholders engage and lead at all levels and bring an inclusive lens to national and local policy-making, planning and budgeting.
- Systematically develop capacity for the stakeholder machinery, organisations and networks, to engage with the risk reduction and resilience agenda given the perceived technical nature of these issues.
- Increase financing for groups most at risk to disasters, to help facilitate their meaningful participation, leadership and influence in DRR decision-making, and support them in implementing transformative projects.
- Increase the sharing of good practices and targeted tools and guidance materials for learning (e.g. the Women's Resilience to Disasters Knowledge Hub; 1 million Youth Action Challenge)
- Move beyond the vulnerability narrative and ensure that stakeholders, in all their diversity, are recognised as agents of change.
- Introduce quotas or other forms of positive discrimination when appropriate to ensure that DRR leadership reflects the diversity of the communities being served.



## Improved understanding and governance of systemic risk - unpacking the 2022 Global Assessment Report

25 May 2022, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

### Moderator:

- Mandisa Kalako-Williams, Independent Consultant

### Speakers:

- Aromar Revi, Director, Indian Institute for Human Settlements
- Conor Seyle, Senior Strategic Advisor, One Earth Future Foundation, Inc.
- Irasema Alcantara Ayala, Professor, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM)
- Ibrahima Cheikh Diong, Director-General, African Risk Capacity
- Claudia Herrera Melgar, Executive Secretary, The Coordination Center for Natural Disaster Prevention in Central America (CEPREDENAC)

Globally, disaster risk is on the rise. As challenges combine, the risk of system collapse increases. We are currently off track in reaching our global goals and targets to reduce disaster risk and build resilience, foster sustainable development, and mitigate and adapt to climate change. This trend has been exacerbated by increasing poverty levels and inequalities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

However, the pandemic experience has improved our understanding of systemic risk drivers and root causes. These include both biophysical (e.g. human and environmental health) and socio-economic aspects (e.g. systemic inequalities and poverty). The Global Assessment Report (GAR) 2022 identifies the risk-management and risk-communication approaches

required to transform current risk-governance practices. By managing risk across disciplines, understanding the systemic characteristics of its root causes and drivers, and by creating synergies among global agendas, we can use disaster risk reduction as a tool to accelerate the 2030 Agenda.

This session featured one of the lead authors of GAR 2022, as well as top thinkers in the risk-governance domain. The speakers discussed findings of the report and its scientific and technical evidence that will allow DRR practitioners to influence high-level policy development. Speakers highlighted the systemic nature of risk, the value of community engagement, and the need to rethink economic models. They also suggested how to transform findings into action.

## Session outcomes

- Culturally and socially appropriate action, with communities at the centre, as a precondition for successful DRR.
- Move from short-term financial systems towards a more value-based environmental, social and economic systems approach, with incentives from advances in physical and social sciences.
- Changing normative and legislative frameworks to actionable plans and coordination mechanisms.
- SDGs are central to risk reduction because of their effect on reducing the vulnerability and exposure of communities.
- Current development models implicitly create risks. As such, we need to measure what we value and incentivize, not just economic prosperity.
- Investment in long-term anticipation and prevention to reduce vulnerability and exposure are increasingly required.
- Require lifestyle changes to overcome compounding challenges. (Need to double our efforts and make uncomfortable changes).
- Need a balance between science and traditional knowledge, technology and digital innovation, with local needs and value.
- Interconnections around the world as lessons from COVID demonstrate the need for addressing systemic bias in what is right, compared to an economic value-based system.
- Women as gate-keepers for community well-being and holistic approaches, and as drivers of behavioural change through children and education, first responders in global and regional dialogues.

## Breaking the silos - toward multi-hazard, multi-sectoral approaches to managing risk

25 May 2022, 3:15 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.

### Moderator:

Dr David Smith, Director, Centre for Environmental Management and Coordinator of Institute for Sustainable Development, University of West Indies.

### Speakers:

- Dr Peter Binder, Director General, MeteoSwiss
- Susana Juangco, Director, Policy Development and Planning Service, Office of Civil Defence, Government of the Philippines
- Bijay Kumar, Executive Director, Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction
- Nasreen Ibrahim Elzen, Chief Engineer, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, Government of Sudan
- Olaf Neussner, DRR Expert, German Committee for Disaster Reduction.

The session underscored the critical juncture facing us as a myriad of actors, from national and sub-national governments, city administrators, businesses, communities, and practitioners, are looking to improve their tools for analysing risk in the face of cascading and increasingly connected impacts, as underscored by the ongoing climate emergency and global pandemic.

The session highlighted that strengthening resilience in the face of more-complex shocks requires transitioning from measuring and treating hazards in isolation, to recognizing the systemic nature of risk.

Member States, the United Nations system and partners need to be better equipped to undertake multi-hazard

and multi-sectoral risk assessments. More cross-sectoral collaboration is needed to move beyond linear risk analysis. Interconnected and systemic risk requires informed multi-stakeholder action. With disaster impacts felt across global, national and community levels, better integration of both risk science and people-centred risk knowledge into public policy is more urgent than ever.

Panellists highlighted that tools available to national actors for processing and synthesizing the multitude of data generated by various sectors and sources are not yet well developed, and stand as a barrier to better understanding and acting on the interconnected nature of risks.

Panellists agreed that as momentum continues to build towards multi-hazards and multi-sector approaches to managing risk, these efforts require new governance arrangements to improve coordination, better open access and data transparency, and clear performance and accountability measures.

While Sendai progress is off track, there is a growing demand to build the next generation of risk analytics, including predictive analytics, to better manage compounding and cascading risks.

## Session outcomes

- Systemic risks affect people differently, underscoring the importance of keeping people, especially the marginalized and most vulnerable, at the centre of the next generation of systemic risk-assessment tools and approaches
- Joint action across government, the finance and investment industry, as well as development and humanitarian actors, is needed to develop and embrace a new generation of risk-assessment tools, to not only improve our understanding of systemic risk but, most importantly, to reduce the drivers of such risk.
- Panellists highlighted that the Mid-term Review of the Sendai Framework provides an opportunity to revisit governance infrastructure, with a view to accelerating the adoption of new approaches, methods and tools to tackle systemic risks.
- As underscored in the 2022 Global Assessment of Risk report, states need to strengthen their risk-analysis toolkit, introduce innovations in risk governance, and build more capacity across government, business, civil society and others to bring a whole-of-society approach to addressing systemic risks.



# Building a better future: investing in resilient infrastructure for all

25 May 2022, 3:15 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.

## Moderator:

- Kamal Kishore, Member, NDMA, National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Home Affairs, India

## Speakers:

- Dena Assaf, UN Resident Coordinator for United Arab Emirates, United Nations Resident Coordinator Office
- Rob Wesseling, President & CEO, Co-Operators
- Hossam Elgamel, Co-Chair, ARISE Egypt
- Esther Anyakun Davinia, Minister of State for Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees, Uganda
- Beata Janowczyk, Head of the Risk Assessment and Emergency Planning Unit in the Government Centre for Security in Poland

Reducing damage to critical infrastructure and basic services is a key target of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Sustainable and resilient infrastructure provides communities and the environment with their first line of defence against shocks, and is critical for the support it provides in recovery efforts. Robust and resilient infrastructure are key drivers of local and national economic growth.

In this session, panellists highlighted the fact that measuring the resilience of infrastructure is a key challenge and that there needs to be an understanding of what resilient infrastructure means. Since infrastructure is commonly understood as comprising assets and buildings, there needs to shift to include the vital services they provide.

Panellists also noted that a net-resilience-gain approach to infrastructure investments is needed to enhance resilience and work to eliminate and minimize any additional risks. The Principles for Resilient Infrastructure – developed by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – describe a set of principles, key actions and guidelines to create national-scale net resilience gain, and improve the continuity of critical services. Panellists noted that the six interconnected principles are designed to guide infrastructure stakeholders and leaders in building infrastructure resilience, calling for a process that is continuously learning, proactively protected, environmentally integrated, socially engaged, adaptively transforming and based on shared responsibility. Coordinated action on the principles will give users a better understanding of their existing infrastructure systems: their performance, exposure,

regulatory environment, challenges and barriers, as well as offering entry points for better risk-informed decision-making and investments.

It was also mentioned that regulations that govern critical infrastructure also need strengthening. Governments must revisit their mechanisms and practices to evaluate whether they can cope with increasing requirements brought about by climate change, shifting demographic and development patterns, and other stresses. Understanding the risk landscape – and its potential impacts on public finances – provides a good basis for realistic assessments of the costs and benefits of financing and policy options.

## Session outcomes

- Improved understanding of what infrastructure resilience means and how to accelerate its implementation.
- Renewed recognition of the importance of the concept of resilience of infrastructure and services.
- Agreement of the need for a resilient-infrastructure stress test to help policymakers see how policy changes could affect critical infrastructure and address gaps to be prioritized.

## Early warning and early action

25 May 2022, 5:30 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

### Moderator:

- Keith Campbell, CEO, Public Broadcasting Corporation of Jamaica (PBCJ), a member of the Caribbean Broadcasting Union (CBU)

### Speakers:

- Cyrille Honoré, Director of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Public Services Branch, Services Department, World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- Dr Md. Enamur Rahman, Minister of State, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Government of Bangladesh
- Miluska Ordoñez, Disaster Risk Reduction Specialist, Practical Action Peru
- Dr Ahmed Amdihun, Regional Programme Coordinator, Disaster Risk Management, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction & Application Centre (ICPAC)
- Sainimili Tawake, Inclusive Development Advisor, Pacific Disability Forum

During the past 20 years, the benefits of multi-hazard early-warning systems (MHEWS) have gained increasing recognition in the risk-reduction field. However, only 95 of 120 countries reporting on Target G through the Sendai Framework Monitor (December 2021) indicated having MHEWS in place. This means that numerous developing countries – particularly LDCs and SIDS – are still far behind on their implementation.

The thematic session outlined avenues to accelerate the implementation of people-centred MHEWS, including enabling early action to minimize disaster impacts, reduce risks and contribute to strengthened resilience. Key outcomes of the [3rd Multi-hazard Early Warning Conference](#) were introduced, highlighting, for example, the Secretary-General's announcement during the 2022 World Meteorological Day that the United Nations will spearhead new action to ensure every person on Earth is protected by early-warning systems within five years.

Panellists first highlighted the need to improve awareness, understanding and knowledge of the devastating impacts that multiple hazards can have on communities and how, and to what extent, MHEWS can contribute to saving lives and increasing resilience to disasters. This constitutes an essential foundation when building trust and encouraging action on the ground.

The session also reflected that improvement is needed in observation and forecasting capacities themselves. Standard operation procedures, policies and financing solutions for MHEWS should be developed for countries to ensure early action, at national, regional and local levels. **This would allow an actionable, inclusive and coherent response to be provided upon reception of early-warning information.**

Additionally, **panellists stressed the need to strengthen partnerships as well as regional and international cooperation for knowledge, information and technology sharing on MHEWS between countries and stakeholders.** This should entail deepening current exchanges of experience on early warning – early action and creating new partnerships for risk communication – an interdisciplinary way of working to accelerate action for reaching 2030 targets.

Finally, the panel underlined that the validity of MHEWS approaches **could only be guaranteed by enhancing the accountability and transparency of governments for accessible early-warning data and integration of early-warning systems into disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies.**

## Session outcomes

- To respond to the systemic, cascading and interconnected nature of risk and the need to overcome siloed and single-hazard approaches, the concept of multi-hazard EWS has increasingly gained recognition in the risk-reduction-policy debate. While progress has been made, more needs to be done to truly embrace the MHEWS approach.
- **Reaching the 'last mile' with actionable and accessible information is one of the key challenges that early-warning systems currently face.** Stronger partnerships and special investments are required to **support efforts on turning early-warning information into early action.** This would need to be accompanied by addressing capacity gaps and sustainable financing.
- Inclusivity on early-warning and early-action systems and their governance mechanisms is a major concern for all special needs and marginalized groups.

# DAY 2

## THURSDAY 26 MAY

### Implementing nature-based solutions to reduce systemic risk

26 May 2022, 09:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

#### Moderator:

- Luther Anukur, Regional Director for Eastern and Southern Africa, IUCN.

#### Speakers:

- Dr Muchamad Saparis Soedarjanto, Director of Planning and Monitoring of the Watershed Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Government of Indonesia
- Sonja Leighton-Kone, Acting Deputy Executive Director, UN Environment Programme
- Carolina Díaz Giraldo, Director of Environment and Sustainable Development, Colombian National Planning Department
- Tabi Joda, Coordinator, One Billion Trees for Africa Initiative
- Karina Whalley, Head of Public Sector Business Development, AXA XL

Rapid changes in ecological and social systems, and humanity's disconnected relationship with nature, have led to widespread systemic risk. However, achieving the Sendai Framework and the SDGs will only be possible if we work with nature, rather than against it. The fact that nature is our best ally in reducing risk and building people's resilience needs to be further emphasized.

Thematic Session 4 has responded to this goal by demonstrating that nature-based solutions (NbS), such as ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and ecosystem-based adaptation, remain an untapped opportunity to help put the Sendai Framework implementation back on

track. At the same time, NbS can help achieve broader climate and sustainable development goals, including related to biodiversity, climate change adaptation and mitigation, health and well-being, and community prosperity.

All panellists have advocated for NbS to become an integral part of decision-making for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, through regulation, financing, developing capacity and sharing knowledge via partnerships. Governments should also ensure that enabling environments for NbS are created by encouraging multi-dimensional risk governance



and NbS regulation, requiring a minimum of NbS investments and guaranteeing transparency, to ensure the credibility of these approaches and to prevent greenwashing.

The session also highlighted the current need to raise awareness of practical approaches and tools for NbS implementation, to assess which solutions might work well in which contexts, and how to scale up successful practices. The panel also emphasized that all solutions need to be context-specific, adaptable, and driven by local communities, engaging vulnerable and marginalized groups in their design.

The second segment of the session touched on the barriers that prevent the implementation of NbS for DRR and how these can be strategically addressed. The challenge of unlocking NbS for DRR financing can be solved by bundling small projects, to attract larger funding and mobilize the private and the insurance sectors, who require projects at scale to invest in. As for the lack of awareness of the benefits of NbS, it can be resolved through strengthened cost-benefit analyses, to underline the cultural and socio-economic benefits triggered by healthy ecosystems.

## Session outcomes

- Nature-based solutions (NbS) are an under-utilised vehicle for comprehensive risk management, to coherently address disaster and climate risks and to help people adapt to climate change and achieve sustainable development.
- Scaling up NbS for DRR and CCA requires the commitment of governments, the engagement of local communities and strong advocacy towards the private and insurance sectors.
- Panellists also called for strengthened reporting on progress related to nature-based solutions and health of ecosystems, through the Sendai Framework Monitor.

# Inclusive and resilient recovery in urban contexts

26 May 2022, 11:15 a.m. -12:45 p.m.

## Moderator:

- Louis Hoffmann, Chief of Mission for Indonesia, International Organization for Migration (IOM)

## Speakers:

- Luisa Maria Neves Salgueiro, Mayor of Matosinhos
- Emiliano Rodriguez Nuesch, Director of Pacifico Creative Risk Communications
- Bijal Brahmhatt, Executive Director Mahila Housing Trust, India
- Prof Andrew Obafemi, Director Centre for Disaster Risk Management, University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria
- Joana Bispo, Sustainable Urban Planner, Teresina, Brazil, Youth Climate Leader
- Yelnar Bazyken, Head of the Center of Urbanism in Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan

In an era of escalating climate risk and an ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic, local governments that invest in a more inclusive and resilient recovery from disaster will protect both the lives and livelihoods of their citizens from future threats.

Speakers from a range of backgrounds and contexts outlined how a climate and disaster-resilient mindset was crucial to preventing and reducing risk. When disasters do occur, such an approach enables municipalities to chart an inclusive and resilient recovery. Several examples were given. In India, women from rural districts are inspiring innovative solutions, such as the cool-rooftops project, as part of recovery initiatives. Meanwhile, the city of Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, told how its strategic approach to urban development is founded upon the well-being of its citizens, including in times of recovery.

The need to institutionalize inclusive and resilient processes so that they survive local political cycles was emphasized, as was the need to continually strengthen coordination between national and local levels. **The session showcased the potential advantages of more-creative and engaging ways to share risk information.** The use of music and dance in a video from the Caribbean, entitled Disaster Fighters, galvanized the session.

The importance of communicating beyond the dominant English language was also highlighted. The Mayor of Matosinhos, in Portugal, a Resilience Hub in the Making Cities Resilient 2030 initiative, committed to scaling up awareness of disaster risk reduction raising among Portuguese speaking cities worldwide.

The opportunity for closer partnership between academia and local government was pointed out, with examples of joint community risk assessment from Nigeria.

The session heard from Teresina municipality in Brazil how local governments officials go where the risks are and spend time with their communities to better understand their realities, challenges, and opportunities.

All such inclusive and resilient approaches to recovery will be strengthened with the availability of financial solutions that increase access to, and affordability of, risk-reduction initiatives. Such mechanisms should be built on partnerships with local actors in addition to those with national and other institutional actors.

## Session outcomes

- Committed and inspirational local-government leadership that engages with the wider community is a critical component of inclusive and resilient disaster recovery in an urban context.
- Inclusive and resilient disaster recovery is an opportunity to risk-proof future local development that provides resource-constrained municipalities with a 'resilience dividend'.
- Well-assessed, planned, and implemented disaster recovery protects hard-won development gains and avoids future losses.
- Multi-sector partnerships such as with academia and local communities underpin a local government's ability to lead inclusive and resilient disaster recovery.

## Data challenges and solutions for disaster risk management

26 May 2022, 11:15 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

### Moderator:

- Letizia Rossano, Director, Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management (APDIM)

### Speakers:

- Dr Raditya Jati, Deputy Minister for Systems and Strategy, Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB)
- Renato U. Solidum, Jr., Undersecretary for Scientific and Technical Services, Department of Science and Technology of the Philippines
- Rhonda Robinson, Deputy Director Disaster and Community Resilience Programme, Acting Director GEM Division, Pacific Community
- Dr Jakub Ryzenko, Head of Crisis Information Centre SRC, Poland
- Kassem Chaalan, Director, Disaster Risk Reduction, Lebanese Red Cross



Governments and other stakeholders should have access to quality data on disaster losses and on climate and disaster risk for better decision-making on policies, programmes and investments. However, we still see the data gaps and governments struggle to see the full picture of the disaster losses and risks in the country and communities.

Panellists presented some good practices of collection and management of disaster data from their countries in Europe, Asia, the Pacific and the Middle East. The importance of quality data was emphasised: data should be accurate, open, accessible and interoperable, and data should be validated through standardised protocols. Needs of both users, decision-makers and citizens, should be considered, and data needs to be analysed to support

risk-modelling to ensure informed, timely and impact-based decision-making. In particular, disaster-risk data is critical to making an informed decision in the finance and investment sectors. Collection of disaggregated data by sex, age and disability are essential to understanding the impacts of disasters on marginalised groups and ensure no one is left behind.

Panellists called for collaboration of all stakeholders, including the private sector, using technology, building trust, and more capacity-building for better data collection, dissemination and application at national and local levels. Governments need to develop a data policy, collaborate across ministries and partners, and secure a budget for this purpose for stronger disaster-data governance.

## Session outcomes

- **Stock-take of current gaps in DRR statistics and information management:** global, regional and national progress in the collection, dissemination and use of disaster-related statistics, prevailing statistics, challenges and opportunities.
- **From data analysis to data science:** using the latest technology to scale up efforts in disaster impact and risk assessment and climate-change analysis.
- **Best practices:** review of best practices in data collection, analysis and their use in risk assessment and scenario-building.
- **Priorities for action:** way forward to incorporate disaster and climate data and analysis as input and evidence base for policy, planning, actions and investment in DRR and climate change adaptation, including at sector level (e.g. agriculture and food systems).

## Strengthening governance to reduce disaster displacement risk

26 May 2022, 2:15 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

### Moderator:

- Sarah Charles, Assistant to the Administrator of USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA)

### Speakers:

- Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim, President of the Association for Indigenous Women and Peoples of Chad and a member of the Mbororo pastoralist people in Chad
- Crispin d'Auvergne, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management Coordinator, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) [virtual]
- Vasiti Soko, Director of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) of Fiji
- Doctora Luisa Celma Caetano Meque, President of the National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (INGD) of the Government of Mozambique
- Luis Doñas, Foreign Affairs Liaison, SINAPRED Management Department, National Emergency Office, Ministry of Interior and Public Security, Chile
- Dr Saut Sagala, Chair of Disaster Resilience Cluster, Resilience Development Initiative (RDI)

The session focused on the governance of displacement in the context of disasters and climate change and showcased experiences and practices of regional actors, local and national governments, and civil society. It put emphasis on data needed to better understand, reduce and manage the risks associated with disaster displacement and to inform durable solutions.

The number of people displaced by disasters is set to rise, with vulnerability to climate-change impacts playing an increasingly significant part. The scientific consensus, as reported by the IPCC Working Group II on climate-

change impacts, projects increasing displacement in the medium to long term. And the global scale of disaster displacement related to hazardous weather and geophysical events is already high every year: the latest global estimate from IDMC of the number of disaster displacements in 2021 is at least 23.7 million.

The session discussed how disaster displacement can be averted, minimized and addressed. The panel members raised the importance of combining science, technology and traditional knowledge as an effective approach in understanding, reducing and

managing risks of displacement. There was strong recognition that scientific forecasts combined with traditional knowledge can inform governments and communities in advance, allowing them to pre-emptively act and move people away from harm.

The panel members strongly emphasized the need to be inclusive before, during and after disasters, ensuring that those who will be directly affected and are most vulnerable - including communities and indigenous peoples - should have a place in the development of solutions based on their needs, life-long experiences and inter-generational local wisdom and traditional knowledge. After all, displacement goes beyond people losing their homes, fertile lands and livelihoods; displacement robs people of their culture, their identity, dignity, and rights. The session also highlighted that recovery from disaster displacement is a long process and displaced communities should be part of the reconstruction and rehabilitation work to ensure they find durable solutions to their displacement.

The session also emphasized the need to revisit and strengthen current disaster-risk-management approaches and risk-governance structures (including laws, policies, strategies and programming) to prevent displacement and ensure people are protected when it does happen. The development or strengthening of data on climate and disaster-related human mobility is important, to reduce the risk of displacement and ensure that displaced communities have the specific support needed to rebuild their lives. Building long-term resilience of displaced communities should be a sustained priority, and not just a one-off intervention.

## Session outcomes

- States and other stakeholders should ensure that their efforts in implementing the Sendai Framework duly assess and reduce risks related to displacement, by preventing the creation of conditions that lead to displacement in the first place, and by preparing for displacement and its adverse consequences.
- Governments should put in place or revisit existing governance structures and include provisions to address disaster displacement risk in a coherent way in local, national and regional DRR policies and strategies, making use of existing tools.
- Governments should work closely with, systematically consult, engage, and ensure the inclusion and meaningful participation of civil society and vulnerable communities, including those already displaced or at risk of displacement, in the decision-making, planning and response-processed link to displacement risk reduction, with due attention to age, gender and diversity considerations.
- Local communities and indigenous people have life-long experience, intergenerational local wisdom and traditional knowledge that are essential to DRR, anticipatory action and adaptation, and to averting, minimizing and addressing disaster displacement risk.
- Tracking systems should be improved by integrating historical disaster, climate and displacement data to trace disaster displaced persons over time, prevent and address new displacement risk and ensure that long-term resilience is embedded in recovery programmes.



## Financing local investment through risk-informed and bankable strategies

26 May 2022, 2:15 p.m. - 3: 45 p.m.

### Moderator:

- Maruxa Cardama, Secretary General, Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport

### Speakers:

- Rocco Guarino, Mayor of Albano di Lucania and President of the Province of Potenza, Italy (via pre-recorded video)
- Alessandro Attolico, Executive Director, Territorial Planning, Digital Transformation, Resilience at the Province of Potenza, Local Authority, Italy (representing Rocco in person)
- Sameh Wahba, Global Director, Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land Global Practice World Bank Group
- Tiza Mafira, Associate Director, Climate Policy Institute, Jakarta
- Godavari Dange, Swayam Shikshan Prayog, India

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Cities are at the frontline of dealing with disaster and climate emergencies but often challenged with limited capacity to finance the implementation of local disaster risk reduction strategies. Panellists highlighted that climate risk is becoming a critical dimension in financial instruments. Some innovative finance mechanisms are already available, with over \$500 billion dollars in green bonds in 2021, but this is only a fraction of the demand of over a trillion dollars for resilience and climate actions.

The majority of the successful projects are for mitigation and very little for adaptation and resilience. The World Bank stated that every decade of inaction will require a trillion dollars of additional investment and there is a strong need for scaling up of adaptation projects, and finance for adaptation. Panellists called for the use of adaptation metrics and taxonomy to unlock public and private finance.

While there is money out there, there are not enough projects. Panellists emphasized that bankable projects do not always need to be innovative. 'Big, boring, and repetitive' financial mechanisms and projects that have been successful in attracting finance should be replicated. Innovative finance must be mainstreamed, and local capacity must be developed, to identify where the sources of finance are, along with enhanced capability to prepare bankable projects.

Panellists stated that international funding mechanisms are not optimally utilized by developing countries

because of barriers to access due to complicated and diverse criteria; there is need to standardize the criteria of eligibility for these funding mechanisms to make it simpler for governments to access, as well as increase the capacity of governments to disburse the funds and implement. Panellists also emphasized the importance of involving women and grass-roots communities in the design of financial products meant for them, and suggested this recommendation must be added to the Mid Term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

## Session outcomes:

- Call for capacity-development support to local governments and communities to develop skills for bankable project preparation, to learn how to capture the value in adaptation that could be monetized, including through nature-based solutions and land-value capture.
- Call for stakeholders to embed capacity-building and training in their support to governments to ensure that no one is left behind in the financial flows for resilience.
- Call for national governments to empower local governments to lead on resilience, including through twinning and peer-to-peer exchange, and through citizen engagement including involvement of women and community representation.
- Call to use adaptation metrics and taxonomy to unlock public and private finance.
- Call to build local-level mechanisms to include women in the decision-making process of financial mechanisms for projects on resilience.

# Building resilience through recovery

26 May 2022, 4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

## Moderator:

- Heidi Schroderus-Fox, Acting High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States

## Speakers:

- Inia Batikoto Seruiratu, Minister for Defence, National Security and Policing, Rural and Maritime Development and Disaster Management of the Republic of Fiji
- Dr Junguo Liu, PhD, Southern University of Science and Technology, China
- Dr Jameel Abuallenain, General Supervisor of the General Directorate of Emergencies, Disasters and Medical Transportation, Ministry of Health, Saudi Arabia
- Dragos Pislaru, Chair of the Employment and Social Affairs Committee, European Parliament
- Asako Okai, Assistant Secretary-General and Director, UNDP Crisis Bureau, UNDP

Through risk-informed recovery policies and investments, countries can build back better in a manner that addresses the underlying social, economic, and environmental risk drivers that create vulnerability and exposure.

Countries need to develop targeted approaches to understanding risk and build the multi-hazard resilience in their core economic sectors. All panellists agreed that long-term thinking and planning, institutional capacity-building and engaging the private sector and the communities are essential to ensure sustainable and resilient recovery.

The panel further mentioned that digitization would be very important to better understand risk and be able to address vulnerabilities before disaster strikes, as we need to find better ways to address compound risks.

The panellists also mentioned and agreed that predictable financing for recovery is needed to ensure resilience. The

prioritization and distribution of recovery funds should be executed in a way that takes into account the needs of vulnerable groups and those most at risk. Finance sources need to be broadened and private sector should be better integrated. Effective risk-reduction investments (climate funds, microinsurance, capital markets and bonds, sovereign green bonds, insurance) have proved to significantly support early action and recovery. Global and regional partnerships are very important, but they need to be aligned with national priorities.

The panel discussed the importance of resilient infrastructure, sectors and services for the faster and more sustainable recovery of communities. Finally, the panel addressed the need for a green transition and the role of nature-based solutions (NBS) in recovery and resilience. Such efforts should not only look at the required investments but also at how people and businesses behave, there is a need to change the behaviour and provide incentives for the private sector and the communities.

## Session outcomes

- Sustainable finance and investments should be an essential part of policies. Long-term thinking and strategies are necessary.
- Resilient and sustainable recovery requires that pre-recovery planning, financing and resilient infrastructure and services are in place.
- Early leadership engagement and political will, multi-sectorial coordination and partnerships with the private sector, and flexible financing that responds to local finance needs are essential.
- Development of human capital is needed, and not only physical capital. The way to resilience recovery is to invest in people and nature.

# DAY 3

## FRIDAY 27 MAY

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### Cooperation across borders for strengthened capacity and action (Target F)

27 May 2022, 09:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

#### Moderator:

- Becky Murphy, Policy Lead for the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Risk Reduction (GNDR).

#### Keynote Speaker:

- Ken O'Flaherty, UK government's COP26 Regional Ambassador to Asia-Pacific and South Asia

#### Speakers:

- Olaya Dotel, Vice-minister for International Cooperation, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, Dominican Republic
- Cristelle Pratt, Assistant Secretary-General Environment and Climate Action, Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States
- Dr Nuraini Rahma Hanifa, Researcher, Research Center for Geological Disaster, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia and Secretary-General, U-INSPIRE Alliance
- Heidi Schroderus-Fox, Acting UN High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States



Climate action and DRR are cross-cutting themes for strengthening international cooperation that should be taken into consideration by governments and the international community at large. Climate change is a threat for all and needs a multisectoral and inclusive approach. It is important to have every aspect of public policy and investment informed by a comprehensive understanding of risk and measures. Thus, there is an urgency for donors to enhance financing for DRR and adaptation, to meet our commitments for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement.

Towards this end, opportunities of easier credit to LDCs and SIDS should be expanded without compromising on their creditworthiness. Trade-policy support to the LDCs should be strengthened through the Doha Programme of Action for LDCs, an instrument that has substantively integrated DRR. The development of a multi-dimensional vulnerability index is underway, which needs to be prioritised as investment in LDCs enhances global value chains.

There is a need for bridging the adaptation gap and moving into implementation, especially scaling up and improving access to finance for the most vulnerable,

and ensuring more locally led programmatic support. The support should include technical assistance in areas like anticipatory action and integrating climate risk into local and national planning processes.

In addition to financing, ease of access to technology is required to tackle the challenges facing the global economy. Governments should enable stakeholders to access technology and increased opportunities for capacity-building, especially for children and youth who use it more quickly. Empowerment of youth scientists is especially required for work on new technology and innovation.

Focus on local action is fundamental to disaster risk reduction across the rural and urban divide. There is a need to encourage cooperation for DRR and climate mitigation through technology, for developing resilient models in water and early-warning systems. Cross-border cooperation for climate and disaster-related refugees is essential for avoiding trans-boundary crises. South-south cooperation is key for enhancing disaster risk reduction as it enables countries to use good practices and make best use of innovative mechanisms implemented by countries with similar backgrounds.

## Session outcomes

- Improvements are required in the availability, quality, and reliability of data to track international cooperation in DRR. International development cooperation in all sectors must become more risk-informed.
- However, the future of international cooperation for DRR is no longer only about donor funding. Transboundary cooperation for disaster risk reduction helps to reduce disaster risk more efficiently by enlarging the planning space, the number and type of actors engaged, and the available solutions, while also expanding scope for exchanging data and sharing costs and benefits.
- Donor funding must be part of cross-border multi-stakeholder networks that blend the

capacity and skills of stakeholders and capitalize on the benefits of south-south and triangular cooperation and sharing cross-border knowledge and technology, especially to stimulate innovation and creative solutions from young professionals on DRR. Good practice in including marginalized groups as well as a gender-perspective in cross-border cooperation initiatives for DRR should be identified and promoted.

It is clear that collaboration and sharing of knowledge and expertise between countries, but also between governments, civil society, academia, research and science and technology, is key to the success of the Sendai Framework.

## Leave no one behind – empowering the most at risk through social protection

27 May 2022, 11:15 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

### Moderator:

- Rohey Malick Lowe, Mayor of Banjul, The Gambia

### Speakers:

- Dalee Sambo Dorough, Chair of the Inuit Circumpolar Council
- Dr Pungky Sumadi, Deputy for Population and Employment, Ministry of National Development, Indonesia
- Marcie Roth, Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer for the World Institute on Disability
- Victoria Salinas, Deputy Administrator (Acting), Federal Emergency Management Agency, United States of America
- Debora Comini, Regional Director for East Asia and Pacific Region, UNICEF



This thematic session celebrated the unique and fundamental contributions that diversity brings for tackling disaster risk and building resilience for all. With examples from across the globe and from various sectors, constituencies and areas of expertise, the panellists of this session truly demonstrated that the road to resilience is paved with diversity, unity and partnership, whereby Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World can only be achieved by pooling our resources and our differentiated knowledge, based on equity and solidarity, with a human-rights-based approach that puts people at the heart of development and prioritizes marginalized or at-risk groups, such as people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, children and

youth, women and local communities, in the decision-making process as key custodians of the guiding principles of the Sendai Framework.

All-of-society disaster risk management, shared responsibility, the protection of people and their assets, full and meaningful engagement in the planning and decision-making spheres require innovative transformation in how we do business, but it also entails living up to our global commitments in actionable ways. The COVID-19 pandemic has taught us the importance of building the evidence base of good practices from the ground in areas such as linking livelihood and safety-net programmes with inclusive planning and policy

design that empower the most at risk for building upon the diverse and inherent knowledge and expertise as a means to leaving no one behind, breaking the silos and accelerating shock responsive adaptive social protection.

From the Arctic to the Gambia, the USA to Indonesia and Mongolia, we saw examples of innovative and

transformative change that are not only about seeking out new solutions, but rather the merging of science and technology with traditional and local understanding, and that have shown to be flexible and adaptable. Investing in resilience is about pooling our resources, our human capital, our collective understanding of risk and our common goals.

## Session outcomes

- Nothing about us without us, and the inclusion of all voices, is at the heart of leaving no one behind for adaptive risk-sensitive and shock-responsive sustainable development.
- A nature-based solutions and ecosystems approach to disaster risk reduction is inherent in traditional, indigenous and local knowledge, particularly in isolated communities, whereas local solutions to social protection and first-hand observations and monitoring are part of innovative and transformative people-centred solutions.
- Addressing inequality is key to understanding the underlying factors of intersectional vulnerability and exposure, and to enhance inclusive and effective climate and disaster risk management.
- Countries and societies with existing robust social-protection networks and mechanisms are better positioned to plan for flexible and adaptive preparedness and response to existing and emerging climate and disaster risks.

## Enhancing understanding and management of disaster risk in humanitarian contexts

27 May 2022, 11:15 a.m. – 12:45 p.m.

### Moderator:

Irwin Loy, Asia Editor, The New Humanitarian

### Speakers:

- Maina Talia, Secretary, Tuvalu Climate Action Network
- Dr Banak J. Dei Wal, Director-General of Disaster Management and National DRR Focal Point, Ministry of Gender, Child, Social Welfare, Humanitarian Affairs & Disaster Management, Government of South Sudan
- Gernot Laganda, Director, Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programs, World Food Programme
- Aisha Jamshed, Country Director, Welthungerhilfe Pakistan
- Marina Berg, Ambassador to Indonesia, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Government of Sweden

In a world experiencing increasingly unpredictable and intense moments of fragility, stemming from human-induced climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts and growing inequalities, the number of communities in need of humanitarian assistance will only keep rising unless we are ready to address the complex, systemic and cascading nature of risk.

The session highlighted that the growing humanitarian needs indicate that we are falling behind on the

implementation of the Sendai Framework in many of the most vulnerable countries. Some of the main challenges encountered relate to a lack of ownership of DRR efforts and a lack of capacity to identify those most at risk – who often include women and girls – to share risk data efficiently, and to obtain financing solutions tailored to specific humanitarian contexts.

In response to these barriers, the panel called for strengthened collaboration across the humanitarian-

development-peace nexus and beyond – including climate-change actors, NDMA, academia, the private sector and civil society – in order to build back better and break the cycle of repetitive disasters.

The importance of engaging with local actors, indigenous peoples and displaced populations, who are the first responders when confronted with a disaster, was also emphasized multiple times during the session – for instance, through the good-practice examples of Pakistan and Tuvalu.

Additionally, humanitarian, development and peace actors need to build a shared understanding of risk, including slow-onset risks and disasters, to address multi-dimensional vulnerability and catalyse joint action, from preparedness, prevention, anticipatory and early action, to response, recovery and resilience.

With regard to humanitarian financing, the session reflected that we need more blended and layered finance from across humanitarian and development funding streams, as well as more predictable, unearmarked, multi-year funding for DRR in humanitarian contexts. Panellists underlined that this can be done through existing financial instruments, such as the CERF and climate funds, but also through further investment in early-warning systems and anticipatory action, which has proved cost effective (a cost-benefit ratio of US\$ 1 spent on anticipatory action equals US\$ 2 saved in humanitarian aid).

## Session outcomes

- In the face of increasingly complex and interconnected risks in humanitarian contexts – and more specifically, protracted crises – disaster risk reduction needs to be further integrated across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. This can be done through enhanced joint understanding of systemic risks, increased partnerships on the common goals of resilience and reducing vulnerabilities, and more strategic and flexible donorship in the field of DRR in humanitarian contexts.
- Local and national ownership of DRR efforts by governments, affected communities, indigenous groups, academia, the private sector and civil society is essential for effective risk governance, particularly in complex emergencies.
- It is essential to use the voice, agency and leadership of groups that are particularly vulnerable to disasters, such as women and girls or displaced populations, for DRR in humanitarian contexts.



# Embedding risk in investment decisions

27 May 2022, 11:15 a.m. – 12:45 p.m.

## Moderator:

- Niels Holm-Nielsen, Program Manager, GFDRR, The World Bank

## Speakers:

- Titta Maja, Director General of the Department for Development Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
- Carlos Picado Rojas, Director, Strategic Development Unit, National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergencies, Costa Rica
- Elena Panova, Resident Coordinator, UN in Egypt
- Nadine Brown, Director, Sustainable Development, Planning Institute of Jamaica

The session displayed a unified agreement in that resilience is needed to make development sustainable. Both the panellists and the audience underlined that if we are serious about sustainable development, we must **make sure that decisions on investment and in the financial system need to be risk-informed.** Against this backdrop, three objectives were pursued: a) Identify opportunities for, and barriers to, reducing disaster and climate risks through public and private investments; b) Encourage efforts to embed risk in investments and in investment decision-making processes; and c) Identify means to catalyse action to better align public and private investment strategies, operations, and activities with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

To cover these objectives, a number of key messages were made. One of them is that approaching the private sector with an offer that implies high risk and low returns is neither ideal nor attractive. Therefore, there is the need to engage the private sector with better offers and in a participatory way. This means that the private sector should be part of the process for defining the investment offers that are put forward. Otherwise, including risk in investment will remain an elusive dream.

Another key point is about the importance of policy continuity at different levels. For instance, in several low- and middle-income countries, the span of policies is, alas, correlated with the time in public office of a given administration. Leaders need to be consistent with the execution of policies under a long-term vision and independently of which political party is in office. The stability in policy creates a more conducive environment not only for risk but also for any other types of investments. A last key message conveyed the fact that risk investments need to consider inclusivity, in particular of less advantaged groups in society. To make this possible, regulation along with the provision of funds need to be secured.

## Session outcomes

- Created a sense of urgency among all stakeholders to support efforts to embed DRR measure in investment decisions.
- **Acknowledged successful approaches and tipping points that led to integration of disaster and climate risk-reduction measures into public and private investment decisions.** These include: the importance of capacity building to support SMEs' uptake of DRR, the use of business-friendly language to convey messages about climate change and DRR, **and the availability of adequate information and data, among others.**
- Discussed the roles of various stakeholders in catalysing action to better align public and private investment strategies, operations, and activities to support implementation of the Sendai Framework.
- Identified key obstacles and barriers to reducing disaster and climate risk in public and private investments in various Member States (including LDCs and SIDS) and how they be can overcome.

# Transformative financing options to build resilience

27 May 2022, 2:15 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.

## Moderator:

- Gerard Guèdègbé, Independent journalist

## Speakers:

- Didier Trebucq, UN Resident Coordinator in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, United Nations Resident Coordinator Office
- Walton Alfonso Webson, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations
- Don Iveson, Executive Advisor, Climate Investment and Community Resiliency, Co-Operators Insurance
- Charlotte Benson, Unit Head, Disaster Risk Management, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, Asian Development Bank

Given the increasing financial costs from natural hazards and the effects of climate change on accelerating exposure to potential losses especially in LDCs and SIDS, there is a need for more coherent and coordinated approaches to financing resilience along with innovation. This is needed at both global (with multilateral banks and international financing institutions) and national levels (between agencies and ministries).

Panellists discussed the need for a harmonised global framework that provides proper guidelines for investing in resilience, and national policies that consider integrating resilience and articulate who will do what and how. The cost of achieving resilience should not be seen as necessarily prohibitive. Risk can be reduced at a lower cost, for example, by integrating risk assessment upstream at the start of projects thereby making resilience a priority from the start of a project and making investments at systems level (e.g. flood mitigation strategy).

Data challenges and the need for investment in this area, especially in smaller countries, was highlighted. The availability of localised climate and risk vulnerability data can then act as an incentive for investment. It was also highlighted that is important to make a distinction between investments that integrate risk reduction methods to, for example, reduced barriers and don't need dedicated financing mechanism e.g. for landslides and investments that address risk. The needs to build evidence of investment with net returns; ensure availability of risk information and design appropriate solutions was discussed, along with the requirement of risk disclosure from financial institutions to understand what risks are not managed.

There is increasing recognition of the overlapping issues and significant cross-over of DRR with climate

change. The huge imbalances in financing, and putting more focus on DRR, needs to be addressed. There is no transition to net zero unless we invest in resilience. There is a very uneven distribution of funds and climate finance at the expense of LDCs and SIDS that usually suffer the brunt of impacts, both economically and socially.

Recent innovations, especially in the Caribbean region, were highlighted, including linking DRF to social protection, CCRIF, Jamaica's catastrophe bond, the Caribbean Resilience Funds (CRF), and the Blue investment facility. It was highlighted that current financing methods do not focus on people's resilience, which needs to be considered along with resilient infrastructure.

## Session outcomes

- There is a need to push for a longer term and a 'think resilience' approach in financing. The imbalance between climate and DRR financing needs to be addressed. Climate and development financing need to be linked and in a way that reduces inequalities. Issues of fragmentation between actors and agencies need to be addressed.
- Although new innovative financing models such as ESG social impact investment and blended financing, and working with the private sector need to be considered, we need to also improve existing financial flows and make them more efficient. However, countries also need to create an enabling environment.

# Special Sessions

## The road to COP 27: scaling up joint action to reduce climate-related disasters

Friday 27 May, 2:15 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.

### Moderator:

Loretta Hieber Girardet, Chief, Risk Knowledge, Monitoring and Capacity-Development Branch, UNDRR

### Speakers:

- Youssef Nassef, Director, Adaptation Division, UNFCCC
- Victoria Salinas, (Acting) FEMA Deputy Administrator, USA
- Teresa Pinto, National Director of Administration and Finance, Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres (INGD), Mozambique
- Pannapa Na Nan (Aimee), Director of International Cooperation, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior, Thailand
- Judith Kaspersma, Head of Department (Flood Risk Management), Deltares, Netherlands
- Zita Sebesvari, Deputy Director, United Nations University - Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)
- Gernot Laganda, Chief of Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes, WFP
- Raissa Oureya, Jeunes Verts Togo, Member: GNDR

The climate emergency challenges existing norms and ways of working as the climate impacts continue to intensify, highlighting the need to transcend conventional institutional silos of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

The Paris Agreement established the **Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)** to increase the implementation and financing of national adaptation activities. The GGA elements - enhanced adaptive capacity, strengthened resilience, and reduced vulnerability align well with the DRR objectives. But a specific goal for adaptation has not yet been set in the same way that a goal has been agreed for mitigation. The special session drew on DRR experiences to help inform global discussions on how to define the GGA.

Panellists outlined the importance of comprehensive risk management approaches to locate DRR and adaptation as a national priority, their integration into development plans with clear goals and implementation metrics and capacity development at the local level. The use of Sendai Framework metrics was highlighted as critical for establishing thresholds for and benchmarking adaptation progress.

The redirected focus on disaster prevention helps better calibrate adaptation as actions need to be taken in advance of an impending event. There is a need to find an optimal balance between risk reduction and risk transfer mechanisms to make sure resilience building is prioritised. Decision-making should be adaptive and iterative so that adaptation and risk management approaches are applied as conditions change and emerge. The Secretary-General's call for universal early warning coverage is a concrete and simple objective and helps to de-risk investments.

Financing and investment options need to be innovative to ensure risk management is not hampered by resource scarcity. This may include public finance measures like taxation for critical DRR measures (e.g., safety of critical infrastructure and basic social services) and setting established fund allocation for risk management independent of annual budgetary allocations.

Finally, resilience building needs to adapt to the community level, by better involving local actors (civil society, youth, marginalised people, etc.) to better understand and address diverse needs. **Greater investment is needed in analysing social vulnerability including through better collection of disaggregated data.**

## Session outcomes

- The evolving climate change situation requires us to transcend conventional institutional silos and recalibrate institutional setups beyond the current confines of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. A comprehensive risk management approach is required to provide a shared understanding of risk to facilitate synergy in implementation.
- **Greater investment is needed to enhance understanding of risk, including local data to contextualise implementation to community needs.** The Sendai Framework metrics are very relevant to framing the adaptation goals and set their thresholds and benchmarks.
- Governments should accelerate financing for adaptation and resilience. The DRR community should strengthen its engagement in the Santiago Network on technical assistance for averting, minimize and addressing loss and damage.

## Centre of Excellence on Climate and Disaster Resilience: roadmap to resilience

26 May 2022, 11:15 a.m. – 12:45 p.m.

### Moderator:

- Mod Roger Pulwarty, Senior Scientist in the NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory at the NOAA Office of Oceans and Atmospheric Research

### Speakers:

- Johan Stander, Director of Services Department, WMO
- Ricardo Mena, Director, UNDRR
- Saber Hossain Chowdhury, Bangladesh Parliamentarian and Chairman, Parliamentary Committee on Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change
- Gernot Laganda, Chief, Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes, WFP
- Moana Kioa, Deputy Director of the Tonga National Emergency Management Office
- Tiziana Bonzon, Manager for Climate, Migration and Resilience, IFRC

As the stakes for our planet are higher than ever, and climate and disaster risks are growing faster than our efforts to build resilience, there is an urgent need for greater investment in prevention and preparedness to tackle the root causes of disasters. The WMO and UNDRR established the Centre of Excellence (CoE) at the end of 2021 to harness critical expertise and experience to scale up efforts to build climate and disaster resilience. Its overarching aim is to fast-track achievement of the 2030 Agenda, including the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework. This session provided an opportunity to talk about the ambitions and goals of the new Centre, and present its roadmap.

The session considered the challenges being faced, especially in highly vulnerable and fragile contexts, to achieve disaster and climate resilience. The speakers

explored how greater collaboration between DRR, climate change, development and humanitarian actors can help shift the focus from responding to disasters after they occur, to greater investment in disaster prevention. The CoE will be key in building the mechanism to translate words into the right, accelerated and non-fragmented action on the ground.

The CoE will prioritize three areas, based on its roadmap – (1) improving risk understanding and risk analytics; (2) strengthening risk governance; and (3) financing for improved early-warning systems. A successful CoE will guide the streamlining of finance and will contribute to directing financing to those who need it on the frontline. We need to move beyond case studies by scaling-up collaboration of different organizations that have access to different resources, while ensuring country ownership.



## Session outcomes

- Having multiple partner entities and connecting to other networks is crucial. Capitalize on vertical and horizontal links and the value added by each organization.
- Collaboration is sought between institutions that have access to different evidence and different financing streams.
- To implement comprehensive risk management and address the growing duplication and competition for limited resources, we need institutional reforms at national level. One approach is to have one budget line for comprehensive risk management.
- International aid architecture is fragmented into spheres (climate, food security, peace). Parallel finance streams further fragment action. This should be addressed.
- Political will is needed, as well as political leadership and advocacy – the role of the CoE is also in high-level advocacy.
- Eventually, the CoE should not only remain as a global centre but should support the setting up of regional capabilities for knowledge and coordination.
- Fragile contexts present specific challenges and investment in these needs to be prioritized.
- We need to adopt a collective design of anticipatory action plans – grounded in DRR and CCA plans. Community planning and action is central to all work.

## Areas of special focus for the CoE:

- Coherence with the sustainable development and climate change agendas (Target E).
- Leave no one behind - include targeted local action, inclusion, equality, especially on displacement and vulnerable groups.
- Gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction and women's leadership.
- Monitoring of the Sendai Framework.
- Working in a collaborative and integrative way.
- Addressing the drivers of risk.



# Closing Ceremony

27 May 2022, 5:30 p.m.- 6:30 p.m.

[▶ Click here](#) to watch the GP2022 Closing Ceremony

The Closing Ceremony marked the end of the GP2022 official programme after an intense and exhilarating week of discussions and collaboration. With speakers from government, the United Nations, and stakeholder groups, the Closing Ceremony exemplified the inclusive multi-stakeholder approach of the Global Platform. A stunning dance performance organized by the host country complemented the session. The speakers highlighted the key elements of the GP2022 outcome document, the Bali Agenda for Resilience, aimed at bringing the world on track for achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. During the Closing Ceremony, the representative of Switzerland announced that Switzerland will host the eighth session of the Global Platform in 2025 in Geneva, Switzerland.

## **Moderator:**

Ricardo Mena, UNDRR Director

## **Speakers:**

- Megawati Sukarnoputri, Fifth President of the Republic of Indonesia
- Elham Youssefian, Coordinator for Persons with Disabilities in the UNDRR Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism
- Suharyanto, Head of the National Disaster Management Agency of the Republic of Indonesia
- Manuel Bessler, State Secretary, Delegate for Swiss Humanitarian Aid, Deputy Director-General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA
- Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction

# 03 Informal Programme



Ms. Rahma Hanifa  
Secretary-General  
SPIRE Alliance, Indonesia

Ms. Amal Ridene  
Young Climate Change  
Negotiators, Tunisia



# Innovation Platform

25 May 2022 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

New and innovative approaches to disaster risk reduction were at the forefront at the GP2022 Innovation Platform. More than 30 exhibitors showcased their solutions in an environment dedicated to interactivity and inclusiveness to make sharing their experience, raising awareness and networking was easy. For the first time ever, the Innovation Platform was organized both in-person and online.

## Exhibitors

- AECOM and the University of Hawaii
- African Risk Capacity (ARC), African Union Commission (AUC)
- Artificial Intelligence: opportunities, challenges, and solutions in Disaster Risk Reduction
- CANEUS, UNOOSA and FILAC
- Catholic Relief Services
- Contributions from Germany
- Disability inclusive DRR Consortia
- Global risk Consulting Group
- Group on Earth Observations (GEO)
- Indonesia Pavilion
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), MercyCorps, Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (FEBA)
- Japan Conservation Engineers & Co., ARISE Japan
- Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari, Indonesia
- Mercy Corps & Similie
- Munich Re Foundation
- National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD)
- Norwegian Refugee Council, Switzerland
- OPERANDUM
- Oxfam/TROSA
- PetaBencana.id
- Recognizing Tsunami Ready Community
- RESILOC – EU
- SEEDS (Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society)
- The Resilience Institute
- UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) Global Challenge Research Fund (GCRF) Urban Disaster Risk Hub
- United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)
- United Nations in Indonesia
- United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security
- When Art Meets DRR
- YAKKUM Emergency Unit
- Youth & Young Professionals Innovation for DRR
- Youth4Planet



## Ignite Stage

Over 40 live interventions and 12 video messages were held at the GP2022 Ignite Stage - a space where GP2022 participants were exposed to ideas and initiatives in disaster risk reduction. The Ignite Stage complemented and expanded the range of topics and projects discussed at the Global Platform beyond those presented in the main sessions and side events. Through a range of interventions, the Ignite Stage explored how the global COVID-19 crisis can be turned into an opportunity for the necessary radical transformation needed to achieve the goal and targets of the Sendai Framework, as well as of the 2030 Agenda.

### List of GP2022 Ignite Stage events

#### Wednesday 25 May

- Increasing crop production and reducing disaster risk through climate-smart agriculture digital technology.
- Building a science-policy interface to tackle the global governance of global catastrophic and existential risks.
- DARAJA: The inclusive city-community forecasting and early-warning service.
- The framework for integrating human rights and gender equality: A vehicle for transformative change in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
- Disaster risk reduction and health in the Asia-Pacific region: Policy integration, gender equality and human rights.
- Rio de Janeiro state contingency plan for heavy rains - summer 2021/2022.

- The Girl and The Tsunami - an animated documentary about the 2010 tsunami in Chile.
- Using Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) for emergency warning across multiple alerting authorities.
- Learning from Tropical Cyclone Seroja: Toward collaborative and inclusive disaster risk governance for better preparedness in facing multi-hazard hydrometeorological disaster in Indonesia.
- #OnlyTogether: Innovative digital solutions to build stronger systems to reduce disaster and climate risk.
- National pool of risk assessment experts to bridge the knowledge gap in sub-national disaster management service implementation.
- Reducing disaster risks with and for children: Children and youth participation in DRR
- Pursuing social connections to leave no one behind: The perspective of a faith-based organization in a time of social distancing.
- An effective multi-hazard early-warning system for the Africa we want.
- Earth Observations (EO) Risk Toolkit.
- Importance of investment in disaster risk reduction.

## Thursday 26 May

- International Campaign for Disaster Risk Reduction in Indigenous Communities.
- Community Voices: Hearing live from those living on the frontline of risk (GNDR).
- How should we address disaster vulnerability at the global and regional levels?
- Improving global multi-hazard arrangements for volcanic eruptions.
- Breaking the vicious cycle of disasters: How preventing housing collapse can reshape risk reduction.
- Governing complex emergencies: Implications for cities and regions.
- Improving flood preparedness for communities in Nigeria through the provision of flood early-warning maps.
- Assessing and preparing social protection systems for disaster response - sharing an innovative tool and its application in countries.
- Community Voices: Hearing live from those living on the frontline of risk.
- Building the bridge for Pacific resilience through Disaster READY.
- It's all about timing: Assessing the effectiveness of drought anticipatory action in Afghanistan.
- Flood preparedness and response in 2021.
- Enhancing protection against lightning.
- EcoDRR – a source of hope for climate resilience in Afghanistan.
- Preparing for the unprecedented.
- Local knowledge and community-based resilience building strategies at Central Sulawesi and Banten Province.
- Supporting disaster risk reduction efforts through OpenStreetMap and open-mapping technologies.
- Building resilient communities around the globe with disaster financial literacy.
- Shifting mindsets and action for systemic disaster risk
- Real-time global disaster and risk intelligence powered by agnostic AI fusion engine.
- Anticipatory action through dance and song.
- OCHA's Humanitarian Data Exchange
- CARI! an end-to-end disaster-knowledge management provider: Indonesia experience and beyond.
- A solution to measure community resilience.
- Early Days of DRR (1970-2000).

## Friday 27 May

- Participation of persons with disability in disaster risk management: Nothing about us without us.
- Fly for Humanity.
- Lessons learned on resilience for displaced community through Urban Living Labs: Garut, Indonesia.
- Supporting the most at risk: Mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS).
- Frontier technologies to understand disaster risk.
- Human capacity building that supports community disaster management.
- Sustainability and climate action for wildlife: The critical role of conservation organisations in achieving the SDGs.
- Earthbeat Challenge.
- School Safety Programme: Towards a culture of prevention.
- Preparing for disaster displacement across borders - a simulation exercise between Colombia and Ecuador.
- U-INSPIRE Indonesia: Action-based stories from Indonesian youth and young professionals in building resilience.
- Inclusion of the Excluded – engagement of refugees in disaster risk reduction: Case study of Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.
- Building up preparedness to reduce risk through disaster-resilient family intervention.
- Adolescent girls and youth adaptive capacity to disaster risk, changing climate and COVID-19 pandemic in Asia.



# Learning Labs

Peer-to-peer learning opportunities were at the forefront during the thirteen GP2022 Learning Labs, which attracted over 330 participants. Learning Labs sessions covered topics related to Sendai Framework implementation both at national and local levels in a small-scale setting, to provide an effective environment for sharing of knowledge and experience.

## List of GP2022 Learning Labs

### Wednesday 25 May

- Adopting SFDRR and IASC and HIS (Disability Inclusive Global Standard and Guideline) into national curriculum on Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction.
- The Cost of Doing Nothing – Scenarios for investing in resilience.
- Sendai Framework Monitoring System (Basic).
- Scaling up Success: How to use disruptive technology for rapid, accurate and low-cost post-disaster damage assessments.

### Thursday 26 May

- Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments online platform.
- Disaster Risk Reduction Social Engineering: Strengthening Community Capacity in Volcanic Disaster-Prone Areas with Wajib Latih Penanggulangan Bencana (Mandatory Disaster Management Training).
- Disaster-loss accounting.
- Opportunities for shared risk analytics.

### Friday 27 May

- Anticipatory Action & Impact Based Forecasting: Learn how to use Anticipatory Action in your DRR toolbox: What is it and how do you do it?
- Informal Programme.
- Comprehensive Disaster and Climate Risk Management: A hands-on journey from assessment to integration.
- Sendai Framework Monitoring (Early-warning systems).
- Opportunities for shared risk analytics II.
- INFORM Subnational Risk Index for South East Europe.

# Sasakawa Awards

25 May 2022, 7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

Three individuals – Myriam Urzúa Venegas, Rajib Shaw and Glenn Suerte Felipe Banaguas – and three organizations – the Pacific Disaster Center, Save the Children Philippines, and SEEDS – were the six laureates of the 2022 United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction. They were recognized for initiatives that protect vulnerable communities from disaster risk.

The winners were announced by Ricardo Mena, Director of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), and Masato Seko, Senior Program Director of the Global Issues Department of the Nippon Foundation, in Bali, Indonesia, during the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction convened by UNDRR.

The Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction focuses on the promotion of inclusive and resilient approaches in disaster risk reduction, reflecting the centrality of inclusiveness and resilience in the Sendai Framework. The 2022 Sasakawa Award honoured practices and efforts made by institutions, individuals and groups that have best contributed to building resilience through a multi-hazard approach.

“A key tenet of UNDRR’s work is inclusivity. The Sendai Framework calls for inclusive disaster risk reduction to be integrated into planning, policy and funding. Unless we invest in prevention and building resilience, we will not be able to stop the spiral of disaster-response-recovery,” said Ricardo Mena, Director, UNDRR.

A record number of over 200 nominations from all regions were submitted for the 2022 Sasakawa Award.

“All nominees had demonstrated great contributions, achievements and efforts towards a sustainable commitment for disaster risk reduction and Covid-19 recovery. We can clearly see the impressive life practices from all the nominees, missions, and projects, all being immensely relevant yet at the same time grounded,” commented Nuraini Rahma Hanifa, Sasakawa Award Jury Member, researcher at the Indonesian National Research and Innovation Agency, and U-INSPIRE Alliance Secretary-General.



## Three prizes were awarded in the Individuals category:

### First Prize:

#### **Myriam Urzúa Venegas, Secretary for the Secretariat of Integrated Risks Management and Civil Protection of Mexico City, Mexico**

Myriam has been closely engaged in the Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) promoted by UNDRR. She has coordinated a training programme to improve urban and environmental management in Latin America and the Caribbean. Her work gives public officials insight into sustainable development, environmental governance, and indicators which improve the resources available to governments.

### Second Prize:

#### **Rajib Shaw, Professor at the Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University, Japan**

As a professor in Keio University, Rajib Shaw teaches and carries out research in the field of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Rajib also chairs the Asia Pacific Science Technology Advisory Group (AP-STAG) and holds several honorary titles on the boards of Japanese NGOs. He has championed multi-hazard community-based disaster risk reduction in six Asian countries, and his work has led to the establishment of village-level community-based working groups.

### Third Prize:

#### **Glenn Suerte Felipe Banaguas, Founder and President of the Environmental and Climate Change Research Institute (ECCRI), Philippines**

Glenn is a scientist, a science diplomat, and an expert in the areas of environment, climate change and disaster risks. He has created a Climate-Smart programme to support vulnerable communities in the ASEAN region in building resilience and adapting to the climate change through sustainable practices.

## Three prizes were awarded in the Organizations category:

### First Prize:

#### **Pacific Disaster Center, United States**

The Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) provides reliable information, research, applied scientific practices, and a disaster-risk intelligence platform, DisasterAWARE, to empower disaster-management decision-makers and the public. PDC supports disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery worldwide.

### Second Prize:

#### **Save the Children Philippines, Philippines**

Save the Children Philippines works with the government to develop policies, plans and budgets to ensure that children, especially those living in poor communities, have access to quality basic services and their rights protected. Save the Children Philippines also created the Rapid Assessment of Damages Report (RADaR) Mobile App – a reporting mechanism which assesses the needs of schools and their personnel and learners after an emergency or disaster.

### Third Prize:

#### **SEEDS, India**

SEEDS (the Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society) has been working with communities across South Asia for 28 years to build resilience by combining local wisdom with modern science and technology and multi-hazard approach. SEEDS focuses on vulnerable communities, amplifying their voices to policy makers.

The United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction was created more than 30 years ago and is jointly organized by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Nippon Foundation.

## Poem developed by the Balinese deaf youth dance group (ages 15-19 years old) accompanied by 30 blind Balinese musicians

Waktu berputar, dunia tetap bundar tak kuasa menghindar.  
Manusia mengisi kehidupan dengan mengejar keinginan demi keinginan.

*Time is spinning; the world is rotating without ending. Humans fill life by craving things after things.*

Alam menjadi korban, dipaksa diperkosa, demi kuasa. Dikuras, ditindas, dilindas tak pernah puas.

*Mother nature is sacrificed, forced and raped for power. Drained, oppressed, crushed without satisfaction.*

Ambisi manusia merusak semesta, alam meronta, menjadi bencana

*Human ambition destroys the earth, nature struggles, becomes disaster.*

Kapan saja, dimana saja, siapa saja, bisa tertimpa

*Anyone can be hurt anytime and anywhere,*

Di desa atau di kota Tua muda, laki wanita, difabel non difabel

*In village or town, old, young, men, women, children, persons with disability or not.*

Pagi siang sore dan malam

*Morning, noon, afternoon or night*

Semua bencana pasti mencekam Kebahagiaan terancam Hari-hari menjadi kelam

*Disasters are certainly devastating, brings sorrow... days are darkening*

Mari bergandeng tangan Langkah kaki disatukan Jiwa dan raga disetarakan Tak ada perbedaan

*Therefore, let's joining hands, walking together, as we are all one, no difference.*

Hanya perbuatan Menjadi ukuran Keburukan atau kebaikan Kejahatan atau kemuliaan

Semua sama Umat manusia Sebagai ciptaan Tuhan

*Only deeds become a measure of evil or good or glory. We are all humans, God's creation*

Dengan kelebihan dan kekurangan

*With our weakness and strength*

Kerusakan semesta Ada di tangan kita Setiap perbuatan mendapat pahala

Karena alam tak pernah berdusta

*The destruction of our world is in our hands. Every action has its own Karma because nature never lies.*

Jaga alam Sayangi alam Hormati alam Dari hati paling dalam Kebahagiaan ... kau genggam

Bersama, setara, sejahtera bersama Selamanya

*Take care of nature. Love it. Respect it from the deepest of your heart.... Together, equal, prosper together forever*

Keindahan atau kekacauan

*Beauty or chaos*

Bencana membuat kita merana, juga bisa perilaku manusia yang tidak bersahabat dengan alam, Menimbulkan banyak derita.... Keseimbangan alami kian terancam sirna.

*Disasters make us miserable. It caused by an unfriendly human act to nature, causing much suffering.*

*The balance of nature increasingly threatened to vanish.*

Bencana sering muncul. .... melanda ..... semua umat manusia kita semua menanggung akibatnya. Tidak memandang tua .... anak anak wanita .... laki laki. ....difabel non difabel. Semua terkena imbas

*Disasters occur. .... we all suffer the consequences. young... old..., women.... men. ....*

*children, persons with disabilities or not, we are all affected*

Karena itu .... Harus ada pemahaman ... Harus ada informasi

Harus ada tanda tanda . Harus ada kerjasama

*That's why we need to understand, to be well informed, to know how to reduce the risk, we need to work together...*

Bencana kadang mengingatkan kita akan nilai kehidupan ... Bencana ..... kadang menyadarkan kita untuk selalu peduli. .. Bencana pun kadang memberi kita kekuatan untuk bertahan dan bersatu tanpa ada batas

*Disaster made us aware of the value of life... disaster.... reminds to care for each other,*

*to revive and unite without discrimination and boundaries.*

Kalau semua terlibat semua selamat

*Include all safe all*

# Side Events

## DAY 1

WEDNESDAY 25 MAY

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### From DRR planning to DRR investment – keys to augment pre-disaster DRR investment - high-quality DRR strategy beyond the Global Target E

25 May 2022, 1:00 p.m.– 2:30 p.m.

**Moderator:**

NISHIKAWA Satoru, Professor, Disaster Mitigation Research Center, Nagoya University

**Opening remarks:**

OHNO Keitaro, State Minister of Cabinet Office, Japan

**Speakers:**

- Raditya Jati, Deputy Secretary for System and Strategy, National Disaster Management Agency, Indonesia
- KOHRI Kazuko, Mayor, City of Sendai, Japan. Angelika Planitz, Team Leader, Global Disaster Risk Reduction Node, UNDP
- ONO Yuichi, Professor, Practical Research and Collaboration Division, International Research Institute of Disaster Science, Tohoku University

**Special intervention:**

TAKEYA Kimio, Distinguished Technical Advisor on DRR, JICA

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Taking stock of the Global Target E, this session highlighted the importance of improving the quality of DRR Strategies and accelerating DRR investments in order to achieve the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals.

As of October 2021, 120 countries reported national or local DRR Strategies in the Sendai Framework Monitor. Yet this figure does not show how much progress has been achieved with Global Target E in implementing the DRR Strategies. There are still sizable shortfalls at both national and local levels, and more importantly, huge gaps in the quality and coverage of the Strategies.

The session provided guidance for both national and local governments and other stakeholders to prepare high-quality DRR strategies to promote planned DRR investment in the second half of the Sendai Framework and post-2030. One of the important roles of the national level is to guide the local level to develop appropriate strategies in accordance with the national strategy. Deputy Secretary of National Disaster Management Agency of Indonesia showed how the strategies have been developed and implemented in a country. At local level, sharing good practices is essential for other cities to start their planning process. As the mayor of the city where the Sendai Framework was adopted, she

showed that her city is a good role model of a disaster risk reduction city and introduced how the lessons learnt from previous disasters had been reflected in the DRR strategies and how the multiple-stakeholder involvement has been done. As an international organization, UNDP has helped many countries strengthen governance, and human-resource development is a key initiative in achieving this. It is important for the private sector, government, and academia to work together to develop evidence-based DRR policy. It is a fundamental role of the government to develop disaster loss and damage statistics. The Sendai Monitoring is not merely for reporting to the UN on the Sendai Global Targets, but to strengthen the governance of disaster risk reduction in each country. The importance of disaster statistics and monitoring was also highlighted.

## Session outcomes

- Stock-take the progress of the Global Target E.
- Share good practices and lessons on transforming DRR Strategies into actual actions, particularly planned DRR investments.
- Review the importance of disaster statistics and monitoring to assist evidence-based policy making and implementation.

## When conflict, climate change and COVID19 collide - building resilience in complex emergencies

25 May 2022, 1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

### Moderator:

Thandie Mwape Villadsen, Regional Head, a.i., Humanitarian Diplomacy and Liaison Support, IFRC

### Speakers:

- Daniel O'Malley, Head of Regional Delegation for Kenya, Djibouti and Tanzania, ICRC
- Andoniaina Ratsimamanga, Secretary General Malagasy Red Cross
- Martin Schuldes, German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
- Nouhoum Maiga, Secretary General, Mali Red Cross
- Ayaz Parvez, Lead DRM Specialist GFDRR/World Bank
- Banak Waal, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management of South Sudan

The IFRC, ICRC and the World Bank are sharpening our collective understanding of how fragile contexts which face multiple threats can strengthen risk reduction and contribute to building resilience at community level. Partnerships across the humanitarian and development fields are critical to bridging the gaps in emergency response and linking to longer-term investments in recovery and development - a concept well agreed on but a practice that remains woefully unfulfilled.

This session interrogated gains being made and proposed practical ways forward to accelerate progress. The session **built on the Africa Regional Platform theme Towards Disaster Risk-Informed Development for a Resilient Africa in a COVID19 Transformed World and aligned with GPDRR's themes on strengthening disaster-risk governance,** investing in local action to empower communities most exposed to risks and accelerating integrated disaster-risk management as a pathway to achieving sustainable development.

## Session outcomes

The drivers of crises are becoming more complex, and impacts are lasting longer. Emergencies are being caused by an intricate mix of climate and environmental change, disaster risk, pandemics, conflict, fragility and displacement. The Side Event:

- interrogated existing challenges, to draw attention to concrete illustrations of what complex crisis means in practice, from a range of diverse perspectives on risk.

- showcased promising opportunities across the humanitarian-development continuum that strengthen institutional and community recovery and preparedness.

- established connections and made propositions to accelerate progress, which specifically target action across the disaster and crisis response, recovery and developmental spheres.

## Inclusive local actions towards effective disaster risk reduction and leave no one behind

25 May 2022, 3:15 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.

### Moderator:

Saima Wazed, Global Expert on Disability inclusive Disaster Risk Management (DiDRM), Climate Change, Autism and Mental Health, International Focal Point, Advocacy Group on Disability inclusive Disaster Risk Management (DiDRM), Bangladesh, Chairperson of Shuchona Foundation.

### Speakers:

- Dr Md. Enamur Rahman, MP, Hon'ble State Minister of Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Government of Bangladesh (Keynote Speaker)
- Md. Kamrul Hasan ndc, Secretary, MoDMR, Government of Bangladesh.
- Nogining Armelle Almerique, Chair of an OPD, Coordinating Unit of Associations of Persons with Disabilities (CUAPWD), Cameroon
- Chrysant Lily Kusumowardoyo, Country Director, ASB Indonesia and Philippine
- Carlos Kaiser, Executive Director, ONG Inclusiva/ Latin America DiDRR Network, Chile

The session highlighted how to promote inclusive disaster risk reduction through applying the Dhaka Declaration. The keynote speaker stressed strong initiatives by Government of Bangladesh and how the Dhaka Declaration in 2015 and Dhaka Declaration+ in 2018 were adopted through International Conference on Disability and Disaster Risk Management. Ongoing, many innovative inclusive initiatives for DRR aligning with the past Co-chairs' summary of GP2017 and GP 2019 were also presented.

Speakers representing the Asia-Pacific Region, Africa Region and Latin America Region explained the progress of implementing inclusive DRR actions with the Dhaka Declaration and introduced the innovative approaches implemented in each region. Speakers made presentations for answering four guiding questions; (1) What kind of inclusive and local DRR actions has been implemented for achieving the Dhaka Declaration amid pandemic situations? (2) What kind of innovative and integrated approach has been adopted and what kind

of challenges have been experienced? (3) How can we ensure inclusive DRR in all disaster cycles? (4) What are the key elements and strategies for moving forward to achieve the goals of Sendai Framework and SDGs through the Dhaka Declaration?

Through the discussion, addressing mental health needs of the community at risk, before, during and after disasters, promoting meaningful and dignified participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities in DRM initiatives, practicing multi-stakeholder approach in disability inclusive DRR, and ensuring accessibility considering universal design and reasonable accommodation in all critical infrastructures in hazard-risk-prone locations, were all stressed and recommended. In addition, further steps to strengthen people-centred, inclusive and accessible Multi-Hazard Early-warning systems, and promoting inclusive search, rescue and evacuation were also discussed.

Finally, the moderator summarized the discussion and expressed her vision as a way forward for further steps and effective implementation of the Dhaka Declaration in all countries.

## Session outcomes

- Need to take further initiatives to disseminate and promote the Dhaka Declaration 2015+ with strong monitoring mechanism in country, and global progress in line with the targets and indicators of the Dhaka Declaration 2015+.
- **Collect more disaster-related data, analysing detailed disaster risks by applying gender, age and disability-disaggregated data for taking effective disaster risk reduction measures.**
- Establish capacity-strengthening mechanisms or international-training-related facilities for exchanging DiDRR through a whole-of-society approach, including governments, non-government, communities, persons with disabilities, their self-help groups and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities for leaving no one behind.



# Toward greater financial resilience: enhancing the Global Disaster Risk Finance Architecture

25 May 2022, 3.30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

## Moderator:

Dr Astrid Zwick, Head of InsuResilience Secretariat

## Speakers:

- Paola Alvarez, Assistant Secretary, Department of Finance, the Republic of the Philippines
- Jorge Gastelumendi, Director at the Adrienne Arsht-Rockefeller Foundation, Atlantic Council, and Co-Lead Race 2 Resilience
- Heike Henn, Director for Climate, Energy and Environment at the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany
- Gernot Laganda, Chief of Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes at UN World Food Programme
- Vositha Wijenayake, Executive Director, SLYCAN Trust

In recent years, substantial progress has been made in enhancing financial protection against disaster risks for poor and vulnerable people.

Thanks to the collective efforts under the InsuResilience Global Partnership, 150 million people were financially protected through CDRFI solutions in 2021 alone.

However, significant challenges remain: the bulk of disaster funding is still arranged after the event; the DRF landscape remains fragmented and mainly driven by the supply side; solutions are not always easily accessible or tailored to specific needs of vulnerable countries; affordability barriers amplified by fiscal pressures and intensifying external debt issues remain a persistent issue for vulnerable countries, and have been exacerbated by the impact of Covid-19.

At the same time, climate and disaster risks continue to increase dramatically, and will do so for decades even if the Paris Agreement's goals are met, implying additional constraints for vulnerable countries in accessing finance for investments in resilient pathways.

Against this backdrop, the question arises of whether the current Global DRF Architecture is fit for purpose: not only for achieving the InsuResilience Vision 2025, but also for meeting growing demands and ensuring sustained protection and resilience for vulnerable countries in the decades to come. The panel discussion convened high-level experts to lay out tangible ways for a systemic global approach to DRF.

## Session outcomes

- Introduced the vision of Germany's G7 presidency Global Shield against Climate Risks.
- Built mutual understanding on the enhancement of Climate and Disaster Risk Finance,
- Identified key drivers for further enhancing the Climate and Disaster Risk Finance Architecture.

# Principles for Resilient Infrastructure - a global standard for the improvement of infrastructure resilience

25 May 2022, 5:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

## Moderator:

Abhilash Panda, Deputy Chief, Intergovernmental processes, Interagency cooperation and Partnerships, UNDRR

## Speakers:

- Liz Varga, Professor of Complex Systems, Head of UCL's Infrastructure Systems Institute, UCL
- David A. Smith, ICE Sustainable Resilient Infrastructure CAB Chair | Senior Vice President, Director of Strategy, Stantec
- Nestor Alfonzo Santamaria, Policy Advice & Research, High Level Risk Forum, OECD
- Neha Bhatia, Senior Specialist- Knowledge Management, CDRI
- Ajay Makhija, Team Leader, Infrastructure Resilience | Planning & Sector Partnerships, National Emergency Management Agency, New Zealand
- George Baldwin, Climate Resilience & Strategy Consulting Director, Consulting Solutions, Marsh Advisory
- Ravi Sinha, Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India

The Principles for Resilient Infrastructure have been developed to support implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The Principles for Resilient Infrastructure addresses the challenge of current infrastructure planning, financing, design, development and operation, not fully taking into account either the interdependent nature of infrastructure and services, or the increasingly complex nature of risks and the cascading impacts that a disaster can have across the whole infrastructure system. It also addresses the lack of understanding of what resilient infrastructure actually means and entails in terms of policy, planning, and practical measures by creating a common language and understanding of the issue.

The side event Principles for Resilient Infrastructure - A global standard for the improvement of infrastructure resilience, was co-hosted by University College London (UCL), Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE), CDRI, and OECD. While there are many discussions focusing on the challenges of infrastructure resilience, this side event offered solutions for practitioners to achieving outcomes of infrastructure resilience. The Principles for Resilient Infrastructure were presented and the panellists discussed the challenges for infrastructure resilience, including the lack of common understanding,

The panellists discussed the need to strengthen current regulations to include the Principles of Resilient Infrastructure to avoid new risks, implementation and applicability of the principles to the private sector including insurance, civil engineering community.

The panellists also provided their thoughts on how the Principles can address the current infrastructure challenges and opportunities for building further complementarity with existing resilient infrastructure tools and policies.

## Session outcomes

- Infrastructure resilience needs to work at different levels and involve multiple stakeholders, as well as have a systematic approach.
- The Principles raise the base for resilience of infrastructure and a global framework helps with common understanding. Developing guidelines for the operators would be very important to understanding how the Principles can be implemented.
- A structural shift towards using the Principles in the procurement process is needed. It is very helpful to know when and where to direct available funding.
- The timing of the Principles are key, there is a generational change at the moment in infrastructure development. There is strong interest and investment in net zero, and this can complement Net Resilience Gain.
- We can only address resilience through tackling the already existing infrastructure and not only new infrastructure to be built.

# Addressing loss and damage, supporting the most vulnerable: lessons from DRR and climate change action

25 May 2022, 5:30 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

## Moderator:

Michelle Yonetani, Senior Policy Officer, Office of the Special Advisor on Climate Action, UNHCR

## Speakers

- David Kolitagane, Permanent Secretary, Maritime and Rural Development and Disaster Management, Fiji
- Youssef Nassef, Director of Adaptation, UNFCCC
- Dr Maarten van Aalst, Director, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (Video Message)
- Tiziana Bonzon, Manager for Climate, Migration and Resilience, IFRC
- Gustaff Harriman Iskandar, Managing Director, Common Room Networks Foundation
- Adessou Kossivi, Acting Regional Lead of Africa at Global Network of Civil Society Organisation for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)
- Harjeet Singh, Senior Advisor, Climate Action Network.



Climate change is happening and already, today, lives and livelihoods are being lost to increasingly frequent and intense climate impacts. Communities and societies are already suffering losses and damages and we need to think about how to pursue more-robust mitigation, more-ambitious adaptation, and how to collaborate across sectors to avert, minimize and address loss and damage. This requires working together across countries and regions to support the most vulnerable populations, including those who need to be relocated or will be displaced, factoring in all the direct and indirect impacts of climate change.

This multi-stakeholder side event focused on loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, recognizing that losses and damages are already occurring around the world, disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable people, communities and countries. Both economic and non-economic impacts are most acutely felt in the poorest countries, with the greatest burden placed on people and communities with fewer resources, capabilities and systems to manage disaster and climate-related shocks and stresses.

This side event engaged GP22 participants through a panel discussion with representatives from the climate change and DRR sectors, academia, climate action and art. It focused on practical experience gained in the DRR and climate change communities that can offer lessons for addressing loss and damage. The event explored how to prepare for rising incidences of displacement and planned relocation; how to ensure local actors are in the driver's seat when discussing and designing interventions to address loss and damage; anticipatory

action; what types of innovative financing models can deliver support to the poorest and most vulnerable; and lessons learned on the importance of transcending silos and fostering communication between DRR and climate actors to ensure risk is managed in a coherent, coordinated fashion in the short, medium and long term. Discussions were grounded on the latest findings of the IPCC Working Group II on climate change impacts, adaptation and vulnerability.

## Session outcomes

- There is scientific evidence that we are reaching the limits of adaptation and that vulnerable communities and regions are already experiencing loss and damage from the adverse effects of climate change, including disaster displacement and planned relocation.
- The development, humanitarian, climate change and DRR communities need to work better together, following a human-rights-based approach, to address the needs of communities and persons displaced, or at risk of being displaced, in a comprehensive way and across silos.
- There is a need to place the conversations on climate change, DRR, resilience, adaptation, loss and damage and human mobility under different international frameworks and processes, including the SDGs, COP26/27 and UNFCCC fora, GP22, the Sendai Framework Midterm Review, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, and the Global Compact on Refugees, among others.

# Resilience is everyone's business: learning from local experiences to build business and community resilience

25 May 2022, 7.45 p.m. - 9:15 p.m.

## Moderator:

Marilou Erni, Executive Director of the National Resilience Council (NRC) of the Philippines

## Speakers:

- Sumedi Andono Mulyo, Director for Spatial Planning and Disaster Management, Ministry of National Development Planning Indonesia, (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/BAPPENAS).
- Asako Okai, UN Assistant Secretary-General and Director, UNDP Crisis Bureau
- Siddharta Moersjid, Head of Standing Committee of Risk Management, Division of Social and Disaster Management, Kamar Dagang dan Industri Indonesia (KADIN) / Indonesia Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Anna Katrina Aspuria, Head of Development Programs and Innovation, the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF)
- Debora Comini, UNICEF Regional Director for East Asia and Pacific region

The COVID-19 pandemic and other disasters have wreaked havoc through disruption of business operations, supply chains and economic activity. These impacts especially affect micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), that account for more than 90 per cent of businesses and 50 per cent of employers around the world. MSMEs play a major role in global and local economies and, as they are a major source of families' and communities' income, it is critical to ensure their resilience, to sustain livelihoods. The business sector can significantly contribute to protecting children and their families from the shocks and stresses of disasters by directing their core expertise, operational capacities and networks to strengthening the resilience of local communities and markets, and to enhancing the efficiency of humanitarian action.

Panellists highlighted that with increasing risks, investing in disaster risk reduction and management is not just the right thing to do to protect the most vulnerable; it is also the smart thing to do to protect the planet, improve countries' prosperity and advance the Sustainable Development Goals. All companies, small or large, are urged to take action to mitigate risks

and build resilience by developing business continuity plans to protect their assets and workforce, and also to protect the communities and the essential services and infrastructures the whole of society relies upon. Business should act to make a positive impact for communities. Businesses need to lead and to demonstrate responsible citizenship by supporting the core values of the United Nations and UNICEF's basic values to do no harm to children and communities. It is critical to continue making sure that engagements with business do not offset the rights and well-being of communities and the most vulnerable – including children.

The United Nations partners should build on existing initiatives such as ARISE, the Connecting Business initiative and the Business and Community Resilience approach to continue facilitating the dialogue and principle-based engagement between business, national authorities and other humanitarian actors. United Nations agencies can help identify the intersection between local market needs and what businesses can offer, and play a brokering role to strengthen collaboration with the different stakeholders playing a role locally.



## Session outcomes

- Scale up and accelerate investment and resources (including technological and innovative solutions) in DRR measures centred on the most vulnerable groups of society, children and young people and their families, including strengthening public-private partnerships for resilience.
- Promote partnerships and collective action to make sure that all actors work in partnerships to support national priorities and help strengthen the capacities of governments and other stakeholders to achieve DRR results.
- Continue improving the targeting of initiatives considering country context, industry sector and firm size, among others. Keep the balance between necessary elements that could be replicated and others that are more prone to adjustment.

In this context, resilience is everyone's business. Building resilient business ecosystems and societies requires collaboration of all actors. Building the resilience of businesses and communities by helping them reduce risks and better prepare, respond and recover from disasters, will advance both business and societal goals.

# Global indigenous knowledge research infrastructure: a tool for the Sendai Framework implementation

25 May 2022, 7:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

## Moderator:

Dr Milind Pimprikar, Chairman, CANEUS

## Speakers:

- Dr Mirna Cunningham, Spokesperson for UN SDG 10, Reducing Inequalities,
- Gabriel Muyuy Jacanamejoy, Technical Secretary FILAC
- Dr Shirish Ravan, UNOOSA
- Dr Vy Lam, USAID, Advisor on Indigenous Peoples, DDI/Inclusive Development Hub
- Prof Simon Lambert, University of Saskatchewan
- Dr Melanie Mark-Shadbolt, Co-founder, Te Tira Whakamātaki - TTW, New Zealand.
- Dr Manoj Khare, C-DAC, Government of India

The Indigenous Knowledge Research Infrastructure (IKRI), launched as a global partnership during UN 2021 Food Systems Summit, offers new opportunities to make use of geospatial information and AI to contribute to the measurement of indicators established to track advances in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and turning the global Covid-19 crises into an opportunity for the much-needed radical transformation.

The objectives of the session included:

- What are the challenges for integrating Indigenous knowledge with emerging technology-based solutions for implementation of Sendai Framework?
- What are the requirements of key stakeholders, those interested in indigenous knowledge related to SFDRR, and how these can be incorporated into IKRI?
- How to tap into existing scattered data from the public and private domains for IKRI?
- How to develop and test IKRI prototypes to make a robust infrastructure to support SFDRR?

## Session outcomes:

- The IKRI Global Research Initiative and Knowledge Repository concept was introduced to the DRR community.
- Helped understand the interests and requirements of DRR stakeholders.
- Stimulated collaborations between disaster-management authorities and indigenous communities for promoting nature-based solutions in DRR.
- Examined policy and regulatory aspects of IKRI focusing on intellectual-property rights related to indigenous knowledge.
- Build global support networks for design, development and implementation of IKRI.

# Women pushing for transformation -a dialogue on the future of SDG, DRR, and planetary health

25 May 2022, 7.45 p.m. - 9:15 p.m.

## Moderator:

Amelia Yachya, CNN Indonesia

## Speakers:

- Tan Sri Dr Jemilah Mahmood. Executive Director of Sunway Centre for Planetary Health Malaysia, former Senior Advisor on Public Health for Prime Minister of Malaysia, former Under Secretary-General of IFRC, Chief of World Humanitarian Summit, former Chief of UNFPA Humanitarian Branch, and Founder of Mercy Malaysia
- Adelina Kamal Associate Senior Fellow of ISEAS Yusof Ishak Institute, former Executive Director of ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance or AHA Centre, former Director for Sustainable Development and Head of Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance of ASEAN Secretariat
- Kara Siahaan, Head of the Anticipation Hub

Over the years, disasters have become increasingly multi-faceted, colliding and complex. The panel discussed the weaknesses of current linear approaches to policy development and action, and the increasing complexity of disaster events, made all too clear during the recent COVID-19 pandemic. Panellists spoke about the cascading effects of colliding crises arising from natural hazards, conflicts and climate change, including from cyclones, floods and earthquakes, and subsequent displacements arising in many countries in Asia Pacific, including the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Tonga.

The need for a holistic, planetary health ethos was highlighted as SDG-related gains have also been eroded and the world faces rising inequality, economic, social and developmental challenges, arising not only as a result of the pandemic, but also from broader disconnection between humanity and the planet. Panellists spoke of the increasing urgency required to mitigate the impact of the climate crisis by using the clear links between planetary health and climate change, risks and vulnerabilities and rising likelihood of zoonotic outbreaks and future pandemics.

In summary, it was agreed that there is an immediate need to examine and address the planetary health crisis we collectively face in a more holistic manner, highlighting the need for inter-sectoral action on political, economic, scientific and social fronts.

## Session outcomes

- Support GP2022's focus on disaster-risk governance, COVID-19 recovery and leaving no one behind, by exploring the need for a refreshed paradigm which puts the health of people and the planet at the centre of our deliberations.
- Highlight current inequalities and inequities arising from the pandemic, and uneven access to vaccine distribution, and their relationships with heightened exposure to disaster risk.
- Explore how shifting to a planetary health approach to disaster risk management, including pandemic management, can support achievement of the goal and targets of the Sendai Framework and the 2030 SDG agenda.
- Demonstrate that the leadership, skills and capacities exist to achieve this transformation.
- Develop relevant recommendations to be considered as part of the outcome of GP2022.

# DAY 2

## THURSDAY 26 MAY

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### Left behind, left out, left unsafe: A dialogue on Leaving No One Behind in the face of disaster risk

26 May 2022, 09:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

#### Moderator:

Tiziana Bonzon, Manager for Climate, Migration and Resilience, IFRC

#### Speakers:

- Imad Mohamed, Project Officer VFL 2019 & Chief Advisor DRR, Huvadhoo Aid (GNDR Maldives)
  - Vasiti Soko, Director, National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) of Fiji
  - Claudia Herrera Melgar, Executive Secretary, Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC)
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The session highlighted that disasters affect people differently, impoverishing those with least capacities further, and reversing development gains. People who have fewer resources and opportunities before a disaster are further disadvantaged during recovery and reconstruction, when marginalization, direct discrimination and lack of access to resources exacerbate their vulnerabilities and precariousness.

The three speakers in this side event, representing local, national and regional levels, discussed lessons and good practices to effectively integrate those most at risk of being left behind into the decision-making process concerning programming and planning of disaster risk reduction interventions. They elaborated on how to operationalize the 'leave no one behind' principle, focusing on:

- how to go beyond disaggregated data to inform and implement effectively development plans and risk reduction strategies that leave no one behind
- what mechanisms and tools help ensure that DRR addresses the needs and demands of those furthest behind effectively, including lessons from COVID-19 response
- what effective empowerment strategies of socially excluded populations exist to help them take decisions about the risks they face.

All speakers highlighted the importance of the 'leave no one behind' concept, especially when designing and implementing disaster risk reduction policies and measures. Gender-sensitive and socially inclusive DRR aims to identify and address these aspects, through positive measures that meet the needs of the most disadvantaged such as the poor, women, older people, children, people with disabilities, people from minority or disadvantaged ethnic groups, migrants and displaced people.

It was highlighted that at national level it is key to involve local communities in the planning and decision-making processes, and how DRR measures that exclude specific vulnerable groups may create more harm than good, for instance by depriving people of their livelihoods.

Regionally, the focus was put on collaboration and partnerships within DRR regional platforms, with the private sector and civil society across sectors to achieve the most effective, equitable and sustainable approach to reducing risk from disasters.

## Session outcomes

- When discussing the integration of 'leave no one behind' in DRR and CCA at national level, involving local communities is key, especially those most affected by a disaster or crisis, in meaningful participatory processes about decisions that will affect their lives.
- At national level, it is essential to invest in policies and frameworks that are informed by country assessments and help establish appropriate institutional structures to ensure that no one is left behind.
- At regional level, the focus should be on collaboration and partnerships, within DRR regional platforms, with the private sector and civil society organizations.
- Gender-sensitive and socially inclusive DRR draws on the resources and capacities, knowledge and needs of all sectors of society, to achieve the most effective, equitable and sustainable approach to reducing risk from disasters.
- Early-warning and early-action systems must adopt a people-centred approach that considers demographic, gender, cultural and livelihood characteristics of the target audience.

## Moving words into action; advancing meaningful engagement of children and youth on the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework priorities

26 May 2022, 2.30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

### Moderators:

- Abraham Bugre, Partnership and Engagement Officer, Green Africa Youth
- Jekulin Lipi Saikia, Asia Pacific Regional Focal Point (RFP) on DRR, Sendai Stakeholders Children and Youth Group of Major Group for Children and Youth (MGCY)

### Speakers:

- Ferina Futboe, Youth representative from UNICEF Indonesia
- Ilandra Ndlovu, Youth Feminist Participatory Action Researcher from Tsholotsho, Zimbabwe, representing Plan International Zimbabwe
- Marlon Matuguina, Disaster Risk Reduction and School Safety Program Manager, Save the Children Philippines
- Aloysius Suratin, Program and sponsorship director, ChildFund Indonesia
- Adrian Reid, Youth officer, Jamaica Red Cross
- Julianna Martin, Student at Naparima Girls School, Trinidad and Tobago
- Sonika Narayan, Volunteer from the Fiji Red Cross, Suva Branch
- Roy Wasi, Solomon Islands Youth contributor to the Guardians of the Planet Report, World Vision International

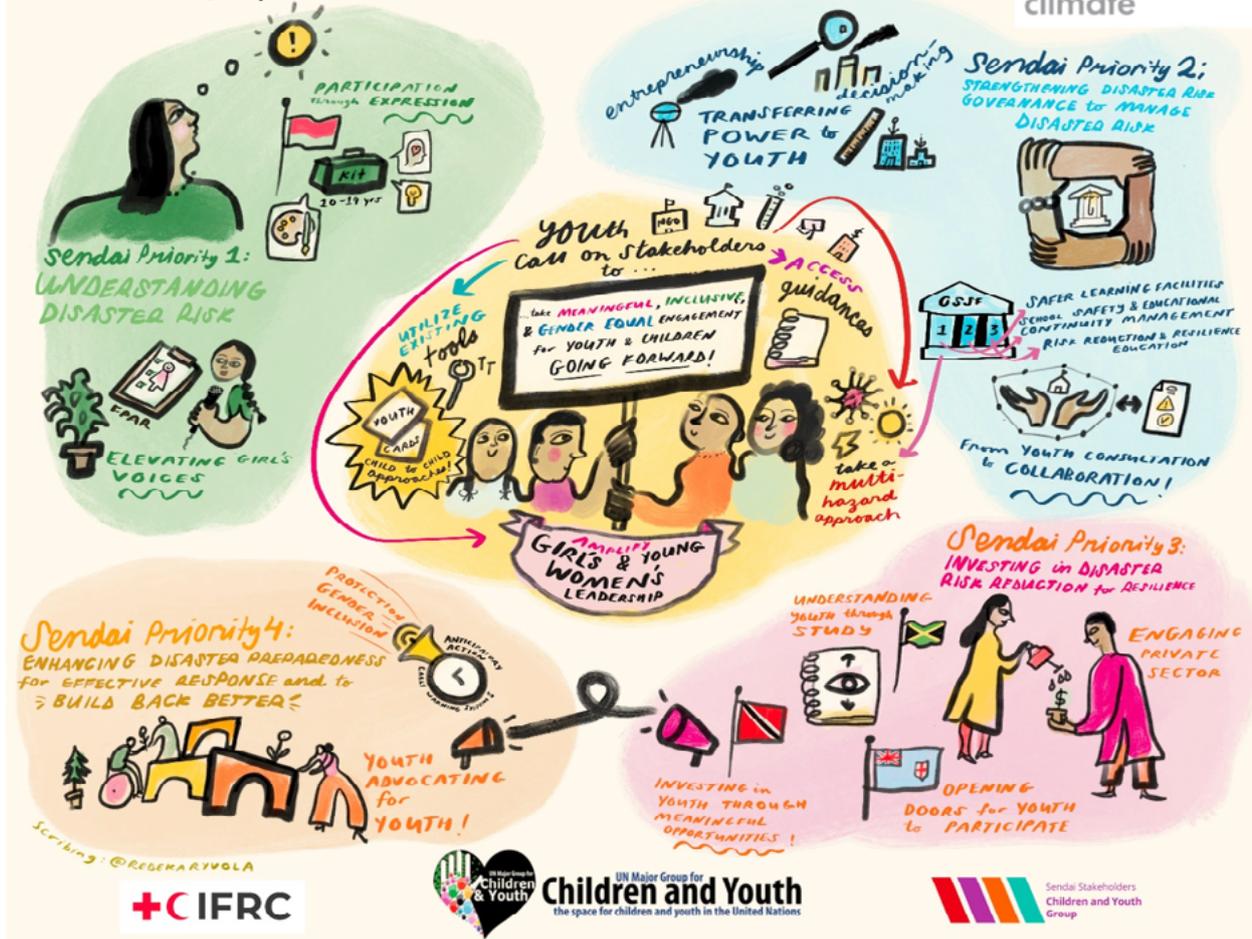
This Words into Action event responded to stakeholders wanting to engage and support working with children and youth on DRR and CCA, but were unsure where to start. It introduced practical tools for governments, agencies, CSOs, the private sector, academia and scientists to support inclusive, gender-responsive, child and youth

engagement under the four priorities of the Sendai Framework and Paris Climate Agreement.

Children and youth, alongside the [Children in a Changing Climate Coalition](#), shared experience, tools and guidance. This was followed by an inter-generational dialogue, and

# Moving Words into Action: Child and Youth Engagement in the Implementation and Monitoring of the Sendai Priorities

A GPDRR Session | May 26, 2022



a Children's Call for Climate Action Now, informed by the GP2022 children and youth forum, regional consultations and the **children's climate cards** to promote inclusivity and gender equity.

The session was structured on the four Sendai Priorities. Live 'scribing' and cartooning recorded key lessons and ideas innovatively. The resulting session recommendations and vision aim to influence and inform the Sendai Framework stock-taking process, the joint statement and resulting GPDRR messages and outcomes, to ensure timely uptake of the session's vision and recommendations.

 A recording of this session is available [here](#).

## Session outcomes:

- Shared practical experience, tools and guidance to engage and support working with children and youth on DRR and CCA under the Sendai Priority Frameworks.
- An intergenerational discussion to advance meaningful and inclusive engagement of all children and youth on DRR and CCA.
- Inspired action and engagement in the Children in a Changing Climate Coalition.
- Informed the stock-taking process of the Sendai Framework, the joint statement and resulting GPDRR messages and outcomes through the session's recommendations and vision.

# RISK Award: innovative solutions for DRR and climate change adaptation – lessons learned from award winning projects

26 May 2022, 4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

## Moderator:

Renate Bleich, Chair, Munich Re Foundation, Germany

## Speakers:

- Shweta Gupta, Executive Director International Center of EQUI-T and its CSR Centre at the All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG), India
- Carlos Kaiser, Director, ONG Inclusiva, Chile
- Nandan Mukherjee, Post-Doctoral Research and Communication Specialist in the UNESCO Centre for Water Law Policy and Science at The University of Dundee, UK/Bangladesh
- My Pham, PhD Student Potsdam University, Germany, Consultant, Centre for Social Research and Development (CSR), Vietnam

The session on four RISK Award winning projects on DRR and climate change adaptation discussed the lessons learned during the project implementation, the cooperation and involvement of local governments, as well as the scaling and future funding of the projects. The projects have been implemented in Chile (Inclusive DRR), India (Community Self-Assessment), Bangladesh (Disaster Resilient Floating Homes), and Vietnam (Nature based Solutions and Women in DRR).

All panellists emphasized the importance of bottom-up participatory project approaches. It was mentioned that working together with the local community is essential since they know local conditions and circumstances best. Especially project approaches including women and children, strengthening their position in decision-

making processes is successful and sustainable in the long run. Shweta Gupta explained that simplifying the technical jargon helped women and children understand complex issues.

Furthermore, Carlos Kaiser highlighted that reliable data should always be collected, to draw evidence-based decisions on a project. He further recommended that project managers should position themselves as partners and emphasize the urgency of their agenda, instead of simply asking for a funding when talking to governmental institutions. The panellists agreed that the process of getting large-scale or long-term funding is pretty difficult and complicated. Nonetheless, the panellists are successfully expanding or replicating their blueprint projects to a larger scale at the moment.

## Session outcomes

- Improving participation in DRR: De-mystify DRR, use simpler language, include everyone, especially people with disabilities, children and illiterate women.
- Involvement of local governments: Avoid focusing too much on problems, better to point out scientifically based solutions and pathways forward.
- Funding and scaling: these remain a tough challenge, especially for local or regional NGOs. International funding such as the Green Climate Fund is often too complex to acquire.
- PPPs (public-private partnerships) and funding from the private sector is still often underestimated. Creating networks here can be a possible way forward.

# Nature-based solutions to accelerate Sendai and beyond

26 May 2022, 4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

## Moderator:

Nathalie Doswald, Senior Policy Adviser, Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction, UNEP

## Speakers

- Raymond Duijsens, Community Resilience Advisor, Netherlands Red Cross
- Niels Holm Nielsen, Program Manager, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)
- Zita Sebesvari, Deputy Director, United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security
- Aleeza Wilkins, Representative of U.S. Focal Point for Sendai Reporting, Science for Disaster Reduction Interagency Working Group (U.S. National DRR Platform)

Currently, nature-based solutions (NbS) are found in Sendai Priority areas 1, 2 and 3, and their importance is emphasized for prevention. Yet when a disaster hits, alongside the initial disaster response, implementing NbS will provide multiple benefits that not only reduce future risk but also are directly tied to the work of key humanitarian clusters, including food security and nutrition; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and health, as well as other cross-sectoral linkages. The first panellist highlighted how humanitarian organisations such as the International Federation of the Red Cross see the importance of NbS and many Red Cross societies are starting to implement them to help build back better and greener.

The second panellist stated that while there is a chronic under-investment in disaster risk reduction and even more in financing for NbS, multi-lateral banks such as the World Bank are supporting countries with NbS because they help reduce disaster risk, and deal with climate change and biodiversity loss, while providing other benefits. Having cost-benefit analyses of NbS is helpful to building the case for NbS. Financing also requires an evaluation of what needs to be undertaken. Post-disaster needs assessment is a valuable tool in assessing what is needed. Traditional assessments do not consider natural infrastructure and the damages occurring to it. Analysing the impact of the disaster on ecosystems, especially

on critical green infrastructure that provides essential services, is important to plan not only recovery and risk-reduction measures, but also to help assess finance needed. In the Sendai Framework Monitor, under targets C and D, it is possible to report on green infrastructure. Yet, to our knowledge, no one has yet done so. The final two panellists provided their research and thoughts on how to report on NbS under targets C and D of Sendai Framework Monitor.

## Session outcomes

- Nature-based solutions provide multiple benefits that not only reduce future risk but also are directly tied to the work of key humanitarian clusters.
- It is important to report on green Infrastructure under targets C and D of the Sendai Framework, which allows proper planning not only for recovery and risk reduction measures, but also to help assess finance needed.

# Integrating biological hazards in national disaster management policy: a call for whole of society action

26 May 2022, 6:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

## Moderator:

Professor Virginia Murray, Head of Global Disaster Risk Reduction, United Kingdom Health Security Agency

## Speakers:

- Dr Pesigan, Deputy WHO Representative to Indonesia on behalf of Dr Poonam Khetrpal Singh, WHO Regional Director for South-East Asia
- Dr Anthony Eshofonie, Team Leader, Health Security and Emergency Response, WHO Country Office, Bangladesh, on behalf of Mr Md Lokman Hossain Mian, Senior Secretary, Health Care Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Bangladesh
- Dr Ronald Law, Chief, Preparedness Division, Health Emergency Management Bureau, Department of Health, Government of the Philippines
- Robert Kwame Agyarko, Lead Advisor, Outbreaks and Epidemics, African Risk Capacity. Dr Elizabeth Newnham, Senior Lecturer and Program Lead, Global Resilience, Curtin University, Perth, Australia and Research Fellow, Harvard University, USA
- Md Jashim Uddin Khan, Deputy Secretary Public Health, Health Care Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Bangladesh
- Dr Claudia Herrera, Executive Secretary, Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres en América Central y República Dominicana (CEPREDENAC)
- Ronald Jackson, Head, Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery for Building Resilience Team, UNDP
- Dr Paola Albrito, Chief of Branch Intergovernmental processes, Interagency cooperation and Partnerships, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Dr Mike Ryan, Executive Director, WHO Health Emergencies Programme

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 calls for better integration of health risks and outcomes, biological hazards and health systems into disaster risk management, supporting the [International Health Regulations](#) (2005) and recognizing that [effective DRM is vital for the achievement of health for all. All-hazard, risk-informed, whole-of-society approaches are core to the Sendai Framework and to the WHO Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework.](#) However, the COVID-19 pandemic revealed that many countries' policies, plans and actions for managing disease outbreaks, and those aimed at other types of disasters, are not fully aligned. Integrating risks associated with biological hazards, including pandemics, into DRM planning at national and local levels is a priority action for strengthening resilience of communities and countries.

In this session, regional and country experiences from multiple sectors in preventing, preparing for and responding to the pandemic and concurrent emergencies were discussed. Evidence from the Philippines pointed to strong collaboration of the Department of Health with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

Council, which united all sectors to apply risk management to the pandemic and other emergencies. Bangladesh showed the value of multisectoral coordination, working under the Prime Minister's Office because disease outbreaks and other disasters are beyond a single sector and require whole-of-society action.

Innovation and evidence generated during the pandemic can be used to ensure that strong policies and actions guide the management of health risks. Evidence was given about the effectiveness of including stakeholders at local level within decision-making, such as marginalized and vulnerable groups in addressing mental health in disasters. The African Risk Capacity applied its experience with disasters to disease outbreaks by developing a financing scheme and sovereign risk-transfer instrument to assist member states of the African Union in coping with financial losses and recovering from the pandemic.

The United Nations system has scaled up its support for integrating biological hazards in DRM through the Sendai Framework monitoring, guidance on national DRM planning and collaboration between UNDRR, WHO and other agencies.

## Session outcomes

- Dr Mike Ryan, Executive Director, WHO Health Emergencies Programme, highlighted that leadership and collaboration have been vital to protecting people's health and well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic. The risks of disease outbreaks and pandemics need to be in the work of all sectors and partners in the DRM community and in national and local DRR strategies; such consideration will ensure whole-of-society collaboration to reduce risks of pandemics and other emergencies.
- Several examples illustrated the increased collaboration between health and other sectors during the pandemic; this must be sustained, strengthened and applied to prevention, preparedness, response and recovery for all types of emergencies by applying sound risk management practices.
- Community-based approaches that foster inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups have been shown to be more effective than top-down approaches alone. The recovery process can be made more sustainable and equitable by strengthening social protections, addressing gender and inclusion, and reducing risks associated with climate change concurrently.



# Early warning and early action through theatre – using art to inspire change

26 May 2022, 6:45 p.m. - 8:15 p.m.

## Moderator:

Pen Cabot-Director, Walker Institute, The University of Reading

## Speakers:

- Dr Johan Stander, Director, WMO
- Dr Dwikorita Karnawati, Director of BMKG
- Letizia Rossano, Director, Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management (APDIM)

This in-person and online side event did the following:

- Engaged the audience through interactive theatre to gain different perspectives on the challenges and opportunities in early warning and early action.
- Explored themes such as relationships, the multi-faceted nature of vulnerability, governance arrangements to address systemic risk in DRR and climate change adaptation, gender equality and women's leadership, and enabling elements for effective early warning and early action.
- Provoked thought, discussion and understanding to meet the UNSG's Initiative on complete early-warning system coverage for all in five years.

## Session outcomes

- Raised awareness on the importance of multi-stakeholder coordination and inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches to early-warning and early-action efforts to foster trust, support action, and achieve positive impact.
- Overall the session aimed to create a fun, interactive, and inspirational learning environment to deepen understanding and exchange on the connections between early warning and early action, and promote social change to enhance the effectiveness of these efforts.
- Jointly explored challenges and solutions in simulated threat environments, and shared good practices.

# Accelerating disability inclusion in disaster risk reduction: good practices and lessons learnt by key stakeholders for resilient solutions

26 May 2022, 6:45 p.m. - 8:15 p.m.

## Moderator:

Talal Waheed, Global Advisor Disability Inclusive DRR

## Speakers:

- Dr Shaun Grech, Honorary Associate Professor in DIDRR at IDEA, University of Cape Town, South Africa & Senior Academic Consultant in DIDRR (CBM) (a joint initiative of CBM & UCT)
- Dr Stefanie Dannenmann-Di Palma, External Relations Officer, UNDRR
- Nogining Armelle Almerique, Chairperson of an OPD: Coordinating Unit of Associations of Persons with Disabilities (CUAPWD), Cameroon
- Shivangi Chavda, Senior Regional Lead, Asia & Europe Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction
- Bui Quang Huy, Vice Director - Disaster Management Policy and Technology Center, Vietnam Disaster management Authority, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam.

Disasters can affect everyone. However, individuals who belong to the most at-risk groups, such as persons with disabilities, face higher risks and are disproportionately affected due to a wide range of barriers, including stigma and discrimination.

CBM, alongside its partners, is promoting disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction globally, including facilitating organizations of people with disabilities (OPDs) to participate in and lead DRR activities.

At this event, four panellists presented good practices and success stories from their roles in ensuring disability inclusion in DRR in a COVID-19-impacted world.

The panel:

- stressed the importance of the inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities in humanitarian and development activities
- highlighted examples of persons with disabilities acting as important DRR resources and change agents within their communities
- promoted efforts for mainstreaming disability inclusion in DRR.

## Session outcomes

- Presented key insights from the field from several contexts, and identified good practice as well as issues of concern in implementing DRR from perspectives of an OPD, a mainstream civil-society network, government, the United Nations, academia and a specialist organisation.
- Encouraged OPDs, through success stories, to claim their right for participation in DRR.
- Set an example for a range of stakeholders on how to engage key players in disaster risk reduction programming and implementation for robust disability inclusion.

# DAY 3

## FRIDAY 27 MAY

### Sharing session on regional standby mechanisms and their role in disaster preparedness and response

27 May 2022, 9.00 a.m. -10:30 a.m.



The session focused on providing information about regional standby arrangements, especially regarding the processes and mechanisms to mobilise resources in support of disaster-affected countries; what resources can be mobilised, when to mobilise and how to mobilise them, as well as the experiences and challenges in doing so.

The sharing session featured representatives from various regional humanitarian organisations.

In line with the goals of the GP2022 to take stock of Sendai Framework implementation, recommend actions for policy makers, highlight good practices and raise awareness, this event showcased the importance of building stronger regional standby mechanisms to enhance preparedness in responding to disasters. This event also facilitated the exchange of good practices, and deliberated challenges, in mobilising resources for standby arrangements, and discussed ways and means to overcome these obstacles. Most importantly, it elaborated possible future inter-regional collaboration to strengthen standby arrangements.

### Session outcomes

The main objectives of this side event were to:

- exchange best practices and experience on standby arrangements mechanisms among regional humanitarian organisations.
- promote better understanding of different regional standby mechanisms and their role in disaster preparedness and response.
- foster collaboration between regional organisations and humanitarian partners to enhance disaster preparedness and response.



## Next-gen, pro-planet media: tapping the potentials of new media for disaster and climate resilience

27 May 2022, 9.00 a.m. -10:30 a.m.

### Moderators:

- Pamela Mejia, Asia TV Studios
- Anish Shrestha, Global Focal Point (GFP) on DRR, Sendai Stakeholders Children and Youth Group (SWSCYG) of Major Group for Children and Youth (MGCY)

### Speakers:

- Minh Tran, Stockholm Environment Institute
- Chandra Tripura, Asian Indigenous Youth Platform
- Shaila Sahid, Disaster Climate Change Support Unit, CWIS-FSM Support Cell, Department of Public Health Engineering, Government of Bangladesh
- Jekulin Lipi Saikia, Sendai Stakeholders Children and Youth Group (SSCYG) - DRR Working Group of Major Group for Children and Youth (MGCY)
- Chehek Praful Bilgi, Youth Cinematographer and Multimedia Editor

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This online side event:

- relooked at changing forms of communication among stakeholders that are required for planning and evaluation, leaving nobody behind - children, youth across all generations, women and gender minorities, PWDs, ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, and urban and rural poor.
- brought old and new methods of advertising and media together, from TV and radio to vlogs and podcasts, even to the up-and-coming metaworld. We believe, if there is a future - it is together.
- analysed the role of social media as a powerful and revolutionary instrument for making DRR, climate change, and SDG decision-making more inclusive, participative, and empowering.

## Session outcomes

- Discussed and evaluated the various media's involvement in disaster risk management and climate action at global, regional, national and local levels.
- Identified significant knowledge and information gaps, and possibilities to increase the role of media as a powerful and transformative tool in making disaster risk reduction and climate action more inclusive and wider.

## Breaking the systemic risk impasse with urban multi-hazard risk policy transitions

27 May 2022, 9.00 a.m. -10:30 a.m.

### Moderator:

María Evangelina Filippi, Senior Research Associate, UKRI GCRF Tomorrow's Cities and University of Bristol, UK

### Speakers:

- Elisa Sevilla, Professor of History, Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador
- Maryia Markhvida, Disaster Risk Management Expert Consultant, World Bank; Lecturer, Stanford University, US
- Anil Pokhrel, Chief Executive, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), Government of Nepal
- Ramesh Guragain, Deputy Executive Director, National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET), Nepal

This hybrid event, organised by the UKRI GCRF Tomorrow's Cities Urban Disaster Risk Hub, focused on one of the core themes of the GP2022: strengthening disaster risk governance to address systemic risk. The concept of systemic risk is relatively new in DRR research and practice, and there is an urgent need to connect its understanding to policy and interventions, especially in cities that are expected to hold most of the future urban growth and expansion in low- to middle-income countries.

Following an introduction of Tomorrow's Cities and its contributions to a better understanding of systemic risk from an urban multi-hazard perspective, an engaging dialogue unfolded between the four panellists and interventions from the audience. Panellists positioned themselves in relation to systemic risk and discussed its implications for data, modelling, governance and communication.

Systemic risk can be understood by single, cascading or concurrent hazardous events and shocks, including political instability and economic crises, rippling outward and leading to risk accumulation across interconnected physical and social systems. In such systems, today's

decisions spawn tomorrow's risk and the consequences of decisions, on urban planning for example, spread out through time and space, representing a risk legacy for future generations.

Systemic risk challenges decision-makers to think about the impacts of hazards on the interactions between physical and social systems. It pushes us to interrogate how different groups of people are affected differently by different hazards. Systemic risk is about interconnectedness and requires bridging the silos for adequate comprehension and effective action. Complex and cascading risk environments require the engagement of multiple actors from multiple sectors working at different scales. Systemic risk requires a whole-of-society approach.

For data, the main challenge is putting people at the centre: What is important in people's lives? What makes them prosperous? What problems do they have? Most of the time these data are missing or are piecemeal, making it difficult to probe these questions.

It is necessary to find the right balance between (1) advancing state-of-the-art physics, engineering and

social modelling, and (2) making it accessible and useful for cities and communities. Modelling tools need to involve municipal governments, communities and other local actors throughout the entire process.

Multiple hazards are often addressed by siloed specialised government agencies; systemic risk calls for more integrative approaches across government units, including integration and consolidation of unified data-management systems. Ultimately, this is about creating an ecosystem of institutions for multi-hazard risk assessment and management.

Investing in DRR must incorporate a multi-hazard approach. It is crucial to think about co-benefits, that is, the multiple benefits that can result from our investments not only in relation to hazards but also in improving functionality and accessibility to basic services and critical infrastructure. This will result in higher upfront costs, but in the long run, the savings will be tremendous.

The role of communication is central to translating multi-hazard risk data into usable information that can be understood not only by technical experts, but also local leaders. More effective ways of communicating and engaging with politicians and decision-makers are necessary.

Participants in the audience raised pertinent questions: How do you undertake contingency planning in the context of multi-hazard risk? What will be the concrete recommendations from the international community to newly elected mayors willing to address multi-hazard risk in their own contexts? How can we consider people living in informal settlements when developing multi-hazard scenarios? How can we plan for those who are often marginalised by the formal planning system?

## Session outcomes

Entry points for decision making and action for addressing systemic through multi-hazard risk reduction in cities:

- Systemic risk impels us to think about the interconnections of hazardous events not only in spatial or sectoral terms, but also across temporal scales (specially, the relevance of making decisions now to reduce risk in the future).
- Systemic risk requires a whole-of-society approach: bringing people to the table and opening a transparent debate about potential points of connection to delineate the right solutions.
- Investing in DRR for one single hazard is a lost opportunity; we need to consider co-benefits.
- Creating a sustainable ecosystem of institutions with dedicated technical agencies for multi-hazard risk assessment and management.
- **Generating useful information that can be understood and used by politicians, policymakers and changemakers.**
- Communication can play a key role in emphasizing the opportunities of a forward-looking approach, building trust among stakeholders and an attitude of collaboration, and creating spaces of curiosity and engagement with a diversity of perspectives.

# Implementing integration – reflections and lessons from the Pacific, for the future

27 May 2022, 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

## Moderator:

Lisa Kingsberry, Pacific Community (SPC)

## Speakers:

- Jess Lees, Executive, Humanitarian Advisory Group
- Mosese Sikivou, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
- Sevuloni Rokomatu, IFRC / representing Pacific Youth Network
- Dr Guleid Artan, Director of the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Center (ICPAC)
- Mafua Maka, Director, National Emergency Management Office (NEMO), Tonga

The Pacific region was the first to endorse an integrated approach to DRR and CCA. This session explored and assessed the progress of this integration. Tonga integrated the two policy fields in 2010 in its JNAP. Since then, the country has seen significant progress in efforts to upscale resilience, achieved through coordination between community, regional and national levels. Further work needs to include increasing and enhancing partnerships across the different sectors, particularly at the civil-society level. Communication disruptions during the recent volcano eruption generated challenges in reaching communities and identifying the most urgent needs. It's important to maintain the momentum of integration during difficult periods such as COVID-19.

The root causes of disaster and climate change deal with many of the same things. Once Tonga integrated their policies, many other countries in the Pacific followed suit, leading to a regional transition. What is needed now is to continue to take stock of where we are, to identify the weaknesses and move forward together.

Integration itself doesn't actually mean anything to communities, as their actions don't differentiate between DRR and CCA, therefore, enforcing integration approaches upon communities can be unhelpful. Traditional knowledge should be mainstreamed into DRR-CCA policies to inform better understanding, while there is a current lack of involvement of communities in policy design and implementation – there is a need for a more inclusive and shared approach.

In East Africa, drought covers more than half of the region comprised by IGAD member countries. There is currently

an overlap between DRM and CCA. Since establishing the strategy in 2018, there has been significant progress achieved in integrating the two fields. The main challenge is distinguishing the different needs for the sole framework, there is a need to break the silos and work together effectively.

It needs emphasis on the role of young people in communities and the importance in engaging young people. We have seen young people support the uptake of relevant frameworks (FRDP and PRS), taking part in mangrove protection and planting programmes, as well as working together and engaging with and taking part in their communities.

The conversations on DRR and CCA remain quite separate. It needs a committed approach that engages communities, civil society and government. Staying the course remains one of the biggest challenges to successful and sustained integration. Learning leadership is key, taking the time to properly understand risk, with leaders who want to continue learning. It needs careful re-examination of governance and resilience structures, and it's important to listen and learn from other regions around the world.

Vanuatu has achieved complete integration in its national policy, while some Pacific countries have separate policies and others are still making progress. IGAD has designed a platform for coordination in their framework to share information and create more alternatives and learning opportunities across countries and sectors. We hope at the next conference to report full success.

There is more emphasis and progress at regional level (Pacific), while at the national level there is progress, particularly with youth groups.

Something that worked well in one country won't necessarily work in other countries, but by trying to implement it, we can identify how to implement it

successfully. This is key to successful pathways to regional integration.

It is important to assess the risk of duplication when integrating policies, and ensure policies align to one another.

## Session outcomes

- Youth engagement. As they are the next generation, it is important to bring young people to the table and meaningfully engage them in integration processes.
- A bottom-up approach. Mainstreaming traditional knowledge is vital to ensuring collective and inclusive integration.
- Importance on staying the course. The need to continuously improve and work to overcome barriers and increase our collective understanding of the inherent barriers to integration.
- Breaking siloes. There is a need for different sectors and working groups to collaborate effectively to share information and ensure coherent integration.
- Collective and shared learning. The more we can learn from different regions through coordination platforms, the more we can share resources, information and learning.



## Mainstreaming gender equality, disability, and social inclusion in anticipatory actions for disaster preparedness in South-East Asia

27 May 2022, 11:15 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

### Moderator:

Takeshi Komino, General secretary of CWS Japan, and Deputy Chair of ADRRN

### Keynote Speaker:

Pannapa Na Nan, Director of International Cooperation Section Research and International Cooperation Bureau, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior Thailand

### Speakers:

- Dr Raditya Jati, Deputy Minister of System and Strategy for the National Disaster Management Agency of Indonesia
- Catherine Jones, Emergency & Rehabilitation Officer and the Anticipatory Action Lead, Asia and the Pacific, FAO
- Thi Thu Ha NGUYEN, Gender Specialist, CARE International in Vietnam
- Bevita Dwi Meidityawati, Regional Humanitarian Emergency Affairs Specialist, World Vision Asia Pacific Regional Office

The session was to promote gender equality and inclusion in anticipatory actions and inclusion (GEDSI) of vulnerable groups, including women, young adolescent girls and people with disabilities, into the implementation needs imperative to be pushed and mainstreamed at all levels from community, national and regional levels, and operated from both top-down and bottom-up approaches.

For the regional level, the keynote speaker presented that the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) has launched the ASEAN Framework on

Anticipatory Action in Disaster Management, which aims to ensure that early warnings are reliably translated into effective anticipatory action to reduce the negative impacts of disasters across the region with the goal of providing more rigorous resources for professionals and policymakers, accelerating ASEAN's efforts in building a resilient ASEAN community, and strengthening cooperation between ASEAN and partners in the years to come.

This Framework defines anticipatory action as a set of interventions carried out when a hazard poses imminent

danger, based on a forecast, early warning, or pre-disaster risk analysis. Anticipatory actions are taken by individuals and organizations before an anticipated disaster, to mitigate its impact on people, assets and infrastructure. The Framework outlines three major building blocks:

- Risk information, forecasting and early-warning systems.
- Planning, operations, and delivery.
- Pre-arranged finance.

At local level, panellists highlighted that for front-liners practitioners and implementers, trigger and anticipatory action should be in line with the existing disaster prevention measures. There are needs for capacity-building for communities and authorities' members on the importance of a gender-aware anticipatory action. There should be more women and girls, and PWD should be more involved in planning, discussions and jointly lead community events' organization of DRR.

## Session outcomes

- For people with disabilities, deaf people tend to receive the least amount of attention or consideration, and therefore appropriate early-warning information for deaf and diverse groups of people with disabilities should be prepared.
- The importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination: the mission of leaving no one behind should not only be fulfilled in the disaster management sector but also across sectoral bodies in all areas.
- The importance of dedicated technical expertise, and dedicated investment in, mainstreaming gender equality, disability and social inclusion.
- Institutionalization at regional level must also be linked to national and local level implementation and policy. There are already organizations implementing concrete, real solutions on the ground, to correspond to the needs of women, including women with disabilities.
- Diverse leadership and participation: During the COVID-19 pandemic, witnessing the work of community-health volunteers, 80 per cent of whom were women, reaffirmed the critical importance of ensuring that we make efforts to engage those most affected by disasters in designing anticipatory actions that work for them, and are led by them. However, we need to do more, especially for people with disabilities.

## Advancing DRR in building safe and resilient health facilities: lessons learnt from COVID-19

27 May 2022, 1:00 p.m.– 14:30 p.m.

### Moderator:

Dr Rudi Coninx, former Head, Interagency Policy for Emergencies, WHO Health Emergencies Programme, WHO

### Speakers:

- Dr Stella Chungong, Director, Health Security Preparedness, WHO
- Dr Kalsum Komaryani, Director of Health Service Quality, Ministry of Health, Indonesia.
- Virginia Herzig de Stwolinsky, Health Risk Management Unit, Ministry of Health, Guatemala
- Dr Gerald Rockenschaub, Regional Emergency Director, WHO Regional Office for Europe
- Dr Maria van Kerkhove, COVID-19 Technical Lead, WHO
- Dr Emad Abu Yaqeen, Director, Hospital Technical Affairs Directorate, Ministry of Health, Jordan
- Dr Ray Pentecost III, Director, Union Internationale des Architects (UIA) - Public Health Group
- Dr Iris Blom, WHO Liaison Officer, International Federation of Medical Students' Associations
- Dr Suraya Dalil, Director, Special Programme on Primary Health Care, WHO

The COVID-19 pandemic, alone or in combination with concurrent emergencies, has exposed vulnerabilities in even the most robust health systems. As a critical component of health systems, health facilities need to be able to maintain their functionality at maximum capacity during and immediately after major emergencies and disasters; this ensures continuity of health-care service provision and minimizes mortality and morbidity, in particular among vulnerable populations.

In this session, regions, countries and experts offered their experience on their challenges and solutions, to ensure uninterrupted health-service delivery during emergencies. A focus was put on identifying good practices in implementation of whole-of-society approaches in low-resource settings, such as Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, and how health facility safety and resilience can contribute to inclusive prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation. Countries highlighted the value of WHO technical guidance and tools, published under the [Safe Hospitals Initiative](#), such as the [Hospital Safety Index](#), [Smart Hospitals Toolkit](#) and the [Rapid hospital readiness checklist](#), which they have applied to COVID-19 and other risks.

A focus on function, adaptability and resilience of health-care infrastructure is essential when facing crises: in Indonesia, an athletes' guest house was converted into a field hospital; multi-purpose health facilities were established in border areas of Nepal; and on-site production of medical gases was established in health-care facilities in Bangladesh. The massive impact of COVID-19 deaths and cases among health workers demonstrated the critical role of personal protective equipment in protecting health workers from infection, and also in effective multidisciplinary training of hospital staff to provide the surge capacity to meet COVID-19 priorities.

Several examples were given of smart<sup>1</sup> health facilities that have reduced their hospital waste and carbon footprint. In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, following a volcanic eruption in 2020, the hospital continued operating and even provided emergency water supplies to local residents. Such examples highlight the steps being taken to strengthen health facilities to be able to resist hazards and respond to all types of emergencies.

## Session outcomes

- Health-care facilities must be resilient, to continue to provide care in emergency situations from all hazards. Countries use guidance from WHO and other international organizations to achieve this.
- The health-care workforce should always be prioritized; this includes ensuring sufficient availability of personal protective equipment and training in providing surge capacity in disasters.
- Local solutions, such as locally sourced supplies of medical gases, have enhanced the continuity of health care during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- During recovery, solutions are needed to manage, resource and sustain health-care facilities, re-purpose facilities for primary care, and share supplies across hospital networks.
- Future health-care facilities must be designed for function and to reduce their impact on the environment.
- The pandemic has led to an increased awareness of the need for well-financed public health systems, including resilient health-care facilities, which are critical for saving lives in emergencies.

<sup>1</sup> That is, hospitals with reinforced structures that can withstand natural hazards

## Anticipating and acting early - putting communities and creativity at the heart of our learning and exchange

27 May 2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

### Moderators:

- Kara Devonna Siahaan, Head of the Anticipation Hub
- Raymond Zingg, Regional Forecast-based Financing Coordinator for Asia-Pacific/ Anticipation Hub
- Catherine Jones, Anticipatory Action Lead for Asia & the Pacific, FAO
- Lydia Cumiskey, Partnerships and Community Engagement Advisor, Anticipation Hub

### Speakers:

- Rafi Akter, Bangladesh Red Crescent volunteer Bogura Unit-Flood Prone area, Bangladesh
- Jemimah Maina, Climate Research Officer International Centre for Humanitarian Affairs (ICHA), Kenya Red Cross Society
- Jorge Arteaga López, Essential Areas Manager, Ecuador Red Cross
- Lawrence Anthony Dimailig, Assistant Director for Disaster Monitoring & Analysis, AHA Centre
- Katarina Khoutova, Programme Policy Officer, World Food Programme Nepal
- Ana Dizon, FOREWARN Coordinator Philippines, Start Network
- Ahmed Amdihun, PhD, Programme Coordinator, Disaster Risk Management, IGAD Climate Predictions and Applications Centre (ICPAC)
- Bipul Neupane, Director of Disaster Management, Nepal Red Cross Society
- Farai Shonhai, Disaster Risk Management & Climate Change Adaptation Technical Lead, Plan Zimbabwe
- Lisa Robinson, Head of Advisory & Policy, BBC Media Action
- Mathias Amling, Senior Desk Officer, German Federal Foreign Office



Many of the world's disasters are predictable, and the science used to forecast them is increasingly reliable, enabling actors to put in place the actions and financing required to act before a disaster hits. This session facilitated a creative dialogue between community representatives, humanitarian actors, governments and scientific partners, to jointly identify how to ensure that anticipatory action approaches are co-developed with local actors, empower them and meet their needs.

Firstly, participants were invited to make something that represents early action for at-risk communities. Creations included rafts for evacuation and mics for spreading early-warning messages, with many emphasizing the need for multi-stakeholder collaboration to ensure early warnings translate into early action. A Bangladesh Red Crescent Society volunteer in the Bogura flood-prone area told a story where she helped vulnerable community members take early action by accessing shelter and distributing cash. The Ecuador Red Cross supported the activation of early action for volcanic ashfall, whereby 1,000 families were assisted with livelihood protection and family protection kits. A test activation for drought anticipatory action in Kenya demonstrated the need to involve communities in the process to build their understanding of anticipatory action.

In another interactive exercise participants were provided with individual actions and asked to identify them as disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action or response-focused actions. The exercise demonstrated that many actions can be implemented before or after the impact, but will be more effective if taken early, for example, evacuation and cash distribution.

A hot-seat discussion with representatives from AHA Centre, ICPAC, German Federal Foreign Office, WFP, Start Network and Nepal Red Cross, delved into how

anticipatory action can be mainstreamed into government systems. Positive achievements highlighted included the [AADMER Work Programme](#) and [ASEAN framework on Anticipatory Action in Disaster Management](#), and the Roadmap for Anticipatory Action developed by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in East Africa. Panellists emphasized the need for government leadership, building on existing DRR and development activities, and the importance of engaging local government and communities in advocacy efforts to influence national policies from the bottom up.

Lastly, participants were invited to continue to exchange and collaborate on anticipatory action through the [Anticipation Hub](#) with its 95+ partners, by accessing learning resources, joining [Dialogue Platforms](#) and working groups on [Protection, Gender and Inclusion](#), [Earth Observation](#) and more.

## Session outcomes

- Anticipatory action and disaster risk reduction activities should work in synergy: Continue to develop a shared understanding of anticipatory action, and facilitate critical discussion on building on and connecting DRR, development and anticipatory action activities, to maximize the impact for communities.
- Empower and co-create anticipatory action activities with communities: Continuously learn from, engage with, and empower communities and local actors in decision-making processes for the co-design, implementation and evaluation of anticipatory action activities, as part of a comprehensive risk management approach.
- Sharing experiences is crucial for learning and scaling up anticipatory action: Continue to creatively exchange practitioners' experiences, implementing anticipatory action across different hazards and indifferent regions, to scale up.
- Expand the community and build partnerships: All practitioners, scientists and policymakers are invited to utilize the Anticipation Hub as a platform to connect, collaborate and expand the anticipatory action and disaster risk reduction communities through fun, interactive and engaging activities.



# Governance of climate change and technological risks in transboundary water bodies

27 May 2022, 3:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

## Moderator:

Niels Vlaanderen, Co-chair of the Task Force on Water and Climate Change of the UNECE Water Convention, Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, Netherlands

## Speakers:

- Armine Hayrapetyan, Co-chair of the Intergovernmental Working Group on EFDRR Roadmap 2021-2030, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Armenia
- Laszlo Balatonyi, Priority Area Coordinator (PAC), EU Strategy for the Danube Region, Environmental Risks Priority Area
- Bountieng Sanaxonh, Director of Planning Division, Mekong River Commission
- Bob Alfa, Director, Water Resources Planning, Water Resources Commission, Ghana

Adapting to climate change, and managing the risks of natural and technological hazards in transboundary basins, has become critical, as the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events are on the rise in the wake of the changing climate. Timely actions and clear policy and governance responses are needed, and more than ever.

During the side event, several panellists provided insights and improved understanding of how countries can integrate multi-hazard and multi-risk approaches into the governance of transboundary water bodies, to achieve DRR and climate change adaptation. They gave examples of how countries globally are building inter-institutional cooperation to better govern multi-sector and multi-hazard risks.

Firstly, Armine Hayrapetyan presented the EFDRR Roadmap 2021-2030 as a key policy instrument, stipulating enhanced multi-level governance and transboundary cooperation. Secondly, Laszlo Balatonyi highlighted the EU Strategy for the Danube Region, the characteristics of the Danube River Basin and its Disaster Management Working Group. Thirdly, Bountieng Sanaxonh presented how climate change adaptation and DRR are integrated into planning and the development of the Lower Mekong Basin, notably into the Mekong Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan. He drew particular attention to the Joint

Project on Flood and Drought between Cambodia and Thailand. Lastly, Bob Alfa highlighted several challenges in mining and accidental water pollution as a result of increasing extreme weather events in the four Ghanaian transboundary basins. He provided information on several transboundary and regional initiatives to address these challenges, including the Joint Technical Committee for Integrated Water Resources Management and the Volta Basin Authority.

Throughout their presentations and subsequent panel discussion, panellists and participants discussed how to integrate multi-hazard or multi-risk approaches in the management of disaster risks, aiming to reduce exposure and vulnerabilities, and adapt to climate change. The implementation of current legal and policy instruments was highlighted as supporting countries in achieving these goals.

The speakers and participants concluded that a better understanding of risks, coherent policies, inclusive and collaborative governance, and multi-level cooperation between all stakeholders, are central for DRR and climate change adaptation.

More information is available in a UNECE press release which provides key quotes from the presenters: <https://unece.org/climate-change/news/unece-and-partners-showcase-examples-integrated-governance-climate-and>

## Session outcomes

- Understanding has been improved of how multi-hazard and multi-risk approaches (natural water-related as well as technological hazards and risks, and climate change) can be integrated into DRR strategies and governance structures, notably national platforms and transboundary basin organisations.
- Understanding has been strengthened of how river-basin strategies can assist countries in better responding to climate change in the context of water-related and technological hazards and risks.
- Examples were presented on how policy-making and governance can be enhanced, supported by the implementation of international legal instruments, notably the Water and Industrial Accidents Conventions.
- The subject was discussed of how the Sendai Framework and the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR) Roadmap 2021-2030 can inspire further action to strengthen governance and risk management.
- Challenges and good practices in countries developing transboundary cooperation mechanisms were identified and presented.
- Possible actions on strengthening governance and transboundary cooperation have been highlighted.



## Field Trips

In honour of the GP2022 taking place in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia, the host government invited delegates and accompanying family members to take part in the Host Government Field Trip Program on Saturday, 28 May 2022. The programme was designed to showcase the uniqueness and diversity of Indonesian culture and heritage, including cultural activities, handicraft workshops, music and dance lessons, nature and landscapes, temples and houses, as well as Balinese hospitality. The field trip participants learned how Balinese people protect the environment and prevent environmental disasters.

# 04 Preparatory Days

The Preparatory Days of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction comprise special events and stakeholder consultations. The Preparatory Days form an integral part of the Global Platform and take place from 23 to 24 May 2022. During the Preparatory Days, stakeholder groups and partners organize preparatory events in the lead up to the GP2022 official programme.



# Third Multi-Hazard Early-Warning Conference

Monday 23 May 2022		Tuesday 24 May 2022		
<b>Opening Session</b> 08:45-09:15 Nusantara		<b>Status, gaps, and way forward</b> Digital networks and technologies for reaching communities at risk May 24, 09:00-09:40 Thematic perspective: Warning communication & dissemination 09:00-09:40 Nusantara		
<b>State of play on early warning systems</b> Progress on Target G   Stocktake for Sendai Mid-Term Review 09:15-11:30 Nusantara		<b>Public Private Engagement for early warnings</b> Thematic perspective: How to better leverage private sector contributions to the four elements of end-to-end, people centered early warning systems 09:40-10:20 Nusantara		
Break   11:30-12:00		Break   10:20-10:30		
<b>Are our Early Warning Systems effective?</b> 12:00-13:30 Nusantara	<b>Impact-based Forecasts &amp; Anticipatory Action</b> Building partnerships along your impact based forecasting & anticipatory action journey 12:00-13:30 Medan	<b>Status, gaps, and way forward</b> Thematic perspective: Preparedness, early action, anticipatory action; Humanitarian angle 10:30-12:00 Nusantara		
Break   13:30-14:00		Break   12:00-12:30		
<b>Status, gaps, and way forward</b> Thematic Perspective: Governance and inclusive early warnings 14:00-15:40 Nusantara		<b>Gender mainstreaming into the End-to-End EWS for Hydro-Meteorological events</b> 12:30-14:00 Medan	<b>Consultation process supporting the development of the Words into Action Guide</b> 12:30-14:00 Nusantara	<b>Innovation: the next generation of forecasting and warning systems</b> 12:30-14:00 Bougain & Orchid
Break   15:40-15:50		<b>Converting Gaps and Needs Into a Way Forward</b> 14:00-15:30 Nusantara		
<b>Status, gaps, and way forward</b> Thematic Perspective: EWS driven by risk information 15:50-17:00 Nusantara		Break   15:30-15:40		
Break   17:00-17:45		<b>High-level Panel: Working together for scaled up action</b> 15:40-16:30 Nusantara		
<b>Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)</b> 17:45-19:15 Bougain & Orchid	<b>Warning Value Cycle Workshop</b> 17:45-19:15 Medan	<b>Closing Session</b> 16:30-17:00 Nusantara		
<b>Reception &amp; Poster Session</b> 19:15-20:30 Nusantara foyer		Break   17:00-17:30		
		<b>Using Art to Inspire Change: Scaling up Effective EWS</b> 17:30-19:00 Nusantara		
		<b>CREWS Reception</b> 19:30-21:30 Westin Hotel		

**Organized by** the International Network for Multi-Hazard Early-Warning Systems (IN-MHEWS), in conjunction with the 2022 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the third Multi-Hazard Early-Warning Conference (MHEWC-III) took place from 23 to 24 May.

## Multi-hazard early warnings

More than 750 people attended MHEWC-III. It provided the first opportunity to discuss the call by António Guterres, UN Secretary-General, for [early warning systems to cover every person on the planet within five years](#). He has tasked WMO with drawing up a plan to be presented by the forthcoming UN Climate Change negotiations, known as COP27 in Egypt in November.

“We need to do more, especially for the most vulnerable, to incorporate disaster risk in how we live, build, and invest. Communities need to be equipped to adapt and build resilience against multiple risks and climate change impacts,” UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina

M. Mohammed told the closing session of the [Multi-Hazard Early Warning Conference](#).

“Despite important achievements in scaling up early warning systems globally, significant gaps remain. One-third of the world’s people, mainly in least developed countries and small island developing states, are still not covered by early warning systems. In Africa, the numbers are even starker: 60 per cent of people lack coverage. This is simply unacceptable. We must boost the power of prediction for everyone and build their capacity to act,” said Ms Mohammed.

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## Ten-point Action

MHEWC-III took stock of progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework and identified a number of gaps and related needs and priorities:

1. Since 2015, 95 of the 120 countries reporting progress against Sendai Target G, indicated they had multi-hazard early warning systems in place. However, less than half of LDCs and one third of SIDS reported having a multi-hazard early warning system.
2. The accountability of governments was stressed to ensure access to people-centered early warning systems and enabling anticipatory early action through impact forecasting. Inclusive governance mechanisms and cooperation is required along with the integration of early warning into disaster risk reduction planning and climate change adaptation strategies.
3. [The need for adequate hazard, exposure, vulnerability and impact data was referred to multiple times. 53% of countries that reported through the Sendai Framework Monitor indicate that they do not have accessible, understandable and usable disaster risk information that is fit-for-purpose. Data needs to be findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable.](#)
4. Modern Information Communications Technology (ICTs) offer [opportunities to improve and tailor early warning data and services that can facilitate preventive and anticipatory action. Further efforts are required to raise awareness about the benefits of the use of novel ICTs](#) and the common alerting protocol to reach those at risk with multiple types of messages and in different formats linking to National Emergency Telecommunication Plan (NETP).
5. Highlighting the necessity of public-private engagement, there was a strong commitment to work with private sector actors, including local businesses, SMEs and social enterprises.
6. Participants, particularly from African countries, referred to the [lack of robust observation networks which underpin early warning systems. The Global Basic Observing Network \(GBON\) and the Global Ocean Observing Systems \(GOOS\) can further enhance observation systems, whilst the Systematic Observations Financing Facility aims to provide technical and financial support to sustain data generation and exchange.](#)
7. The ever-growing need for effective, inclusive and gender-responsive early warning systems and actions and its urgency, was reiterated, in accordance with the goal of “Leaving no one behind.”
8. Early warning systems remain most effective when they are localized and people-centered. Ideally, they integrate local and indigenous knowledge systems and embrace the concepts of cascading risks and nature-based solutions.
9. Targeted development and humanitarian cooperation, and sustained and flexible financing, is essential to strengthen early warning systems.
10. Better analytical tools are needed to provide evidence of the value of early warning systems in reducing human, economic and infrastructure losses in order to justify investment.



## Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative

The poor remain particularly vulnerable to hazards.

Progress and challenges in saving lives, assets and livelihoods through increased access to early weather warnings and risk information in more than 44 Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States was showcased during the release of the [annual report of the Climate Risk and Early Warnings Systems Initiative \(CREWS\)](#).

The CREWS Trust Fund has invested over US\$ 75 million in projects in LDCs and SIDS – and has mobilized an additional US\$ 270 million from public funds of other

development partners. WMO implements projects funded through the CREWS Trust Fund.

“We need to scale up support for those on the frontlines of the climate crisis,” said [UN Assistant Secretary-General for Climate Action Selwin Hart](#).

“Initiatives like CREWS deliver concrete results to those who need it most. One in three persons in a SIDS or LDC and six out of ten persons in Africa don’t have access to early warning systems. We have to collaborate and cooperate like we’ve never done before,” he said.

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## Mortality and economic losses

The need for multi-hazard early warnings was highlighted by a WMO report in 2021 that showed that a disaster related to a weather, climate or water hazard occurred every day on average over the past 50 years – killing 115 people and causing US\$ 202 million in losses daily.

The number of disasters has increased by a factor of five over the 50-year period, driven by climate change, more extreme weather and improved reporting. But, thanks to

improved early warnings and disaster management, the number of deaths decreased almost three-fold.

According to the [WMO Atlas of Mortality and Economic Losses from Weather, Climate and Water Extremes \(1970 – 2019\)](#), there were more than 11 000 reported disasters attributed to these hazards globally, with just over 2 million deaths and US\$ 3.64 trillion in losses.

# Second Stakeholder Forum



The Stakeholder Forum brought together stakeholders from all parts of society and from around the world to provide a space that invited knowledge-sharing across regions, professions and demographics, and addressed good practices to build disaster resilience.

Participation in the Forum was open to all Governments, United Nations, international and regional organisations

and stakeholders attending the GP2022. Discussions focused on strengthening collaboration and all-of-society approaches in the implementation of the Sendai Framework in coherence with all other frameworks of the wider Post-2015 Development Agenda (e.g. the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, the New Urban Agenda).

# PROGRAMME 2ND STAKEHOLDER FORUM

## Monday 23rd of May

### Opening Ceremony

09:00 - 10:00  
Exhibition Gallery (IC, RTC)

Break 10:00 - 10:15

### Lessons Learned in Building Resilience - Over the Past 3 Years

10:15 - 11:15  
Exhibition Gallery (IC, RTC)

Break 11:15 - 11:30

### Plans and opportunities for the future of SEM

11:30 - 12:30  
Exhibition Gallery (IC, RTC)

Lunch 12:30 - 14:00

<b>Constituency Session; NGOs</b> 14:00 - 15:30 Bougain & Orchid	<b>Constituency Session; Disability</b> 14:00 - 15:30 Exhibition Gallery (IC, RTC)	<b>Constituency Session; Woman &amp; Gender</b> 14:00 - 15:30 Bandung	<b>Constituency Session; Private Sector</b> 14:00 - 15:30 Jakarta Room AB	<b>Constituency Session; Communities</b> 14:00 - 15:30 Hibiscus & Frangipani
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Break 15:30 - 16:15

<b>Constituency Session; Children &amp; Youth</b> 16:15 - 17:45 Exhibition Gallery	<b>Constituency Session; IFRC</b> 16:15 - 17:45 Bougain & Orchid	<b>Constituency Session; Media</b> 16:15 - 17:45 Bandung
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Break 17:45 - 18:00

### Mingle Event with Stakeholders

18:00 - 19:15  
Exhibition Gallery

## Tuesday 24th of May

**Closing the Gap between DRR Science & Technology with Practice at Local Levels**  
Medan (RTC)

**DRR Financing - An ESG+R Approach**  
09:00 - 10:30  
Exhibition Gallery (IC, RTC)

**Scaling up Local Implementation of Sendai Framework for DRR**  
09:00 - 10:30  
Bougain & Orchid (RTC)

**Constituency Session; Displacement**  
09:00 - 10:30  
Auditorium (RTC)

Break 10:30 - 11:00

**Disaster Governance - Engagement of Stakeholders in National DRR Strategies**  
11:00 - 12:00  
Medan (RTC)

**Integrate DRR into Climate Change Policy & Action**  
11:00 - 12:00  
Bougain & Orchid (RTC)

### Sendai Framework Midterm Review

11:00 - 12:30  
Exhibition Gallery (IC, RTC)

Lunch 12:30 - 14:00

### Key Messages Report Back From Parallel Sessions

14:00 - 15:00  
Exhibition Gallery (IC, RTC)

Break 15:00 - 15:30

### Whole of Society Approach & Constituency Session Feedback

15:30 - 16:30  
Exhibition Gallery (IC, RTC)

Break 16:30 - 17:00

### Closing Ceremony

17:00 - 18:00  
Exhibition Gallery (IC, RTC)

## KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

### • Climate change

- The DRR community has a huge amount of technical expertise and learning that can support those working on loss and damage and the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage (SNLD), and advance progress on minimising and addressing loss and damage.
- We should take the opportunity to align the Global Stocktake on progress on Climate Change with the Sendai Framework Midterm Review thinking and process.
- DRR-planning can also learn from adaptation thinking and planning by incorporating greater attention to future risks and how risks are evolving. **Looking at past disasters is no longer sufficient for informing future ones. Sharing and aligning data on DRR and climate change can help with this.**
- We must support policy coherence in resilience by integrating policy processes on climate and disaster risk at national level - align policy cycles of DRR and climate adaptation, pay more attention to risk evolution and future planning.
- Loss and damages caused by climate change highlight the need for risk financing and early-warning systems. Develop targeted DRR-financing strategies and integrate DRR into national and local financing strategies and all investment decisions

### • Governance

- **Setting up proper two-way information-sharing among stakeholders and governments, at all levels. Information must be accessible and empowering to all stakeholders.**
- **For each country to have national platforms for government and stakeholder engagement in DRR to break the silos.**
- We need formal mechanisms that recognise and bring different stakeholders for dialogues and collaboration for a whole-of-society action.
- A whole-of-society action needs whole-of-society coordination, civil society, academia, communities and government, mechanisms that recognise leadership and allocate formal roles, and financial and non-financial resources that are linked to those roles for multi stakeholders, plus coordinated and collective DRR planning.

### • Financing

- Urge international financial institutions, development banks, and national financial institutions, among others, to align their strategies, operations and activities with the Sendai Framework and other major global agreements.
- Develop effective financial mechanisms to support locally-led resilience-building -- finance needs to be designed with communities and for communities, it needs institutional mechanisms to deliver funds to local level to make them responsive to the grassroots stakeholders' priorities.
- Promote a 'think resilience' approach to all financial investments.

### • Localization:

- The only effective way to achieve DRR is to work with communities as agents of DRR, designers and key implementers of plans.
- Government plans should facilitate community needs, including resourcing, financing and capacity-building support with long-term contextualized vision for building resilient communities.
- **Integrate local knowledge and support communities in understanding risks and gaining access to scientific information in ways that communities can easily interpret and apply to reducing disaster risks.**

### • Communication and science

- Facilitate a better dialogue between scientists, policy-makers and practitioners at local level throughout the risk cycle, to achieve the Sendai Framework.
- Establish facilitation and brokerage mechanisms to better use available scientific knowledge in specific risk contexts, and identify knowledge needs.
- Create enabling environments that allow early career scientists to play a central role in co-creating and sharing knowledge. We need to enable and encourage transdisciplinary collaborations between the science community and local communities to support the co-production of context-specific solutions, strategies and policies that enhance DRR.

# Fifth Edition of the World Reconstruction Conference (WRC5)



## PROGRAMME WORLD RECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE 5

Monday 23 May 2022			Tuesday 24 May 2022		
<b>Opening Ceremony</b> <i>Mangupura</i> 13:00-13:40			<b>Rethinking Recovery Governance Models</b> <b>Planning and Managing Recovery from Complex and Interconnected Disaster-Conflict Events in the Covid-19 Transformed World</b> <i>Mangupura</i> 13:00-14:10		
<b>Social, Infrastructural, and Economic Recovery from Disasters: An Opportunity to the Development Pathway Towards a Greener and More Resilient Future</b> <i>Mangupura</i> 13:40 - 14:40			<b>Exploring Anticipatory Financing to Address Recovery Need</b> <i>Mangupura</i> 14:20-15:20		
<b>Break</b> 14:40-15:30			<b>Break</b> 15:20-15:50		
<b>Addressing Critical Infrastructure Recovery</b> <i>Mangupura</i> 15:30-17:00	<b>Green Recovery</b> <i>Jakarta AB</i> 16:00-17:00	<b>Responding to Recovery Challenges in the Urban Environment</b> <i>Hibiscus &amp; Frangipani</i> 16:00-17:00	<b>Institutional Arrangement for Managing Complex Crises</b> <i>Mangupura</i> 15:50-16:50	<b>Assessing Recovery in Complex and Interconnected Disaster-Conflict Events</b> <i>Jakarta AB</i> 15:50-16:50	<b>Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning</b> <i>Hibiscus &amp; Frangipani</i> 15:50-16:50
<b>Break</b> 17:00-17:30			<b>Break</b> 16:50-17:20		
<b>Addressing the Social and Economic Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on "Hard-won" Development Gains</b> <i>Mangupura</i> 17:30-18:30			<b>Closing Ceremony</b> <i>Mangupura</i> 17:20-18:20		
<b>Mechanisms for Strengthening Social Protection and Local Recovery</b> <i>Jakarta AB</i> 18:45-19:45	<b>Addressing the Recovery Needs of Women and Girls, People with Disabilities and Other Vulnerable Groups</b> <i>Hibiscus &amp; Frangipani</i> 18:45-19:45	<b>COVID-19 Whole-of-Society Recovery Priorities for Health System Strengthening Following a Risk Management Approach</b> <i>Mangupura</i> 18:45-19:45	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="background-color: #c6e0b4; width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Plenary Session                     </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="background-color: #a6c9ec; width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Parallel Session                     </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Opening/Closing                     </div>		

# JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON RECONSTRUCTING FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

The Fifth Edition of the World Reconstruction Conference (WRC5) was held in Bali, Indonesia 23-24, 2022 in conjunction with the Seventh Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and gathered people representing 160 countries with 1600 in person and online participants from national and local governments, civil society, the private sector, academia, and international organizations from around the world. The conference was jointly organized by the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, the United Nations Development Programme, and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction under the umbrella of the International Recovery Platform.

WRC5 addressed the theme of "Reconstructing for a sustainable future: Building resilience through recovery in a COVID-19 Transformed World" and shared experiences on resilience and sustainability dimensions of recovery, with a view to advance the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The conference noted that, with the advent of COVID-19, the world has been transformed with severe socioeconomic consequences that are likely to outlast the pandemic, particularly for the most vulnerable, disadvantaged groups, including persons living with disabilities, and threatens to unravel decades of development progress, and derail global prospects for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

The international community now faces an era of unprecedented multiplicity and complexity of crises due to the pandemic, disasters, climate change, rapid environmental degradation, armed conflict and forced displacement and migration. This complexity, in the context of COVID-19, has necessitated a rethinking of how recovery is planned, financed and managed in order to protect socio-economic gains, build resilience and contribute to sustainable development.

Building upon the conference themes, the participants at the conference were able to: a) take stock of the approaches, methodologies, and tools as well as emerging best practices and challenges for estimating and addressing the socio-economic effects and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the SDGs; b) advocate for greater commitment and integration of social and economic recovery, greening and Building- Back-Better in disaster recovery and development planning at all levels; and c) discuss and propose more effective, innovative, and coordinated planning, financing and management

tools and institutional systems for recovery from complex and interconnected disaster-conflict events, including pandemics, natural hazards and climatic shocks and stressors.

Deliberations on the issue of recovery for a sustainable future have strengthened our resolve to:

- **Use recovery from the pandemic, disasters, conflicts, and other threats as an opportunity to reset the development pathway towards a greener and more resilient future**

A greener, more resilient and inclusive approach to recovery will help to address social and economic impacts of COVID-19, accelerate climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, and restore momentum on poverty reduction and human security. This integrated approach seeks to achieve a more sustainable and equitable recovery and growth by: i) promoting investments in "greener" systems of production and consumption; ii) supporting resilience building to a variety of shocks – economic, social, climate, or health-related; iii) considering investment in anticipatory action in the preventative states of the disaster risk management cycle to reduce recovery costs; and iv) ensuring that the recovery does not leave anyone behind. Successful long-term recovery outcomes depend in part on the extent to which countries and communities, including the private sector and civil-society organizations, have planned, anticipated, and prepared for recovery. **Developing the human capacities, tools, baseline data and systems, plans, pre-arranged financing and risk governance arrangements pre-disaster is instrumental in building back stronger, faster, and more inclusively.**

- **Address the social and economic effects and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on "hard-won" development gains**

Noting that COVID-19 has disproportionately affected the most vulnerable population such as children, elderly, persons with disabilities, migrants, and refugees and exacerbated inequalities. There is a need to have organized responses to stabilize economies and societies, seeking to forestall further damage and lay the basis for a sustainable recovery and work towards long term outcomes of human well-being.

- **Re-think our recovery governance models in order to better plan and manage recovery from complex and interconnected disaster-conflict events in the post-COVID-19 world**

Addressing the challenges for recovery in urban environments demands approaches that consider the interconnectedness of urban systems, the complexity of vulnerabilities and needs of the urban poor and leveraging local knowledge and diverse financing. Innovative solutions for urban recovery include ex ante planning, investments and programmes aligned with development plans and strategies that maximize co-benefits to sustainable development, climate change and local resilience. Key governance approaches that need to be reviewed include the role of National Disaster Management Authorities in a public health crisis; challenges in recovering from complex crisis including capacity constraints (human, financial, institutional); and strategies to build resilience to future shocks in a way that helps to resolve conflict. Participants identified innovative approaches and good practices that address these issues and provided examples for improved governance models for adoption.

- **Change our behaviour and actions to build resilience through recovery and reconstruct for a sustainable future.**
- **We call for and commit to a resilient recovery process that will build back better, puts agency in the hands of affected people, implements predictable and pre-arranged financial, institutional and technical measures at all levels, and embraces and explores new technologies and mechanisms such as anticipatory action and prioritize medium to long term outcomes recognizing that recovery takes a long time.**
- **We call on all policy makers to install health systems that incorporate sustainable risk management measures, resilient health infrastructure, Universal Health Coverage at the center of all recovery efforts to support all people to enjoy the highest attainable standard of health.**

- **We emphasize the need for a shock responsive universal social protection for all vulnerable groups to ensure a secure income and consumption to sustain communities during a crisis.** We seek to strengthen national social protection systems by drafting and updating National Social Protection Policies, transitioning towards digitalisation of processes, establishing efficient institutions that deliver social assistance and social insurance to all citizens and residents, and exploring linkages with anticipatory financing.
- **We encourage a strong collaboration with civil society and communities, utilization of local knowledge in recovery of critical infrastructure and coherence with SDG9.** Infrastructure recovery strategies should be redesigned to address risks, while integrating alternative and contingent recovery strategies, and avoiding siloed thinking.
- **We seek the cooperation of all governments, partners and agencies to closely monitor recovery programmes to ensure they are green, sustainable and directing recovery funds into domains such as renewable energy, waste management, green jobs and nature-based solutions to contribute towards disaster and climate resilience and sustainable development.**
- **We seek to promote women as recovery leaders and adopt gender-responsive recovery governance, strategies, and processes to address the gender dimensions of disasters, conflict and fragility, and other threats such as Covid-19; to ensure the human rights, needs, and priorities of women and girls in all their diversity for a risk-informed and inclusive recovery.** This includes situating women as leaders in recovery decision-making processes and mobilizing finance and technical resources to enable women's meaningful participation.

*Resilient and sustainable recovery is not a luxury; it is an imperative for a better future.*

**Bali, 24 May 2022**

# Local Leaders Forum



The Local Leaders Forum called for greater support for peer-to-peer mechanisms, to support local governments in achieving resilient sustainable development goals.

Mayors and senior officials from Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) municipalities all over the world also called for greater technical support to scale up implementation of the Sendai Framework at sub-national level.

The Forum was convened under the theme Towards Inclusive, Safe, Resilient & Sustainable Cities. It focused on how the Sendai Framework can enhance implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and, in particular: SDG 1 poverty, SDG 3

health and well-being, SDG11 sustainable cities and communities, and SDG 13 climate action.

The Forum highlighted four priority areas. First, diverse examples were shared that illustrated how cities are hubs of innovation. These included making risk information more accessible (Araujo, Mozambique), revising institutional frameworks to strengthen water management (Uganda); and the use of innovative means of transport and connectivity (Medellin).

Second, finance was identified as the main impact multiplier. There is an urgent need to develop capacity to understand the types of climate finance, options to access these, and capacity-building support to enable

development of bankable projects that are attractive for investment from development partners.

Third, the Forum re-emphasized that understanding disaster and climate risk is the starting point for resilience. Strengthening the ability to measure risk and consider how risk is perceived is fundamental.

A key part of this process is to bridge the gap between experts and citizens. Having a system of risk communication that is usable, useful and used is vital. At the same time, it is important to accept that risk is dynamic and changing.

Local governments – as best they can – need to keep learning how risk affects the most vulnerable and (associated to this) to better understand and measure vulnerability. Capturing these lessons and integrating them into public policy is a huge step towards resilient cities.

Fourth, the importance of peer-to-peer exchange and storytelling was validated. Good (i.e. people-centred) and credible (i.e. with evidence) stories relayed by good and credible storytellers are a powerful means for inspiration and change.

The explanation by Saida Municipality in Lebanon of its experience of managing the COVID-19 crisis was one such example at the Forum.

The MCR2030 Resilience Hubs – cities recognised for their leadership in disaster resilience – of Greater Manchester, Incheon, Matosinhos, Mexico City, and Potenza – told how they have used partnerships and peer-to-peer support to strengthen disaster resilience.

“All this learning and collaboration has only been possible due to the incredible generosity of the MCR2030

cities,” Greater Manchester Chief Resilience Officer Kathy Oldham said. “Being a Resilience Hub offers one an opportunity to collaborate on the most pressing challenges of our times.”

A series of IGNITE-style presentations offered recommendations and lessons learnt on the following themes: First, strengthening national-local coordination on disaster resilience (Mr Seyedmasoud Hosseini, Mayor of Hamedan City, Iran); Second, accessing finance (Mr Fakri Karim, team leader of the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)-Smart Green ASEAN City Programme); and third, private sector partnership (Ms Kazuko Kori, Mayor of Sendai City, Japan).

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction and head of UNDRR, Mami Mizutori, urged local governments to continue to invest time and resources in understanding the risks their cities face, so they can take the necessary action to build resilience.

“This is why UNDRR, along with our partners, launched Making Cities Resilient 2030,” she said. Ms Mizutori also highlighted the launch of UNDRR’s online Disaster Resilience Scorecard.

The Forum also provided an opportunity for [MCR2030 to celebrate its 1,000th member](#) – the Bangladeshi municipality of Pangsha.

Mizutori congratulated the local leadership on their commitment, as well the country as a whole for embracing DRR at national and local levels.

[Making Cities Resilient \(MCR2030\)](#) is a global network of more than 1,000 local governments covering more than 360 million people.





# From Risk to Resilience:

Towards Sustainable Development for  
All in a COVID-19 Transformed World

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