



BNPB



Outcome Document
**Global Forum
for Sustainable
Resilience**

2-3 March 2023, Jakarta International Expo Centre

Outcome Document

Global Forum for Sustainable Resilience

2-3 March 2023, Jakarta International Expo Centre

Convened and organized by:

BNPB and PT Expoindo Kayanna Mandiri

as part of the 2023 Asia Disaster Management and Civil Protection Expo and Conference



BNPB



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“At this Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR), the Indonesian Government offers to the world the concepts of sustainable resilience to respond to challenges of systemic risks to face all kinds of disaster, including pandemics and to support the implementation of sustainable development at once,”:



Strengthening cultures and institutions for disaster preparedness that are anticipative, responsive, and adaptive to disasters.

“Disaster preparedness education as well as government and social institutions that are synergic and responsive to disasters must be our shared priority,”



Investing in science, technology, and innovation, including in ensuring access to funding and technology transfer.

“Access to funding is an important issue that must be solved seriously. Indonesia has formulated a financing strategy and disaster insurance by establishing a pooling fund and utilizing Village Fund for uses and development at village level to support measures of mitigation and preparedness,”



Building disaster-resilient and climate-resilient infrastructure

“We must pay serious attention to the protection of vulnerable groups living in high-risk areas,”



implementing global agreements at national to local levels

“I invite every country to commit and make every effort to implement them. Indonesia is ready to share experience and knowledge in mitigating disasters and use best practices of disaster mitigation from other countries”

President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo

Inauguration of the 7th Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR) , Bali, Indonesia
May 2022



As Head of Indonesia's National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB), I firmly believe in the imperative of sustainable resilience. In a world increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, it is crucial that we adopt an approach that not only addresses immediate challenges but also ensures the long-term well-being of our communities and ecosystems.

Sustainable resilience entails integrating sustainable practices into our disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. By investing in resilient infrastructure, promoting ecosystem restoration, and fostering community engagement, we can build a future that is better equipped to withstand and recover from shocks and stresses while minimizing the negative impact on our environment.

Together, we can forge a path towards a more sustainable resilient world.

Lieutenant General Suharyanto

Minister/Head of National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) Indonesia



The key outcome of the 2022 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was the issuance of the Bali Agenda for Resilience (BAR). The agenda is a global call to action to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and it encompasses the principles set by His Excellency President Joko Widodo for the achievement of sustainable resilience.

Specifically, that the world must strengthen disaster risk culture and education; increase investment in science, technology, and innovation; build the resilience of the infrastructure; and follow through in the implementation of global commitments. These principles continue to guide much of our work and we remain committed to supporting all countries to build their disaster resilience.

But, this task cannot be accomplished by the government alone. Local leaders and community actors are critical stakeholders in this process. They are not only the first line of defense against hazards, but play a key role in connecting national plans with local actions.

We must all work together to ensure that no one is left behind when disaster strikes, especially those who are the most vulnerable.

Mami Mizutori

Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction
Delivered at the Opening of the Global Forum for Sustainable Resilience

March 2023



Building sustainable resilience is an ongoing process that requires continuous learning, adaptation, and collaboration. By integrating these principles into decision-making processes and actions, individuals, organizations, and societies can navigate systemic risks and enhance overall resilience to build a more sustainable future.

“Sustainable Resilience is not a new concept in the academic world, nor was it created to compete with existing global agendas and international commitments. The concept was offered by the President of the Republic of Indonesia at the opening of the GPDRR in Bali in 2022 to respond to systemic risk challenges.

We hope that this concept can also help us accelerate the implementation and achievement of the Targets and Priorities for Action of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), greater ambition in the nationally determined contributions of the Paris Agreement, and full achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This Global Forum on Sustainable Resilience was held with the hope of embracing more stakeholders to jointly design and define what sustainable resilience we hope for and to make this concept more operational”.

Dr. Raditya Jati

Deputy Minister of System and Strategy

National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) Indonesia



ON SUSTAINABLE RESILIENCE

Sustainable resilience is an overarching umbrella for a collaborative effort to build resilience and achieve sustainable development. Sustainable resilience is roughly translated as the outcome of our ability to effectively address complex, fundamental, and systemic issues while also aligning key initiatives to strengthen climate and disaster resilience for sustainable development. Therefore, one of the most important steps in achieving sustainable resilience is to look for ways to align principles, targets, and key initiatives, as well as to identify and solve the root causes of problems in the implementation of the Paris Climate Change Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as underpinning elements of development planning at the national, sub-national, and local levels.

Global Forum for Sustainable Resilience 2023, Indonesia



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DAY 1 SESSION 1: UNDERSTANDING THE SYSTEMIC RISKS

Thursday, 2 March 2023, 13.30 – 16.30 GMT+7, Jakarta International Expo Kemayoran, Indonesia

MODERATOR

Mr. Oliver Lacey-Hall, *Lead Advisor SIAP SIAGA Regional Program and former UN-OCHA Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific*

SPEAKERS

1. Mr. Marco Toscana-Rivalta, *UNDRR Asia Pacific, Bangkok Office, Thailand*
 2. Dr. Udrek, *National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB), Indonesia*
 3. Mr. Asif Ibrahim, *UNESCAP Sustainable Business Forum – Risk Management, Bangladesh*
 4. Mr. Ade Heryana, S.ST., M.KM, *COVID-19 Task Force, Indonesia*
 5. Mr. Yoshito Kikumori, Ph.D., *Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Indonesia*
 6. Dr. Nuraini Rahma Hanifa, *BRIN/U-INSPIRE, Indonesia*
 7. Mr. Bill Duggan, *Department of Statistics and Actuarial Science, University of Waterloo, Canada*
-

DAY 2 SESSION 2: THE IMPORTANCE OF INVESTMENT

Friday, 3 March 2023, 09.00 – 11.30, Jakarta International Expo Kemayoran, Indonesia

MODERATOR

Dr. Philips Vermonte, *Dean of the Faculty of Social science of the Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia and Senior Fellow of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Indonesia*

SPEAKERS

1. Dr. Kit Miyamoto, *Miyamoto International*
 2. Ms. Constance Jaillet, *Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development (SDC)*
 3. Ms. Pinky Meiska Yuliana, *Alibaba Cloud Indonesia*
 4. Dr. Ming Zhang, *The World Bank*
 5. Mr. Dylan Bryant, *SEADRIF Initiative*
 6. Ms. Amalia Yunita, *Indonesian Chamber of Commerce*
-



DAY 2 SESSION 3: SUSTAINABLE RESILIENCE – BRINGING CONCEPT TO THE WORLD

Friday, 3 March 2023, 13:30-16:00, Jakarta International Expo Kemayoran, Indonesia

MODERATOR

Mr. Said Faisal, *SIAP SIAGA Senior Disaster Management Advisor and Founding Executive Director of ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) 2011-2016*

SPEAKERS :

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2. Ms. Riris Wusananingdyah, *Directorate General of Multilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia*
3. Dr. Riyanti Djalante, *Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance Division, ASEAN Secretariat*
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CONCLUSIONS

Speakers and participants were united in their view that there is a pressing need for convergence of the globally agreed processes governing humanity's response to climate change, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction. The urgency of bringing together these often overlapping processes, especially to ensure their meaningful translation into action at the lowest levels of administration was recognised, as was the fact that technocratic labelling of these efforts means little to people living real lives. Local communities, whether urban or rural, developing or developed, managing with limited resources generally have simple aspirations and therefore should not be burdened with trying to unpick and harmonise these currently disparate approaches to human and planetary development – this is our task. The application of a sustainable resilience approach may be useful in supporting acceleration of this convergence in the lead up to development of the post-2030 sustainable development agenda.

In full appreciation of locally-led and community-centered processes, forum discussions converged on the following points:

- 1 On diplomacy:** Sustainable resilience diplomacy will need to underpin engagement across the region and beyond. The emerging agenda calls for support to ongoing international processes. Thus the combined engagement of ministries focused on domestic and international aspects of sustainable resilience, together with representatives of civil society, local communities as well as regional and international organisation partners will be essential.
- 2 On leadership:** Development of a sustainable resilience approach to support this convergence requires assertive but collaborative leadership. Expectations of Indonesia in this regard were clearly articulated during the proceedings. Ensuring that Indonesia is supported as it spearheads the articulation of the sustainable resilience approach to development will require the consistent and fulsome engagement of its partners.
- 3 On local knowledge and culture:** A governance pivot is needed – placing communities, their representatives and cultures truly at the centre of our collective work. Success will be measured by the extent to which people, especially those most vulnerable to shocks, are able to live in ways which are not only termed “sustainable” but which are actually sustained. If we are unable to fully understand what are the factors that contribute to success for “the people”, it follows that our interventions will come up short.
- 4 On data:** Further work is needed to ensure that the planet's now massive data holdings can be better harnessed to support a sustainable resilience approach that enhances coherence between the relevant global agreements and agendas. Harnessing the power of data and technology companies to support this work should be a priority.
- 5 On convening and sustaining momentum:** Creating a broad consultative platform was considered essential in terms of next steps by Forum participants. A series of consultations, discussions and workshops will be needed to prepare for the next Forum meeting. These would cover further developing the sustainable resilience concept and related framework around the key questions that arose in the forum:
 - ▶ Communicating, including enhancing disaster literacy, tightening the communication and coordination value chains between science, policy, regulation, governance and practice around mitigation of systemic risks – at a scale equivalent to or greater that was deployed during the pandemic.
 - ▶ Collaborating, rising to the challenge of doing so across countries, disciplines, stakeholders and local communities.

- ▶ Attracting funding for further research initially and then as a basis to support realisation of relevant globally agreed frameworks and convergence in their successor processes at national, sub-national and local level.
- ▶ Investing in disaster risk reduction, across structural engineering, technology, new financial instruments, and integrated preparedness mechanisms particularly to protect and support local communities at risk.
- ▶ Aligning global initiatives with national, sub-national and local development plans and processes.
- ▶ Engaging multi-stakeholders at all level with particular attention to local communities to ensure that there is real ownership of the emerging agenda.
- ▶ Leadership, and the importance of local leaders being empowered to lead.

Resources will need to be found for this process.



On next steps:

It is important to keep the discussion of and around sustainable resilience alive. Therefore, the Global Forum for Sustainable Resilience, and the process that it has initiated, should focus on enhancing collaboration, knowledge sharing, and capacity building. The decision to conduct the Forum annually should consider the balance between frequency and effectiveness, while leveraging technology and digital platforms to ensure accessibility and global participation. By coming together and implementing the recommendations of this first Global Forum, it is anticipated that the Forum can continue to drive meaningful action towards building a more sustainably resilient future for both planet and people. A more detailed elaboration of these recommendations can be found the Way Forward section of this document.



UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT

UNPRECEDENTED CHALLENGES AND COMPLEXITY

The risks we face in today's world are increasingly complex, systems-driven, and unpredictable. Hazards are becoming more difficult to anticipate. Vulnerability is becoming more nuanced. Exposure to a burgeoning range of hazards is on the increase. Moreover humanity writ large faces geopolitical contestation, socio-political instability, and resource scarcity, caused largely by forms of governance which exacerbate inequity. Disaster risk governance is still far from perfect, with institutions at all levels working in silos rather than in a coordinated and coherent manner, and facing significant resource gaps for the daunting task that they face in leading or supporting ever-growing disaster and crisis prevention, preparedness, response and mitigation efforts.

The **2022 Global Assessment Report**, published by the UN's Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) notes that:

"In today's crowded and interconnected world, disaster impacts increasingly cascade across geographies and sectors. Despite progress, risk creation is outstripping risk reduction. Disasters, economic loss and the underlying vulnerabilities that drive risk, such as poverty and inequality, are increasing just as ecosystems and biospheres are at risk of collapse."

"Global systems are becoming more connected and therefore more vulnerable in an uncertain risk landscape. The climate emergency and the systemic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic point to a new reality."

"Understanding and reducing risk in a world of uncertainty is fundamental to achieving genuinely sustainable development. The best defense against future shocks is to transform systems now, to build resilience by addressing climate change and to reduce the vulnerability, exposure and inequality that drive disasters."

The **2022 Human Development Report**, published by the United Nations Development Programme, entitled "Unsettled Times, Unsettled Lives" argues there is a sense that whatever control we felt we have over our lives is slipping away, that the norms and institutions that we rely on for stability and prosperity are not up to the task. But while the pressure is on, the UN provides some clear policy proposals to navigate our way through these tough times.

- ▶ *Investment – where money needs to flow in different directions – away from fossil fuel extraction and toward renewable energy supplies, for pandemic and extreme natural hazard preparedness and mitigation.*
- ▶ *Insurance – Covid-19 saw a surge in social protection funding. But getting social insurance onto a sustainable footing requires investment in universal basic services such as health and education. Money for these services needs to be found and can be found if there is a reprioritization of what is considered important.*
- ▶ *Innovation – technological, economic and cultural – has been the driver of the tremendous development we have seen over the last century and more. We have also learned what is damaging and better understand what good innovation must look like. States play a central role in enabling and regulating innovation – providing the policy framework and being an active partner in innovation.*

And to these three can be added information – how it is used has an enormous bearing on our ability to find a way forward. When put to good use, it allows us to build and inform compelling evidence-based policies,

especially in the analysis of systemic risks as a basis to build sustainable resilience. When put to nefarious ends it represents a clear and present danger to the planet.

The **2023 Global Risk Report** published by the World Economic Forum predicts that the next decade will be characterized by environmental and societal crises, driven by underlying geopolitical and economic trends. “Cost-of-living crisis” is ranked as the most severe global risk over the next two years, peaking in the short term. “Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse” is viewed as one of the fastest deteriorating global risks over the next decade. Climate mitigation and climate adaptation efforts are set up for a risky trade-off, while nature collapses.

DELIVERING OUR PROMISES FOR A BETTER WORLD DURING GLOBAL TURBULENCE IS A FAR FROM AN EASY TASK

On one hand the warnings are clear and stark; on the other, the mid-term reviews of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals, both taking place in 2023, will confirm that we are off track to achieving the goals laid out in both initiatives, buffeted by a series of immediate crises including the Covid-19 pandemic, an ongoing war in Europe and its impact on global supply chains, and inflationary pressures, combined with longer-term human-induced climate, biodiversity and conflict risks; leading to what UNDP terms an “uncertainty complex”.

This “uncertainty complex” is new – never before seen in human history. Constituting it are three volatile and interacting strands: the destabilizing planetary pressures and rampant and increasing inequalities of the Anthropocene, the pursuit of sweeping societal transformations to ease at least some of those pressures and the widespread and intensifying polarization fed by nationalism and the fact that everyone now has access to a global stage if they can figure out how to use it effectively.

Governments have expressed commitments to build disaster resilience, deal with climate change, and create sustainable development pathways. However, their societal, political, and economic choices do not always reflect these commitments. To address the often weak commitment to policy to practice links, there is a need for strategic, integrated, and synergized solutions that address the root causes of these challenges while anticipating future ones. The adoption of a sustainable resilience approach can offer a joined up and systemic risk governance approach that can address both present and future systemic risks, enabling those involved to work towards a more sustainable and resilient future.

THE GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2022 AND ITS ATTEMPT TO FIND SOLUTIONS TO THE WORLD’S TOUGHEST CHALLENGES

In this confusing global context, and the impact it is having on sustainable development in its broadest sense, Indonesia has considered how it might best lend its support to global efforts to find a more durable and inclusive way forward, capitalizing on the potential that the concept and operationalization of sustainable resilience may offer. At the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2022 the President of Indonesia broadly outlined how the concept of sustainable resilience might best be operationalized:

- ▶ Firstly, strengthen cultures and institutions for disaster preparedness and ensure that both are able to be anticipative, responsive, and adaptive to disasters.
- ▶ Secondly, invest in science, technology, and innovation, including in ensuring access to funding and technology transfer.
- ▶ Thirdly, build disaster-resilient and climate-resilient infrastructure.
- ▶ Fourthly, implement global agreements at national to local levels.

GPDRR 2022 gave birth to the Bali Agenda for Resilience, which calls for the integration of DRR into development and financial policies, legislation and plans to achieve the 2030 agenda. To implement the agenda, there needs to be “a transformation of risk governance to ensure that risk management is a shared responsibility across sectors, systems, scales and borders”. The agenda also calls for:

- ▶ better DRR financing strategies and joined up investment in DRR, climate change adaptation and resilience,

- ▶ greater application of a participatory and human rights-based approach for DRR planning and implementation,
- ▶ investments in youth and young professionals to stimulate innovation and creative solutions,
- ▶ emphasis on covering all people with an end-to-end multi-hazard Early Warning System.

And so it was that, in responding to the challenges posed by systemic risks and in order to support the achievement of the SDGs, GPDRR 2022 also introduced the concept of sustainable resilience. On the basis of the President's remarks, the inclusion of reference to sustainable resilience in the Bali Agenda for Resilience, and recognition of the need for added impetus in supporting ongoing global human and planetary development processes, Indonesia hosted the first Global Forum for Sustainable Resilience in March 2023.





THE GLOBAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE RESILIENCE 2023

This first Global Forum on Sustainable Resilience, hosted by Indonesia, laid the early groundwork for the development of a platform that aims to bring together the disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change, and sustainable development communities in pursuit of a development model that is both resilient and sustainable.

The Forum, with the participation of some 700 people on and offline, including 23 speakers and moderators, representing various national regional and international agencies and organisations, examined President Joko Widodo's four propositions through three expert panels and consultative discussions.

1. The first session sought to understand more clearly how systemic risks are defined, how they can be measured and what the next steps might be in addressing them.
2. Recognizing the lack of investment in disaster risk reduction, the second session sought to better understand the state of DRR financing around the world, identify possible innovations in DRR investments, and to seek out existing best practices for engaging multiple stakeholders in elevating those investments.
3. The third session sought to understand more clearly national, regional and global challenges in addressing and aligning complex, fundamental and systemic issues to strengthen climate and disaster resilience for sustainable development.

By the end of the two-day event, organisers and participants arrived at some broad conclusions, aligned with the Forum's main objective, which was "to promote the concept and operationalisation of sustainable resilience as a joint endeavor by multi-stakeholders, aligned with and supportive of key internationally agreed frameworks (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)) with the aim of supporting full realization of their respective goals".

Participants agreed that these broad conclusions should be further elaborated on in preparation for the second Global Platform to be held in 2024. Over the next year Indonesia is aiming to work with like-minded partners and stakeholders, bringing together relevant agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations System, Development Banks (World Bank, Asian Development Bank), the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), bilateral and multi-lateral donors, and communities, through their representatives, civil society organisations and local, provincial and national governments, to develop a package of proposals to be considered at the next meeting of the Platform.

Indonesia will also work with partners to inject the concept of sustainable resilience into multilateral processes leading up to the post-2030 agenda, particularly the upcoming ASEAN 2045 vision, the mid-term reviews of the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals during 2023 and in the context of preparations for the outcomes of the United Nations 2024 Summit for the Future.



SUMMARY OF FORUM DISCUSSIONS AND MAIN ACTIONABLE FINDINGS

By promoting sustainable resilience, we can create systems and communities that are better able to withstand and recover from shocks and disturbances, while also promoting long-term sustainability and well-being. The concept of sustainable resilience is increasingly being applied to various fields, including urban planning, disaster management, and environmental conservation. It recognizes the interconnectedness of the elements of a system, including social, ecological, and economic dimensions and emphasizes the need for integrated approaches to building resilience that account for these complex connections and interactions. The sustainable resilience concept is still evolving.

- ▶ Sustainable resilience refers to the ability of a system, community, or society to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard and return to normal functioning, while ensuring its long-term viability and adaptability.
- ▶ It also implies the ability to effectively manage and recover from natural, ecological and social challenges and technological accidents, while also promoting long-term economic growth and development in ways that continue to support human well-being.
- ▶ It is viewed as a proactive and integrated concept, approach, framework and potentially outcome of addressing the underlying complexities of aligning of climate, biodiversity and disaster resilience for sustainable development.

For the purpose of discussion at the Forum sustainable resilience was roughly translated as “the outcome of our ability to effectively address complex, fundamental, and systemic issues while also aligning key initiatives to strengthen climate, biodiversity and disaster resilience, for sustainable development”.

Operationalizing sustainable resilience should underpin efforts to align the principles, targets and goals of the SFDRR, the Paris Climate Change Agreement and the SDGs to better support genuinely risk-informed development planning at all levels of administration, taking into full account the articulated suggestions, needs and views of real people. To achieve sustainable resilience, a multifaceted approach is necessary that not only addresses underlying *current* vulnerabilities but concurrently builds capacity to cope with *future* risks and uncertainties. Strengthening disaster risk governance by engaging all relevant stakeholders in the decision-making process and ensuring coordination and coherence across different sectors and levels of government seems a logical pathway to achieve this.

Investing in disaster risk reduction through building resilient infrastructure, improving early warning systems, and promoting nature-based solutions all support efforts to accelerate achievement of sustainable resilience; Promoting climate change adaptation while concurrently addressing poverty and inequality, promoting inclusive economic growth and social development, and reducing disparities between different regions and communities will build resilience and help it to stick. Enhancing international cooperation is critical, working closely with other countries and international organizations to share knowledge and best practices, and to coordinate efforts to address global challenges such as climate change and disaster risk reduction.

Achieving sustainable resilience requires commitment and cooperation of all stakeholders and decision-makers. Sustainable resilience recognizes the importance of considering the diverse perspectives and values of different stakeholders involved in the system, including communities, governments, and businesses. Through “big tent” approaches to guide policy and strategy development that truly enhance social, ecological, and economic resilience decision-makers can identify potential trade-offs and synergies between different components of a system and develop instruments that balance economic, social, and environmental considerations so that they enhance the sustainability and resilience of the system *as a whole*.



SESSION 1: UNDERSTANDING THE SYSTEMIC RISKS



Session Framing

The session sought to understand more clearly how systemic risks are defined, how they can be measured and what the next steps might be in addressing them.



Discussion Summary

Resilience refers to the ability of a system, community, or society to withstand and recover from disruptions or shocks. It involves the capacity to bounce back from adversity and return to normal functioning. **Sustainable resilience** takes into consideration the long-term sustainability of the system, community or society, in addition to its ability to recover from disruptions and transform the system to build back better. It involves a balance between immediate recovery needs and while ensuring the system/community/society's ability to adapt to changing circumstances and deal with future challenges. Sustainable resilience not only focuses on the system/community/society's ability to recover from shocks, but also on its ability to maintain its core functions and values over time, thereby ensuring its longevity and transforming into a better system to anticipate and minimize or avoid the adverse impacts of disruptions. In summary, resilience is a measure of a system's ability to bounce back, while sustainable resilience is a measure of a system's ability to bounce back in a manner that ensures its transformation to long-term viability and adaptability.

Examples of **systemic risks** include macroeconomic factors, such as inflation, interest rates, currency fluctuations; environmental factors, such as climate change, natural disasters, resource, and biodiversity loss; and social factors, such as wars, changing consumer perspectives and population trends. As a definition 'systemic risk' (UNDRR 2022) covers cascading¹ and compounding² risks. Cascading risks are clearly associated with cascading impacts that can spread within and across systems and sectors and potentially lead to existential consequences and, in the worst case, system collapse across a range of time horizons. Compounding risks are associated with the occurrence of two independent hazards which create new risks.

¹ A 'cascade' is understood as a chain of causality that emerges when hazards, risk and accumulated vulnerabilities connect across multiple scales to produce a disaster.

² As hazards increase in frequency and intensity, we can expect there to be not only less time to recover between them, but also multiple hazards happening at once, resulting in compounding risks.

Recognising and addressing these two components of systemic risk will help us to take action on better predicting, analysing and communicating them in ways which most effectively influence policy development and popular behaviour change.

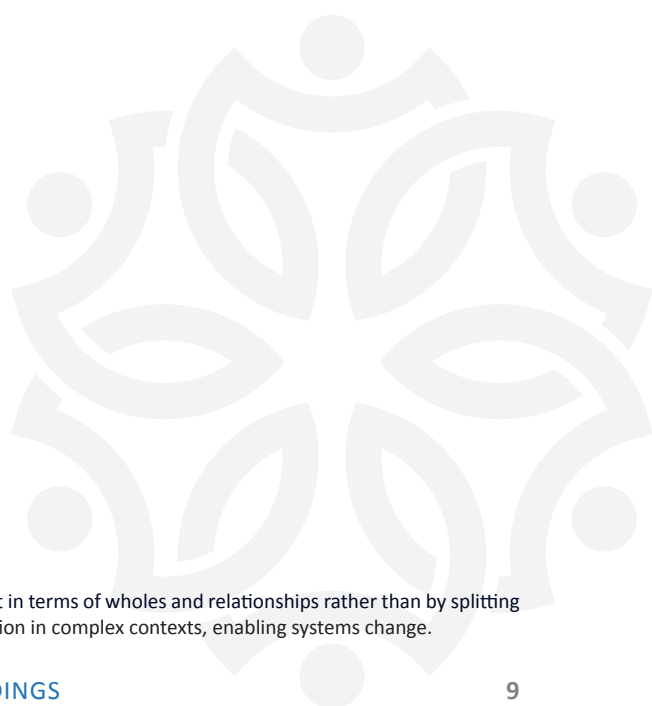


Main Actionable Findings

Systemic risks affect the economy and disrupt social cohesion – and tend to inhibit the achievement of sustainable resilience, affecting the fulfillment of development targets and political commitments across all levels of society and administration, from local, to national, to global levels. Addressing systemic risk requires integrating different systems and perspectives to implement key intergovernmental agendas, such as the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Given the breadth and depth of these risks reaching this common understanding is all the more important while, at the same time, correspondingly difficult. Participants agreed that better understanding systemic risk and how best to measure it requires:

1. A greater awareness by policy makers, politicians and the public, and clearer and more easily accessible literacy on compounding and cascading risk.
2. Greater availability of and easier access to data and information to support a more rigorous approach to systems thinking³ and thus the identification and mitigation of systemic risks.
3. Development of greater coherence and discipline around the logic chain between science, policy, regulation, governance and practice as it relates to sustainable resilience and the mitigation and/or management of systemic risks.
4. More funding for resilience and sustainable resilience, including for further research into and coherence around sustainable resilience as a policy theme and an operational framework taking due account of traditional/local and modern/new knowledge.
5. Most importantly, and at the same time most difficult, a level of collaboration and participation between multi-stakeholders (e.g., public and private partnership) which has never previously been attempted.
6. Resultant promotion through mass media and educational platforms at a scale equivalent to or greater than that deployed in response to the recent Covid-19 pandemic, underwritten by a knowledge management system, and data sharing mechanism that is fit for purpose.



³ Systems thinking is a way of making sense of the complexity of the world by looking at it in terms of wholes and relationships rather than by splitting it down into its parts. It has been used as a way of exploring and developing effective action in complex contexts, enabling systems change.



SESSION 2: THE IMPORTANCE OF INVESTMENT



Session Framing

This session sought to better understand the state of DRR investment around the world, identify possible innovations in DRR investments, and to seek out existing best practices for engaging multiple stakeholders in elevating those investments.



Discussion Summary

In financial terms, sustainable resilience can be described as an approach that ensures adequate investment to maintain the existing properties of a system in the face of shocks. Conceptually this means encouraging a step-change in investments that focus on the resilience of infrastructure beset by disasters. The world currently has relatively few systematic modalities, tools and programmes to enhance DRR investments. Regrettably, direct experience of the impact of large-scale disasters is the only key driver for forward investment. Countries that have meaningfully invested in DRR have done so because of prior disaster event experiences. These investments have proven to be successful in offsetting disaster consequences. Countries that fail to invest often suffer disproportionately negative consequences to their economies when beset by a large-scale disaster.

Investment in DRR ranges from improving risk analysis, to retrofitting buildings, developing (and implementing) safety protocols, staff capacity building, and, most importantly, strengthening risk protection and risk transfers. Disaster risk financing and insurance (DRFI) instruments which can enhance the financial capacity of countries facing the fiscal and economic burden caused by disasters are an important tool. DRFI instruments include budget reallocations, loan conversions and borrowing, contingency financing, precautionary savings, contingent credit (CAT-DDO), and risk transfer/insurance. However, the use of DRR investments has not been widely taken up. DRR investments and related risk analyses have been predominantly adopted by large businesses and central governments and less by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and individuals.

If it is to be successful DRR investment must include the participation and coordination of multiple stakeholders, especially those that can influence other stakeholders at different levels of development. This would include the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), donors, media, private sector,

neighboring countries in regional cooperation, community, and citizens. Some stakeholders can serve as catalysts while others can amplify the initial actions. The former include national governments and private sector. The latter could include media corporations, non-governmental organizations, scholars, and the general public, among others. This universe of actors should be both guaranteed the right to engage and provided with incentives to commit to their respective responsibilities. This collaboration of stakeholders can help the smooth running of disaster management apparatus at all levels while optimizing efforts in disaster prevention, response, and recovery, therefore helping to achieve resilience.



Main Actionable Findings

Disasters have resulted in substantial direct economic losses, stresses to public expenditure, and indirect GDP loss, in particular affecting the vulnerable communities and micro and small medium enterprises. **To promote sustainable resilience, DRR investment needs to become a more conscious practice across stakeholders, covering all aspects of investment.** The session recommends such investments to include:

1. Investment in structural engineering considering massive damage often occurs because of insufficient oversight of building construction and contractors. Thus, there is a need to secure governments' commitment to perform regular oversights of implementation of existing building codes across the nation. A follow-up mechanism must also be in place to address emerging concerns from that oversight.
2. Investment in data and technology with a primary focus on the role of data and technology to support disaster management across the cycle, especially during disaster recovery. Actors should take the necessary measures in enriching the quality of disaster-related databases while also ensuring the backup infrastructure stands ready.
3. Investment in multi-layered financial instruments. There should not be a cookie-cutter financial approach in dealing with disaster risks. Each financial instrument serves different purposes. To further mainstream disaster risk financing and insurance among various stakeholders, these instruments can also be tailored to the different hazards.
4. Investment in integrated preparedness mechanisms with a focus on the benefits of collaborative work in addressing climate concerns. Governments and organizations should maintain their commitment to build capacity and awareness of various local actors concerning climate consequences.



SESSION 3: SUSTAINABLE RESILIENCE – BRINGING CONCEPT TO THE WORLD



Session Framing

The session sought to understand more clearly national, regional and global challenges in addressing and aligning complex, fundamental and systemic issues to strengthen climate and disaster resilience for sustainable development.

Discussion Summary

Achieving sustainable resilience requires alignment of the principles, targets, and key initiatives, as well as to identify and solve the root causes of problems in the implementation of the various pertinent agreements and frameworks into development planning and, most importantly, *implementation*, at the national, sub-national, and local levels.

Political commitment is a key driver to achieving sustainable resilience, but this is hard to do since political leaders focus on short-term goals while sustainable resilience requires a long-term strategy and commitment. Underestimation of the long-term impact of disasters, including quantifying potential humanitarian needs often results in under-investment. To help shift the political dial there is a need to invest in, engage, and educate young people as part of a long-term plan on managing climate risk and disaster resilience and paying due attention to planetary health. Here the private sector can and must play a sustaining role to allow adequate time for innovating creative solutions such as disaster financing and insurance.

Disaster diplomacy is crucial for achieving sustainable resilience, as it fosters regional and international cooperation in responding to current emergencies and in planning for future crises resulting from trans-boundary climate and disaster risks. At the regional level, discussions addressing sustainable resilience are already being spearheaded by the ADPC's Regional Consultative Committee with the overarching theme of 'Sustainable Resilience Through Inclusive Governance, Finance, and Local Action'. ASEAN has established a cross-sector mechanism to address communication gaps between its pillars with the aim of increasing risk awareness, including through the development of the ASEAN socio-cultural blueprint and the ASEAN Community vision 2023.

Data, information and knowledge are crucial for evidence-based sustainable resilience decision-making. Data must be presented in a form that is clear, simple, and easy for real people to understand. Achieving sustainable resilience requires active two-way communication not only between science and policy, but as a basis to effectively communicate science and policy to the general public in easily actionable language. Other challenges that need to be addressed include frontier analysis and technology as well as research and innovation for climate and disaster resilience for sustainable development. Improving disaster literacy is essential to help people understand and adapt to the multidimensional risks that they are starting to face.

Understanding that strengthening resilience must align with local contexts including the prevailing cultural contexts. Increasing the national contribution to resilience must begin at the lowest levels of administration – hamlets, villages and towns, oiling the wheels of collaboration and synergy between government and community. Achieving sustainable resilience means consciously placing women, young people, people with disabilities and vulnerable groups at the forefront and constantly evaluating impact at this micro-level, including impact generated by combining interventions around infrastructure resilience, poverty reduction and economic development.

Expectations of Indonesia are high in playing a leading role in promoting sustainable resilience, recognizing that the concept of sustainable resilience was emphasised by its president at the opening of GPDRR 2022 in Bali, Indonesia, as well as taking into account its achievements, experience, and leading role in regional and international engagements. Indonesia is one of the planet's most disaster-prone countries and has vast experience managing different types and scales of disasters, including the world's most devastating disaster, the Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004. In addition to responding to various global emergencies, Indonesia is also the recipient of the United Nations Global Champion on Disaster Risk Reduction and the host country of the ASEAN AHA Centre, the regional humanitarian assistance and disaster management hub.



Main Actionable Findings

Overcoming the challenges in aligning climate and disaster resilience for sustainable development at national, regional, and global levels lies in coordinating and synchronizing all stakeholders and integrating SFDRR, Paris Agreement and SDGs as a unified cross-government and cross-society paradigm shift. The session identified the following as the main actionable findings:

1. Alignment of key global initiatives into development planning at the national, sub-national, and local levels is a fundamental step. One of the most important steps in achieving sustainable resilience is to look for ways to align the principles, targets, and key initiatives, as well as to identify and solve the root causes of problems in the implementation of the various international agreements and agendas.
2. A multifaceted approach with the involvement of multi stakeholders is essential to address underlying vulnerabilities while building the capacity to cope with future risks. The engagement of multi stakeholders is important for ownership toward achieving sustainable resilience.
3. Leadership and cross-institutional synergy are determining success factors. Coordinating different stakeholders, synchronizing diverse agendas, and aligning various institutional interests are recognised as particularly challenging. Provision of the necessary convening and leadership authority to the lead agency, clarity of communication by that agency, and engagement of key stakeholders are critical success factors.
4. Local context should be at the core while fostering national, regional, and international alignment and partnerships for sustainable resilience. Strengthening resilience must place at its core respect for the local context and utilizing the social and cultural capital believed and practiced by a community or society. National, regional, and international partnerships need to align in anticipating transboundary climate and disaster risks.
5. Indonesia is expected to play a leading role in promoting sustainable resilience. The hosting of the first Global Forum on Sustainable Resilience by the National Disaster Management Authority of Indonesia enabled the convening of national, regional, and international actors and generated significant interest for the discussion on sustainable resilience, with an expectation of the continuation of a series of consultations on sustainable resilience in preparation for the next Global Forum on Sustainable Resilience.



WAY FORWARD

The conclusions of this first Global Forum on Sustainable Resilience are articulated at the front of this document. Amongst them is agreement by participants on the need to sustain momentum. With this in mind, and with Indonesia's commitment to play its role in highlighting the importance and significance of sustainable resilience, the following recommendations are proposed:

1

First and foremost, enhancing collaboration and engagement should be our top priority. The Forum and its members should actively encourage participation from diverse stakeholders, including governments, NGOs, inter-governmental and regional organisations, businesses, faith leaders and local communities, to foster a holistic and inclusive approach to sustainable resilience. This can be achieved through targeted outreach, partnerships with relevant organizations, and the establishment of working groups that address specific issues.

2

Secondly, we must prioritize knowledge sharing and capacity building. The Forum should serve as a platform for sharing best practices, innovative solutions, and scientific research on sustainable resilience. This can be accomplished through interactive sessions, workshops, and networking opportunities between the Forum's annual meetings, allowing participants to learn from each other's experiences and build upon existing knowledge. Additionally, investing in capacity-building initiatives, such as training programs and educational resources, can empower individuals and organizations to implement sustainable resilience strategies effectively.

3

Thirdly, consideration needs to be given to frequency of Forum meetings with the decision being based on careful consideration of various factors. An annual or biannual frequency for the Forum can be beneficial, as it allows for regular updates on progress, facilitates ongoing discussions, and ensures that emerging challenges are addressed in a timely manner. However, it is important to strike a balance between frequency and effectiveness, considering the availability of resources, participant commitments, and the need for tangible outcomes. Further discussion on this will be facilitated by the Forum organiser.

4

Lastly, leveraging technology and digital platforms should be an integral part of the Forum's strategy moving forward. Embracing virtual tools will enhance accessibility, reduce carbon emissions associated with travel, and enable broader global participation. Hybrid event formats that combine in-person and online interactions can provide flexibility while maintaining the value of face-to-face engagement. Utilizing interactive digital tools, such as virtual exhibitions and networking platforms, can also facilitate meaningful connections and collaboration among participants.



Outcome Document

Global Forum for Sustainable Resilience

2-3 March 2023, Jakarta International Expo Centre