



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



PROGRAMME

Convened and organized by



UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Hosted by the Government of
Indonesia



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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.

If you would like to contribute to GP2022, kindly contact UNDRR at globalplatform@un.org

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Foreword



H.E. Muhadjir Effendy

Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

It is a great honour for Indonesia to be appointed as the host of the 7th Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2022). The GP2022 accommodates and provides the ideal opportunity to encourage dialogue, share experiences, and exchange knowledge.

The Indonesian government is very enthusiastic to host the GP2022, which will be supported by the involvement of all parties including the government, and non-governmental organizations, as well as the public. We believe the delegates will be eager and pleased with Indonesia's hospitality, beautiful nature, diverse culture, and leading innovation in disaster management. The Indonesian government is committed to hosting a safe international conference in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Indonesia is also trusted by the international community as a host of international conferences such as G20 Summit 2022 and the Archipelagic and Island States Forum 2022, which will also take place in Bali.

Indonesia's location within the 'Ring of Fire', with its geographical, geological, hydrological and demographic conditions, make it prone to disasters. Therefore Indonesia has a humanitarian responsibility to improve the paradigm of disaster management, that not only focuses on disaster response but in disaster risk reduction as well. Disaster management is

a concerted effort, defined as the pentahelix collaboration (consisting of the Government, Private Sectors, Academics, the Public and Mass Media). Indonesia's experiences in dealing with disasters is motivation to rise and become more resilient in the future. In developing a long-term plan in the disaster sector, Indonesia has established the Master Plan for Disaster Management 2020-2044. This Master Plan also reflects Indonesia's commitment to implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The Master Plan is expected to build Indonesia's resilience in facing disasters in a more sustainable and equitable manner, to realize the Golden Indonesia Era in 2045.

In accordance with the general theme of the GP2022 conference "From Risk to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development for All in a Covid Transformed World", we hope that this conference is able to provide momentum in increasing international cooperation and encouraging the world to rise: to recover and rebuild better from pandemics and other disasters, through systemic strengthening of disaster risk management.

Through this message, Indonesia states its readiness to host the GP2022 conference to encourage countries to connect, collaborate, and exchange ideas and knowledge for a more resilient, sustainable and equitable world.



Ms. 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 COVID-19 pandemic has challenged the traditional understanding of risk and disaster risk governance. Two years of this global crisis have left unprecedented marks on the world and shed light on the fact that we live in a highly unequal and vulnerable society. The global social, economic and health crises triggered by COVID-19 are evidence of our failure to deal with increasingly interconnected and multidimensional risks.

The Seventh Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2022) is a decisive moment for re-thinking our approach to managing risk. Together, we must do more to overcome complex global hazards, and commit to implementing changes in our COVID-19-transformed world, to ensure that no one is left behind and the most vulnerable are empowered. Crucially, as we witness a staggering risk in climate-related disasters, we need disaster risk reduction plans, policies and institutions that are fit for purpose. The decisions we make today, and the actions we take, will shape the world for future generations.

GP2022 is guided by: 1) the goals of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) to reduce existing risks and prevent the rise of new ones; 2) the priorities identified at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction held in Geneva in 2019 and 3) the meetings of the Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction that keep the momentum going.

In Bali, we need to take stock of both the progress and the challenges to achieving the targets of the Sendai Framework, and focus on how systemic risk can be strengthened across sectors, and at national and community levels. Making risk-informed investments and enhancing preparedness are essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda.

On behalf of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, I look forward to welcoming you in Bali to the GP2022. I invite you to come ready to share your success stories and insights on challenges to risk reduction and disaster management, and to learn from the experiences of others. Your engagement is crucial to the development of a joint vision that is ambitious and forward-thinking, and that will facilitate commitment to ensuring a resilient future for people and our planet.

THE UN 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.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015–2030

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is a global, voluntary and non-binding agreement that was adopted at the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction, and endorsed by the UN General Assembly through Resolution 69/283.

The Sendai Framework recognizes that the state has the primary role to reduce disaster risk, but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders, including local government and the private sector. It was developed to build on and ensure continuity with the work carried out by countries and other stakeholders under the aegis of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (2005) and previous instruments such as the International Strategy

for Disaster Reduction (1999), the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World (1994) and the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1989).

Key innovations in the Sendai Framework include the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health, and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries. Built around seven global targets, thirteen guiding principles and four priority areas, the Sendai Framework explicitly acts to reduce existing risk, prevent the creation of new risk, and strengthen resilience.

2022 GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The seventh session of the Global Platform (GP2022) will be 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 will be 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, six 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 will take stock of Sendai Framework implementation, recommend actions for policy makers, highlight good practices and raise awareness. The outcomes will be synthesized in the co-Chair's summary and will contribute to the inter-governmental Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework scheduled for 2023.

Practical information and format



VENUES

GP2022 will take place at the Bali Nusa Dua Convention Center (BNDCC) and at the Bali International Convention Centre (BICC) in Bali, Indonesia. Both conference facilities are located in the Nusa Dua area, about 10 kilometres away from the Bali Ngurah Rai International Airport, also known as Denpasar International Airport, and around 10 minutes from the exit of Bali Mandara highway.



Address and contact details:

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FORMAT

GP2022 will take place as an in-person event from 23 to 28 May in Bali, Indonesia. It is foreseen that the GP2022 will nonetheless offer ample opportunities for online engagement in order to ensure wide-ranging participation during a challenging time.

Online engagement will be available for registered remote participants through a virtual conference platform and webcast will be broadly available. For the latest information on the GP2022 format, kindly consult the [GP2022 website](#).

GP2022 features a range of different sessions, which are described below. Descriptions indicate whether translation into six United Nations languages (6 UNL), international sign (IS), real-time captioning (CART), live webcast and remote participation will be provided.

High-Level Dialogues

6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

The four High Level Dialogues present an opportunity for representatives from government, international organizations, and other stakeholder groups, to share experiences and discuss strategies for accelerating the implementation of the Sendai Framework. The content of these sessions is shaped by Organizing Teams, and help shape the content of the Co-Chairs' Summary, which will, in turn, input a disaster risk reduction perspective into the 2022 High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development.

Thematic sessions

6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

The sixteen Thematic Sessions gather senior representatives and experts from government, technical and scientific institutions, United Nations partners, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholder groups for an interactive and substantive discussions on required measures to accelerate the implementation of key aspects of disaster risk reduction. These sessions share good practices and offer concrete recommendations and actionable suggestions to policy makers and partners.

Official statements

Pre-recorded

Member States and representatives of stakeholder groups, such as the United Nations, international or regional organizations, are invited to provide pre-recorded or written statements focusing on progress made in disaster risk reduction and best practices of the country or the organization they represent. Guidelines for submitting official statements can be found here.

Ministerial Roundtables

By invitation only

Ministerial Roundtables provide an opportunity to share experiences, identify solutions and enhance political leadership and commitments for the implementation of the Sendai Framework. Roundtables are organized by invitation only at ministerial level. For more information on Ministerial Roundtables, kindly consult the GP2022 website.

Midterm Review Plenaries

6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

The Midterm Review Plenaries form a central part of the consultations of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework 2015-2030 (MTR SF). The MTR SF will conclude in 2023 prior to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals Summit. The MTR SF Plenaries are open to all stakeholders and are guided by a series of questions related to the stocktaking

of progress achieved, and exploration of recommendations for accelerated implementation of the Sendai Framework and risk-informed sustainable development. To learn more about the MTR SF, please consult the MTR SF website.

Side Events

Side events allow different stakeholders and participants to present their work in support to the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, raise awareness on disaster risk reduction activities and contribute to the promotion and exchange of knowledge and building of partnerships to support the outcomes of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Innovation Platform

The Innovation Platform is a space where participants of the Global Platform showcase applications and technologies for new and innovative approaches to disaster risk reduction, innovative educational activities and more.

Ignite Stage

The Ignite Stage comprises TED-talk style speeches in which pre-selected participants present a disaster risk reduction topic, project, or initiative. Its goal is to expand the variety of topics discussed on disaster risk reduction at the Global Platform.

Learning Labs

Learning Labs are group interactive sessions that provide space for peer-to-peer learning on specific topics. Innovative approaches to disaster risk reduction, concepts and tools are presented and explained so that participants can try them on the spot.

Field visits

A series of field visits is planned for in-person participants to the Global Platform for DRR. Participants will receive a first-hand look at disaster risk reduction practices in place in the area surrounding Bali, Indonesia. More information on the field visits is available on the [GP2022 website](#).

Sasakawa Award

Recognizing the importance of inclusivity and sustainability in reducing disaster risk, the award ceremony for the United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction will take place at the GP2022. Together with the World Health Organization Sasakawa Health Prize and the UN Environment Programme Sasakawa Environment Prize, the United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction is one of the three prestigious prizes established in 1986 by the Nippon Foundation. It is awarded to an individual or institution that has made substantive efforts to reduce disaster risk in their community.



HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUES

Where Do We Stand? Global and Regional Perspectives on Implementing the Sendai Framework

Wednesday 25 May, 10.30 a.m.–12 p.m. | Nusa Dua Hall
6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

We stand at a pivotal moment when it comes to delivering on the policy commitments agreed in 2015 and stipulated in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Agenda 2030, and the Paris Agreement. Accelerating progress towards global risk reduction requires system-wide transformational change. This includes better leadership and coordination, scaling-up data and analytics to improve the evidence base, fostering best practices and learning across sectors and regions, boosting international cooperation for DRR, and empowering those at the frontline of climate and disaster risk.

This High-Level Dialogue will present a comprehensive stock-take of progress towards global, regional, national and local disaster risk reduction commitments. It will consider the challenges faced and the enabling environment needed to achieve the goals of the Sendai Framework and catalyse synergies across the post-2015 commitments in the countdown towards 2030.

Strengthening Disaster and Climate Risk Governance at National and Local Levels for Accelerated Progress on SDGs

Wednesday 25 May, 5.30 p.m.–7.00 p.m. | Nusa Dua Hall
6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

The growing impact of the climate emergency and the certainty that the 1.5° threshold will be breached, points to the urgency to scale up disaster risk reduction and build resilience. While progress has been made in creating coherence across global frameworks, for instance through alignment in reporting mechanisms, gaps remain when it comes to aligning implementation.

The systemic and interconnected nature of risk calls for an integrated, multi-sector, multi-hazard and multi-level approach that systematically integrates disaster and climate-risk management to its governance. Climate and disaster risk management should be embedded in the larger domain of governance that is preventive, adaptive, anticipatory, absorptive and transformative. Planning and investments need to be risk-informed, to avoid creating new risk and maladaptation.

The GP2022, building on the decisions and outcomes of the COP 26, provides the global community with a unique opportunity to identify means to strengthen climate and disaster risk governance. This High-Level Dialogue will showcase how integrated climate and disaster risk governance can be achieved by overcoming persistent challenges and building on successful examples. It will consider how to 'build back better' in the years to come and in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Learning from COVID-19: Social and Economic Recovery for All

Thursday 26 May, 9.00 a.m.–10.30 a.m. | Nusa Dua Hall
6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the cascading nature of risk. It shows clearly the importance of coordination among health and other sectors for effective and gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and systemic risk governance.

This session will consider the lessons learned from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic at national and local level. It will (i) explore the cascading socio-economic impacts of complex risks on vulnerable populations, and (ii) identify opportunities for strengthening multi-sectoral risk governance.

The session will highlight how evidence-based and just recovery can help us prepare for future disasters, as well as protect and sustain the sustainable development goals.

Accelerating Financing for Risk Prevention

Friday 27 May, 9.00 a.m.–10.30 a.m. | Nusa Dua Hall

6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed how under-prepared governments are to tackle the systemic nature of risk, and how prevention and resilience is under-prioritized and underinvested in. As the reality of climate impacts hit, we will continue to face losses from disasters, where vulnerable groups are expected to be most affected.

Political leaders are today faced with an increasingly tight fiscal space and existential dilemmas over whether to allocate scarce public resources to immediate relief, or to invest in a more inclusive sustainable

recovery. Development finance in the era of COVID-19 recognizes the value of investing in forecast disaster risk reduction to bridge the short term with the long term, while addressing climate change and ensuring overall sustainability. But such an investment requires a fundamental shift in mindset across both the public sector, and investment and financial sector. A move to long-term thinking, considering current and future risks, is required to achieve risk-informed and sustainable development pathways.

This High-Level Dialogue will identify options for enhancing inclusive financing for prevention. It will discuss and unpack the 'Think Resilience' financing approach as a necessity in all public sector and private sector investments.

THEMATIC SESSIONS

Improved Understanding and Governance of Systemic Risk - Unpacking the 2022 Global Assessment Report

Wednesday 25 May, 1 p.m. –2.30 p.m. | Pecatu Hall

6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

Globally disaster risk is on the rise. As challenges combine, the risk of system collapse increases. We are currently not on track to reach 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 driven 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 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 thematic session will feature one of the lead authors of GAR 2022, as well as top thinkers in the risk-governance domain. We will discuss findings of the

report and suggest follow-up actions for transforming findings into action.

Data Challenges and Solutions for Disaster Risk Management

Thursday 26 May, 11.15 a.m.–12.45 p.m. | Pecatu Hall

6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

Multi-hazard disaster risk reduction policy and action requires functioning disaster loss and risk information systems that can provide reliable and timely data, statistics and analysis. This is a key enabling condition for countries to develop and implement DRR strategies and investment that are tailored to specific risk contexts, vulnerabilities, impacts and needs.

To be effective, disaster risk management needs to understand the differentiated impact of disasters on different population groups. It therefore requires a comprehensive approach, with inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the collection, sharing and dissemination of disaggregated data, including by sex, age, disability, and income. Such data must be accurate, timely, up-to-date, comprehensible and widely available.

Furthermore, there is a need of localization of disaster-related data, where global and national level analysis is complemented by local-level data, which can inspire localized and targeted DRR efforts.

Breaking the Silos - Toward Multi-Hazard, Multi-sectoral Approaches to Managing Risk

Wednesday 25 May, 3.15 p.m. –4.45 p.m. | Nusa Dua Hall
6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

Strengthening resilience in the face of complex shocks requires transitioning away from treating hazards in isolation, to recognizing the systemic nature of risk. Shocks typically cascade and compound in complex ways, with broad social, economic, and environmental implications. A better understanding of the systemic and multi-sector nature of risk is essential for accelerating risk-informed action by governments, communities, and businesses.

This thematic session will showcase emerging practices in multi-hazard, multi-sectoral approaches to risk assessment and risk governance.

Nature-based Solutions for Disaster and Climate Resilience

Thursday 26 May, 9.00 a.m. – 10.30 a.m. | Pecatu Hall
6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

Over the last twenty years, 7,348 major disaster events were recorded, claiming about 1.23 million lives, affecting 4.2 billion people and costing the global economy approximately \$2.97 trillion. At the heart of these systemic and non-systemic disaster risks is our disconnected relationship with nature, as well as the strong socio-economic inequalities between and within countries. This session is designed to:

- (i) showcase how and why Nature-based Solutions (NbS) need to be an integral part of decision-making for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and how NbS can help address root causes of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as climate risks and socioeconomic inequalities
- (ii) generate commitment to further mainstream NbS into risk-based decision-making in all sectors, by identifying means of action and success factors
- (iii) share knowledge and best practices to address existing challenges and the potential and current barriers of implementation.

Enhancing Understanding and Management of Disaster Risk in Humanitarian Contexts

Friday 27 May, 11.15 a.m. –12.45 p.m. | Pecatu Hall
6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

In a world experiencing increasingly unpredictable and intense moments of fragility stemming from human-induced climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, violence and conflict, and protracted crises make up about 80 per cent of the humanitarian portfolio. Without more effective ways to understand the nature of risk in protracted crises, the number of communities in need of humanitarian assistance will only increase. This is at a time when reducing vulnerability is critical to preventing hazards from turning into disasters. This session will highlight the challenges related to managing disaster risk in complex and protracted emergencies, while providing concrete recommendations of how to address them. Panellists and exchanges with participants on good practices will demonstrate ways of treating risk drivers differently, considering common analysis frames that address intersectional vulnerability. Recommendations will be made of how to connect action to progressive financing and partnership options to make gains stick.

Strengthening Governance to Reduce Disaster Displacement Risks

Thursday 26 May, 2.15 p.m. –3.45 p.m. | Pecatu Hall
6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

Each year, around the world, millions of people become displaced from their homes in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change – more than 30 million in 2020 alone. The accelerating impacts of climate change on the intensity and frequency of weather events and conditions in many regions are adding to, and amplifying, risks for people at risk of becoming displaced in the context of disasters, as well as people already living in displacement.

This session will address the issue of disaster displacement and the reduction of related risks through strengthening governance. It will explore the need for a robust evidence base, as well as the importance of integrating DRR with human rights, humanitarian, development, climate action and human-mobility planning. It will also showcase examples of effective practices across regions, and the tools available to help DRR stakeholders in strengthening risk governance.

Diversity in Disaster Risk Reduction Leadership

Wednesday 25 May, 1 p.m. –2.30 p.m. | Nusa Dua Hall
6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 outlines the inclusive, all-of-society approach that is needed to reduce disaster risks. It explicitly recognises the need to promote women and youth leadership and to empower women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and risk-informed and resilient development. However, truly inclusive diverse leadership must extend beyond the three groups explicitly mentioned. Addressing the structural barriers, capacity gaps, discriminatory attitudes and stereotypes that continue to restrict participation in decision-making, including in DRR, must be a priority to manage disaster risk and build resilience effectively.

Leave No One Behind - Empowering the Most at Risk Through Social Protection

Friday 27 May, 11.15 a.m. –12.45 p.m. | Nusa Dua Hall
6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

Adaptive social protection systems anticipate and prevent shocks from transforming into crisis, preparing people to cope with crisis and help with recovery and resilience building. However, there is still limited evidence for how to enhance the effectiveness of adaptive social protection systems to reduce inequalities and deliver protection to those most vulnerable to climate and disaster risk.

Despite progress in strengthening the shock responsiveness of social-protection systems, significant gaps remain. Less than half of the global population is covered by at least one social-protection benefit, leaving 4.1 billion people with no access to social protection. When risk reduction interventions are not inclusive, they can inadvertently reinforce or create new sources of vulnerability. While greater investment in adaptive social-protection systems is required, they will only succeed in leaving no one behind if the meaningful participation of those most at risk to disasters is institutionalized in the creation and implementation of such systems.

Inclusive and Resilient Recovery in Urban Contexts

Thursday 26 May, 11.15 a.m. –12.45 p.m. | Nusa Dua Hall
6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

More than two-thirds of the world population is projected to live in urban areas by 2050. Cities are facing increasingly complex risks, driven by rapid and often unplanned urbanization, climate change, poverty and rising inequalities. Extreme weather events are becoming more frequent, threatening cities and citizens. At the same time, fiscally-squeezed municipalities continue to grapple with the huge negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The more cities use disaster recovery as an opportunity to build resilience, the less they will suffer – and pay – in future.

Building Resilience through Recovery

Thursday 26 May, 4.30 p.m. –6 p.m. | Pecatu Hall
6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

Governments and communities are currently stuck in a vicious cycle where the financial cost of disasters is rapidly rising, while funding for recovery and reconstruction are stretched to their limits. This has been especially true for nations, whose main productive sectors have been gravely affected by the COVID crises. The ongoing pandemic and the lessons learnt from it only prove how important it is to address the resilience gaps now, before another big disaster strikes.

A change in thinking, planning, and investing is necessary, that aims to build back better in a manner that reduces risk for younger and future generations. This forward-looking approach to recovery must take into consideration future complex and cascading risks and address underlying vulnerabilities and inequalities.

There is a strong need for a new 'social contract' on investing in disaster risk reduction and resilience as a public good. Such a contract can set out the responsibilities and liabilities of national governments, financing bodies and the private sector, to manage the negative externalities arising from policy and investment decisions that are not risk-informed.

Building a Better Future: Investing in Resilient Infrastructure for All

Wednesday 25 May, 3.15 p.m. –4.45 p.m. | Pecatu Hall

6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

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 is a key driver of local and national economic growth. However, evidence shows that existing infrastructure systems and the services they provide are increasingly being affected by natural and man-made hazards, and from the impacts of climate change. The current approach to managing and financing disaster risk reduction is lagging behind the rapid rate of creation and increasing complexity of disaster risk.

Cooperation Across Borders for Strengthened Capacity and Action (Target F)

Friday 27 May, 9.00 a.m. –10.30 a.m. | Pecatu Hall

6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

In today's interconnected world, risk is increasingly systemic, and disaster impacts cascade across boundaries. Strengthened risk governance and cooperation across borders is critical to build capacity to manage and reduce disaster risk. Data shows that international financing for disaster response and recovery far outweighs financing for prevention and risk reduction. While increased official development assistance for disaster risk reduction (DRR) is certainly needed, international cooperation for DRR must go beyond funding to include support for capacity building as well as transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation. Cooperation must also go beyond traditional development assistance to include cross-border networking between civil society organizations, academic institutions, and experts working on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

This session will examine means to strengthen cross-border cooperation for disaster risk reduction, and specifically ways to integrate non-traditional actors with official development assistance.

Embedding Risk in Investment Decisions

Friday 27 May, 11.15 a.m. –12.45 p.m. | Singaraja Hall 2

6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

Investing in disaster risk reduction has become essential for developing sustainability in a rapidly changing climate, especially for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Research shows that global investments of \$1.8 trillion in appropriate disaster risk reduction strategies could avoid losses of \$7.1 trillion. Despite its importance, disaster risk continues to be mispriced and underestimated in the public and private sector.

This session will focus on understanding successful approaches and tipping points that can lead to integrating disaster and climate risk reduction measures into public and private investment decisions. It will also identify key obstacles and barriers to these integrations and how they can be overcome while stimulating a sense of urgency among stakeholders to support efforts to embed disaster risk reduction measures in financial decisions.

Financing Local Investment Through Risk Informed and Bankable Strategies

Thursday 26 May, 2.15 p.m. –3.45 p.m. | Singaraja Hall 2

6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

Investing in disaster risk reduction is a precondition for developing sustainably in a rapidly changing climate. It is estimated that global investments of €1.6 trillion in appropriate disaster risk reduction strategies could avoid losses of €6.4 trillion. However, the current level of DRR finance does not match the scale of the challenges. While several tools are available to support the development of inclusive local disaster risk reduction strategies and action plans, the challenge has been the conversion of the actions in these strategies into bankable projects. This session looks at how technical and institutional capacity may be developed at local level to prepare and coordinate complex resilience project portfolios that can attract finance.

Early Warning and Early Action

Wednesday 25 May, 5.30 p.m. –7.00 p.m. | Pecatu Hall

6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

The importance of multi-hazard early-warning systems (Sendai Framework global Target G and Article 7 of the Paris Agreement) was highlighted in the 6th Assessment Report of the IPCC released in 2021. The report provides evidence that extreme hydrometeorological events, such as droughts, floods and heatwaves, are increasing as well as their impacts on everyday life around the globe, and harming fragile ecosystems. It concludes that climate change is widespread, rapid, and intensifying.

This session will outline avenues to accelerate the implementation of people-centred, multi-hazard early warning systems, enabling early action, minimizing impact, reducing risks and contributing to strengthened resilience. It will review progress and trends in strengthening effectiveness of early warning and early action, including a review of contributions from different approaches, stakeholders and disciplines, and lessons learned through the lenses of the anticipatory or early-action paradigm. Finally, this session will explore and conclude on the way forward to revitalize and accelerate achievement of Target G of the Sendai Framework for DRR.

Transformative Financing Options to Build Resilience

Friday 27 May, 2.15 p.m. –3.45 p.m. | Pecatu Hall

6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

Societies continue to bear increasing costs from natural hazards as population growth, the geographic concentration of economic and infrastructural assets in vulnerable areas, and the effects of climate change are accelerating exposure to potential losses.

The financial losses from disasters are a systemic financial risk. They cascade through the financial system, with capital flight from vulnerable sectors and communities, sovereign credit risk, sovereign defaults, and sudden and sharp write downs from devaluation and insurance premiums. This can create new risk, or reinforce existing inequalities. Ultimately, they challenge the ability to raise investment to increase resilience.

Resilience requires a layered financial strategy bringing to bear all sources of financing, and risk-prevention projects need to draw on all potential beneficiaries for funding. Innovative financing models such as blended finance and impact investing have emerged as tools for addressing risks and encouraging the private investments that can transform people's lives and contribute toward Sendai Framework implementation. This session will discuss and explore the implementation and scale up of innovative market-driven products and options for the financing of resilience.

MID-TERM REVIEW PLENARIES

6 UNL, IS, CART, remote participation, live webcast

The Plenaries of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (MTR SF) provide States and non-State stakeholders the opportunity to engage in a moderated exchange and discussion to:

- take stock of progress in implementing the framework since adoption
- examine changes in context and new emerging issues since 2015, and those expected in the period to 2030
- examine renovations to risk governance and risk management that can accelerate and amplify actions to pursue the achievement of the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework, and risk-informed regenerative and sustainable development.

The MTR SF Plenaries form a central part of the consultations of the MTR SF through to September 2022, to be included in a report on the MTR SF, which will inform the High-level Meeting on the MTR SF of the General Assembly (HLM) in New York on 18 and 19 May 2023.

The HLM will adopt a concise and action-oriented political declaration to renew commitment and accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which will inform the quadrennial review of the SDGs at the ECOSOC High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2023, the SDGs Summit at the 78th Session of the UN General Assembly, the UN Secretary-General's Summit of the Future in September 2023 and COP28 in November 2023.

For more details on the timing of the MTR SF Plenaries, kindly see the [GP2022 website](#).

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.

Stakeholder Forum

The Stakeholder Forum takes place from 23 to 24 May and aims to provide a space for stakeholders to coordinate and exchange on best practices for inclusion, collaboration and engagement in preparation for the official sessions of the Global Platform. Participation in the Forum will be open to all Governments, United Nations, international and regional organizations and stakeholders attending GP2022. Discussions will focus on strengthening collaboration and all-of society approaches in the implementation of the Sendai Framework in coherence with the other 2030 Agendas.

Fifth Edition of the World Reconstruction Conference (WRC5)

The Fifth Edition of the World Reconstruction Conference (WRC5) will be held in Indonesia from 23 to 24 May 2022, during the preparatory days of the seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. The central theme of the WRC5 is 'Reconstructing a sustainable future: Building resilience through recovery in a COVID-19 Transformed World'. The conference will be organized under three sub-themes:

- Addressing the social and economic impact of Covid-19 pandemic on 'hard-won' development gains.
- Social, infrastructural and economic recovery from disasters as an opportunity to reset the development pathway towards a greener and more resilient future.
- Rethinking recovery governance models, including planning, financing and managing recovery from complex and interconnected disaster-conflict events in the Covid-19-transformed world.

The WRC5 will be jointly hosted by UNDP, the World Bank (Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, GFDRR) and UNDRR under the umbrella of International Recovery Platform (IRP). It will bring together participants from national and local governments, civil society, the private sector, academia and international organizations from around the world, to provide an opportunity to share experiences on different dimensions of recovery in the context of multi-dimensional risks countries have faced in the last few years. More information on WRC5, including on how to register, will be made available here as planning progresses.

Third Multi-Hazard Early-Warning Conference

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) takes place from 23 to 24 May and aims to demonstrate how the availability, access, and use of multi-hazard early-warning and risk information can be enhanced to better achieve the aspirations of the Sendai Framework, Paris Accord, and Sustainable Development Goals. Its purpose is to highlight the role that enhanced coordination of existing MHEWS systems and national governance plays in implementing and sustaining multi-hazard early-warning systems, which enable early action and improved outcomes. More information on the MHEWC-III will be made available as planning progresses.



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