

# Bali Agenda for Resilience

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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-centered 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.