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THE 3rd GLOBAL FORUM FOR SUSTAINABLE RESILIENCE 2026

OUTCOME DOCUMENT

Global Resilience Recharged:
From Fragmented Action to Aligned Impact

9-10 September 2026 | JIExpo, Kemayoran, Jakarta



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HIGH-LEVEL MESSAGES

The following section highlights key messages delivered by senior representatives during GFSR3. The messages have been condensed for clarity while preserving the substance and intent of the original interventions.



Yuliot Tanjung
Vice Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources

"Resilient, green infrastructure and disaster risk reduction are not operational costs; they are essential investments in national development."

Disasters are not isolated events. Climate change, damage to the environment and social inequality now feed into one another, so a single disaster can disrupt communities, homes, jobs and essential services all at the same time.

Building resilience means working together at every stage, from preventing disasters and warning people of their potential risks, to responding, repairing and rebuilding. Indonesia's experience shows that government, local authorities and communities must work together not only to protect lives, but also to get vital services and infrastructure running again quickly and to make them more resilient to the next event.

Money must be spent on resilience before disasters strike. Disaster-proof, green infrastructure and disaster risk reduction are not just operational costs; they are essential investments in the country's development. Funding must also reach the local level, where people feel the risks first and where resilience is ultimately built.

Early warning systems must work for everyone. Technology alone is insufficient: warnings must reach the people most at risk, make sense to them and tell them what to do. Technical information should be translated into clear, simple messages, shaped by local knowledge and designed to reach children, persons with disabilities, remote communities and those who need extra support.

Resilience is everyone's job, not just the government's. Businesses, scientists, community groups, local people and young people all need to work more closely with government to prepare better, find new solutions and confront future risks together.



Raditya Jati
Deputy for Systems and Strategy, BNPB

"Resilience is measured by whether people's lives are safer, whether the community's economy can survive and quickly bounce back, whether essential services can continue to operate, and whether development gains can be protected."

Disaster risk is becoming more frequent, intense and systemic, requiring approaches that cut across sectors and administrative boundaries. Governments must be ready to respond when disasters occur, but their responsibility begins long before an emergency: understanding risk better, reducing vulnerability, strengthening preparedness and investing more in prevention.

The period from 2026 to 2030 is a critical window for sustainable development. Climate change, rapid urbanisation, infrastructure exposure, social and economic vulnerability and tighter public budgets are increasingly linked and cannot be tackled in isolation. Sustainable Resilience offers a practical way to bring disaster resilience, climate resilience and sustainable development together as one coherent agenda.

People and communities must remain at the centre of Sustainable Resilience. Achieving it requires stronger governance, smarter investment, resilient infrastructure, appropriate technology, research, early warning, preparedness and response. But success should not be measured by the number of policies, programmes or assets created. It should be judged by whether people feel safer, livelihoods and local economies can recover, essential services keep running and development gains are protected.

GFSR3 calls for a decisive shift from fragmented action to aligned impact. The frameworks and knowledge already exist; the priority now is to accelerate implementation and align institutions, resources and actions around clear, measurable results. This rests on three connected priorities: joining up the resilience system through whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches; aligning climate, disaster and development finance towards prevention and long-term resilience; and delivering Sustainable Resilience through locally led action with measurable outcomes.

Technology and innovation are important enablers, but they are a means, not an end. Their value lies in how far they help to build safer societies, stronger communities and more resilient development.

Resilience cannot be built by any single institution. It depends on stronger connections between government and business, between researchers and practitioners, and between international expertise and local experience. GFSR3 must therefore move beyond sharing ideas, building real partnerships and turning knowledge and innovation into concrete action.



Lia Indriasari Basyuni
Country General Manager Pamerindo Indonesia

"We must not only be able to respond to disasters when they happen, but we must also be increasingly prepared before disaster strikes."

Indonesia's continuing exposure to disasters shows that resilience takes more than an effective emergency response. Greater emphasis is needed on preparedness, technology and innovation, resilient infrastructure and closer collaboration between government, industry, academia, communities and the public.

ADEXCO and GFSR bring together knowledge, practical solutions and partnerships to strengthen disaster resilience. By combining policy dialogue with technology, industry and frontline experience, they can help translate ideas and innovation into collaboration and practical action on the ground.

Pamerindo Indonesia's support for this platform reflects its broader commitment to connecting industries while contributing to society and to Indonesia's development. Through stronger partnerships and shared commitment, ADEXCO and GFSR can help build an Indonesia that is better prepared, more resilient and better equipped to face future disasters.



Febrian Alphyanto Ruddyard
Vice Minister of National Development Planning

"We should stop treating resilience as an agenda alongside development. Resilience must become a quality of development itself."

Resilience is built not by a single institution, but by a connected system. Twenty years after the Yogyakarta earthquake, this central lesson remains relevant: government, communities and development partners must work together effectively. It is why the GFSR3 theme, "From Fragmented Action to Aligned Impact", is so timely.

The main challenge is not to create more policies, frameworks or institutions, but to align the ones we already have around shared resilience outcomes. Climate change, disaster risk, environmental degradation, economic vulnerability and development are increasingly linked, but institutions, funding, planning and accountability often remain separate. Indonesia's development planning system offers a strong foundation for connecting the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals with national, sectoral and subnational planning.

Resilience must be built into development. A major disaster can erase years of progress, so risk should shape how investments are planned, infrastructure is built, public money is spent and progress is measured. Shared climate, disaster, environmental and socioeconomic data should guide decisions, and accountability should go beyond tracking activities and spending to ask whether investments are actually reducing vulnerability, strengthening resilience and protecting development gains.

Resilience is ultimately delivered locally. It is shaped by everyday decisions on infrastructure, land use, ecosystems, public services and community preparedness. National policy must therefore align with provincial and local planning, with real community involvement, and local experience should, in turn, inform national policy. Integration should not add bureaucracy; it should make decisions on the ground faster, better and more risk-aware.

Financing must shift earlier: from recovery to prevention, from emergency spending to preparedness and from reacting to anticipating. Public funding will remain essential, supported, where appropriate, by innovative finance, insurance, risk-transfer mechanisms and other instruments. Planning, information, financing, delivery and accountability must increasingly work as one connected system.

By 2030, Sustainable Resilience must become concrete and measurable, guiding planning, investment and development targets and supporting Indonesia's 2045 ambitions. The lesson from Yogyakarta is not only about recovering from disaster, but also about recognising that resilience depends on the strength of the whole system. Sustainable Resilience, then, is not simply about protecting development from disasters; it is about ensuring that development itself builds resilience.



Arrmanatha C. Nasir
Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs

"Sustainable resilience is not another framework competing for our attention, but the connecting tissue between the frameworks we already have."

Disasters are no longer just a development challenge; they are increasingly a systemic risk. For Indonesia, this means that managing risk must be built into development decision- making rather than treated as a separate issue. The Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals already provide strong foundations. The challenge is to make these commitments work together and deliver tangible results.

Sustainable Resilience links today's development choices with tomorrow's risks. First introduced by Indonesia at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Bali in 2022 and taken forward in later international processes, it recognises that decisions about infrastructure, investment and resources shape how exposed and vulnerable people will be in the future. Development that ignores risk can set the stage for future losses.

Real alignment depends on institutions working from shared evidence and connecting national experience with international cooperation. They need to use common data and risk information, learn from both successes and failures and turn those lessons into better decisions. Indonesia has promoted this approach through international and regional platforms, including ASEAN, where Sustainable Resilience can help connect regional cooperation with national and local delivery.

Beyond 2030, resilience must become a way of doing development, not a project with an end date. The global resilience system should become more coherent, nationally owned, locally responsive, properly funded and increasingly judged on what it delivers. At the same time, there is no single pathway to resilience; countries need the flexibility to respond to their own circumstances and priorities.

Moving from fragmented action to aligned impact means institutions, frameworks and resources must work together in practice, not just on paper. The true test of progress is whether communities are safer and development is more resilient. In Indonesia, this shared effort is captured in the principle of gotong royong: building resilience through shared responsibility and cooperation across society.



Dr. Kao Kim Hourn
Secretary-General of ASEAN

"Sustainable resilience must remain at the heart of our collective efforts: protecting lives and livelihoods, safeguarding development gains, and equipping our communities to withstand disasters, recover from them, and emerge stronger."

Increasingly complex disaster risks call for a clear shift from reacting to disasters towards anticipating and reducing them. As climate change makes disasters more frequent, more severe and likely to trigger knock-on effects, isolated responses are no longer sufficient. Disaster risk reduction, climate action and sustainable development must move forward together and reinforce one another, with people at the centre and no one left behind.

ASEAN has steadily built Sustainable Resilience into its regional architecture. The ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Sustainable Resilience, adopted in 2023, reflects a shared commitment to tackling disaster risk, climate change and sustainable development in a more joined-up and inclusive way. This direction is reinforced by the ASEAN Community Vision 2045, AADMER and its Work Programme 2026–2030 and regional initiatives on anticipatory action, climate resilience, inclusion and disaster-responsive social protection.

ASEAN's work should focus on three priorities: turning regional frameworks into tangible action, deepening inclusive collaboration and strengthening ASEAN's voice in the global disaster risk reduction agenda. Regional commitments must connect with delivery at national and community levels. Collaboration must bring together governments, development partners, the private sector, academia, civil society and local communities through whole-of-ASEAN and whole-of-society approaches. ASEAN should also draw on its regional experience and practical approaches to help shape discussions on the post-2030 framework.

The development of an ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategy is an important opportunity to strengthen regional coordination and practical action. Launched under Indonesia's chairship of ASEAN disaster management mechanisms, the Strategy can help advance this shared agenda. Community-based experience, including Indonesia's DESTANA programme, also shows how regional ambition can be translated into resilience rooted in local realities.

ASEAN is not only a community of nations, but also a community of people who share both hopes and risks. Building Sustainable Resilience ultimately depends on turning regional commitments into practical action that protects lives and livelihoods, safeguards development gains and strengthens communities' capacity to withstand future shocks, recover and emerge stronger.



Mr. Tim Stapleton
Minister Counsellor of The Australian Embassy to Indonesia

"The task before us is not only to create new commitments, but to better connect existing ones, align our efforts, and focus on delivery."

Sustainable Resilience adds real value to global efforts to reduce disaster impacts by bringing together disaster risk reduction, climate action and sustainable development. Australia and Indonesia share a commitment to a peaceful, prosperous and resilient region. Their cooperation on this agenda, including through the Australia–Indonesia Partnership in Disaster Risk Management, builds on the longstanding friendship between the two countries and their peoples.

Resilience is central to shared economic and security goals. It is about being able to withstand and recover from shocks, including natural hazards. As climate change, disaster risk and development challenges become increasingly interconnected, stronger cooperation is required across sectors, institutions and national borders.

Australia's energy transition shows how climate action can build resilience and cut emissions at the same time. Fires and extreme winds have disrupted Australia's electricity networks and modelling under the National Climate Risk Assessment indicates that these risks will grow. The rapid expansion of renewable energy and battery storage has made the system stronger by reducing its dependence on fuel supply, quality and price and by making it better able to cope when power generation or transmission fails. These measures also contribute directly to Australia's Paris Agreement targets. Australia is pleased to partner with Indonesia on climate and energy, including through the Australia–Indonesia Climate and Infrastructure Partnership (KINETIK).

Each disaster offers lessons for strengthening institutions, preparedness and response. The Forum's commemoration of the devastating 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake holds personal meaning for the speaker, who was a student at Universitas Gadjah Mada shortly after the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami. Each disaster since has underlined the need for stronger institutions, better preparation and faster response.

The Forum's theme, "Global Resilience Recharged: From Fragmented Action to Aligned Impact," is especially timely. Progress needs more than new commitments. It means connecting the commitments we have already made, aligning our efforts and staying firmly focused on delivery.



Mr. Simon Stiell
Executive Secretary, UNFCCC

"These communities do not experience disasters, development, and the climate crisis as distinct difficulties; they experience them as common challenges. Our response must reflect that reality."

Communities experience climate change, disasters and development pressures as one connected set of challenges, and global action must reflect this. Across the region and beyond, the climate crisis is making disasters more frequent and more severe, from wildfires in Indonesia and devastating floods in Nepal and Tibet to extreme heat threatening cities and food systems.

A joined-up response needs closer alignment between the mechanisms that oversee and monitor the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals. The Global Goal on Adaptation provides a shared vision for building long-term Sustainable Resilience to 2030 and beyond. It sets out a path for reducing risk, supporting sustainable development and aligning planning, finance, technology and other essential elements.

The immediate priority is to translate global commitments into action at scale. At COP30, countries adopted indicators to track adaptation progress, drawing heavily on the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework. Meeting them will take effective national and local policies, together with more and smarter investment.

We must turn that call into action:

Closing the adaptation finance gap demands urgent, coordinated action. Adaptation finance to developing countries has been falling while need has been growing, which led countries at COP30 to call for at least tripling it by 2035. This means making finance easier to access and more predictable, ensuring it reaches frontline communities, delivering the Baku-to-Belém Roadmap to USD 1.3 trillion in climate finance and moving away from scattered, short-term projects.

Financing must support comprehensive, long-term resilience and build adaptation and risk reduction into all development policy. National Adaptation Plans should guide sustained investment in health, food and agriculture, water, infrastructure and other sectors. Indonesia is showing how this can work by integrating its National Adaptation Plan into development planning and linking priorities on food, water, health and nature to national budgets and international climate finance.

Governments, multilateral development banks and private finance all have essential roles in turning ambition into delivery. The time to act is now, bringing together their different capacities to make Sustainable Resilience a global reality.



Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X
Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta

"Today's development must not become tomorrow's source of vulnerability."

Twenty years after the 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake, its lessons remain deeply relevant. Amid immense loss, communities showed extraordinary strength: neighbours helped one another, volunteers mobilised and local institutions acted while formal systems were still assessing the damage. This reflected Yogyakarta's philosophy of Hamemayu Hayuning Bawana, the duty to care for the world by nurturing harmony between people, nature and the wider order of life.

Recovery starts with people, who should be seen as active agents rather than passive beneficiaries of aid. Communities bring local knowledge, social networks and an understanding of their own needs that formal systems often miss. Gotong royong remains a powerful source of resilience, but it cannot replace the state's responsibility. Resilience grows when community capacity is supported by institutions providing resources, protection, guidance and opportunities to take part.

Rebuilding houses must go hand in hand with rebuilding lives. Physical reconstruction is essential, but recovery should be measured by whether families are safer, livelihoods return, children can learn in safe surroundings, essential services work and development reduces risk rather than recreating it. Reconstruction must therefore balance speed with care and avoid leaving communities just as vulnerable as before.

Strong institutions depend on trust. Yogyakarta's recovery brought together government, communities, universities, humanitarian organisations, volunteers, businesses and international partners. Regulations, structures and budgets are important, but trust connects them; it is what makes people accept information, heed warnings, share responsibilities and stay engaged.

Resilience must be inclusive by design. The experience of DIFAGANA demonstrates that persons with disabilities are not only in need of assistance, but also bring knowledge, skills and leadership. Inclusion must be embedded in every stage, from planning through to delivery and evaluation.

Development decisions must reflect Eling lan Waspada: remembering our relationship with nature and remaining vigilant. These principles should guide land-use planning, building standards, disaster education, preparedness, evacuation plans and protection of those most at risk. Science, data and early warning technology can strengthen this work, but only when people trust them, understand them and act on them.

Yogyakarta's experience calls on us to turn disaster lessons into safer development, stronger institutions and lasting prevention. Development must not sacrifice safety, progress must not lose sight of people and resilience must become a lasting legacy for future generations.

CONTRIBUTORS

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Day 1 - Session 1 – High-level Dialogue: INTEGRATE - "Integrating Institutions for Sustainable Resilience" (An Indonesian Experience)

Wednesday, 9 September 2026 13.00-15.00 WIB (GMT+7) J

Moderator: Mr. Raditya Jati, Deputy for Systems and Strategy, BNPB

Speakers:
1. Mr. Bima Arya Sugiarto, Vice Minister of Home Affairs
2. Mr. Franky Zamzani, Director of Climate Change Adaptation, Ministry of Environment

Day 1 - Session 2 - Panel Discussion: "Lessons Learned from the Yogyakarta Earthquake: Integrating, Aligning, and Delivering for Resilient Recovery"

Wednesday, 9 September 2026 15.00-17.00 WIB (GMT+7)

Moderator: Ms. Mediatrich Triani - Build Change

Speakers:
1. Mr. Ronaldo Reario, Head OCHA Liaison Office to ASEAN – UNOCHA
2. Mr. Awan Aristo, Partnership and Membership Services Coordinator – IFRC
3. Mr. Ramesh Subramaniam (Online), Global Director for Programs and Strategy - CDRI

Day 2 - Session 3 – Stakeholders Consultation : ALIGN -"Aligning Global Agreements with National and Local Action"

Thursday, 10 September 2026, 09.00-10.30 (GMT+7)

Moderator: Debora Dian Utami - YEU

Speakers:
1. Ms. Riyanti Djalante, Assistant Director and Head of the Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance Division (DMHAD) at the ASEAN Secretariat.
2. Mr. Dody Virgo Sinaga, Director of Urban Spatial Planning, Land Affairs, and Disaster Management - Ministry of National Development Planning
3. Ms. Irma Arlini Dewi, Head of Regional Research and Innovation - Bapperida Bogor City Government

Day 2 - Session 4 – Policy Dialogue : "From Policy to Results – Translating Strategies into Delivery on the Ground"

Thursday, 10 September 2026, 10.30-12.00 (GMT+7)

Moderator: Dr. Dyah Rahmawati Hizbaron, Vice Dean for Research, Community Service, Cooperation, and Alumni, Faculty of Geography, Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM)

Speakers:

1. Mr. Raditya Jati, Deputy for Systems and Strategy, BNPB
2. Mr. Franky Zamzani, Director of Climate Change Adaptation, Ministry of Environment
3. Mr. Ignatius Puguh Priambodo, Minister Counsellor, Director of ASEAN Socio-Cultural Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
4. Mr. Tri Achya Ngasuko, Directorate General of Economic and Fiscal Strategy, Ministry of Finance

Day 2 - Session 5a – Case Studies: DELIVER 1 - "Delivering Where It Matters: Local Action, Community Trust and Results"

Thursday, 10 September 2026, 13.00-14.30 (GMT+7)

Moderator: Surya Rahman Muhammad - MDMC

Speakers:

1. Mr. Norman Riwu Kaho, Chair of East Nusa Tenggara Disaster Risk Reduction Forum
2. Mr. Iskandar Zulkarnaen, Head of West Nusa Tenggara SDGs Secretariat
3. Ms. Ratna Ningsih, Treasurer of East Java Disaster Risk Reduction Forum
4. Mr. I Putu Suta Wijaya, Chair of Bali Disaster Risk Reduction Forum

Day 2 - Session 5b – Panel Discussion: DELIVER 2 - "Delivering at Scale: Leveraging Best Practices from the Field"

Thursday, 10 September 2026, 15.00-16.30 (GMT+7)

Moderator: Dwi Yuliawati - Head of Programmes, UN Women

Speakers:

1. Mr. Helmi Abidin - Regional Project Manager Urban Act Project, UCLG ASPAC
2. Mr. Medhiansyah - Urban Climate Resilience Specialist, ICLEI Indonesia

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Mr. Andrian Cader, Ms. Sekarwanti Salim, Ms. Erlita Jane Permatasari (ADEXCO)

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1. Conclusions and Way Forward

FROM FRAGMENTED ACTION TO ALIGNED IMPACT

The Third Global Forum for Sustainable Resilience (GFSR3) marked a clear shift from developing the concept to delivering it. The Forum reaffirmed that climate action, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development cannot achieve their full potential when pursued separately. The challenge now is less about creating new frameworks and more about aligning existing commitments, institutions, funding, technology, local knowledge and community action around shared and measurable resilience outcomes.

GFSR3 therefore stressed the need to move from building institutions to building systems: connecting national policy with subnational delivery, risk information with investment decisions, infrastructure with the continuity of services and community participation with genuine ownership.



Across the two-day Forum, seven conclusions consistently emerged:

Conclusion 1. Resilience must be built into development

Drawn from Sessions 1, 2 and 4

Sustainable Resilience is achieved when development reduces risk rather than creating or recreating vulnerability. Disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation can no longer be parallel, temporary or mainly post-disaster activities. Risk must shape how infrastructure is designed, how land and ecosystems are managed, how public money is spent, how social protection and local economic strategies are developed, how essential services are delivered and how progress is measured. The lesson from Yogyakarta remains central: rebuilding assets is not enough unless recovery also restores lives, strengthens institutions, protects livelihoods and creates safer foundations for the future.

Way forward: climate and disaster risk should increasingly inform decisions on development and land-use planning, infrastructure, public investment, education, ecosystems and essential services. This means going beyond treating risk information as a technical output and building it into planning, budgeting, investment, delivery and accountability.

Conclusion 2: Systemic risk needs connected institutions and systems

Drawn from Sessions 1, 3 and 4

Interconnected risks cannot be tackled by institutions, mandates and processes that keep working in isolation. Climate change, disasters, environmental damage, exposed infrastructure, socioeconomic vulnerability and pressure on public budgets increasingly interact across sectors and administrative boundaries. The main institutional challenge is therefore not a lack of frameworks or organisations, but weak connections between existing systems for planning, financing, information, delivery and accountability. Sustainable Resilience provides the common thread that allows these systems to work towards shared goals while keeping their distinct mandates and roles.

Alignment must work vertically, from global and regional commitments down to national and local results, and horizontally, across sectors and institutions. National coherence is important, but delivery must stay flexible enough to reflect different risks, capacities, cultures and institutional settings.

Way forward: planning cycles, risk information, budgets, funding mechanisms, delivery arrangements and accountability systems should all support common resilience goals, while keeping the distinct purposes of the climate action, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development frameworks.

Conclusion 3. Community ownership, inclusion and trust are practical strengths

Drawn from Sessions 2, 3 and 5a

Communities are not simply recipients of resilience programmes; they are partners and decision-makers with their own knowledge, networks, resources and ability to deliver. Yogyakarta's experience and the local case studies showed that gotong royong, volunteer networks, local leadership, trusted communication and regular practice can sustain preparedness, recovery and essential services. Inclusion should be assessed by real influence over priorities and decisions, not just attendance, and should ensure that women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities and other groups at higher risk help shape resilience decisions and action. Community leadership complements the state's responsibility rather than replacing it and must be supported by appropriate authority, resources, protection and institutional commitment.

Way forward: local governments, communities, civil society, women, young people, people with disabilities, academia and the private sector should all have real roles in setting priorities, shaping decisions, delivering solutions and assessing results. Locally led delivery should draw on local knowledge, language, culture, trusted communication channels and established networks, backed by proper institutional authority, technical capacity and resources.

Conclusion 4: Risk information and technology must serve decisions and people

Drawn from Sessions 2, 4 and 5a

Information, early warning systems and emerging technologies are tools for building resilience, not outcomes in themselves. Their value lies in whether they lead to earlier, better and more inclusive decisions. Risk information must be compatible across systems, accessible, easy to understand and linked to planning, budgeting, investment, preparedness and community action. Early warnings save lives only when they reach people, are trusted and lead to the right action. Technology therefore needs capable institutions, ongoing maintenance, clear communication, local knowledge, human oversight and accountability.

Way forward: technology can support resilience, but it cannot replace capable institutions, community relationships or sustained engagement. Investment in technology should cover its whole working life, including operation, maintenance, skills and institutional uptake.

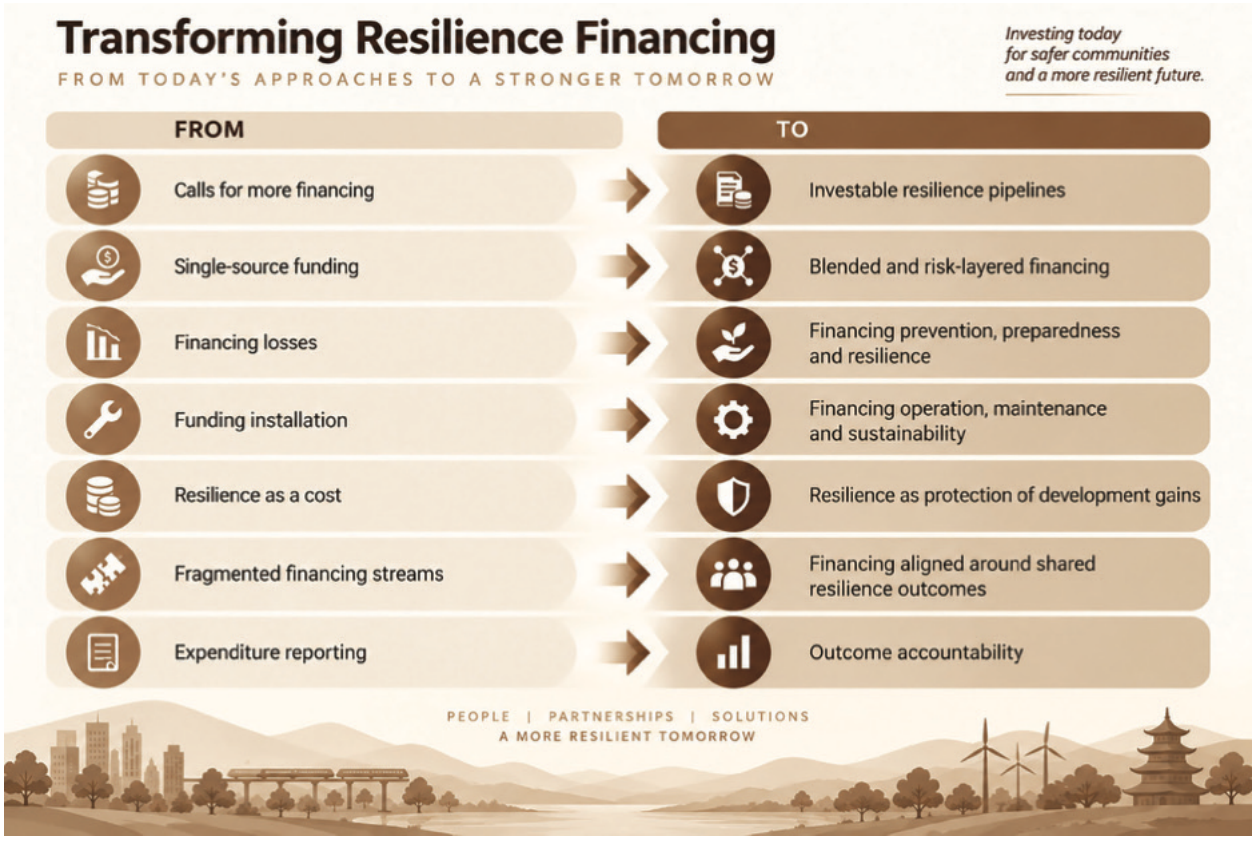
Conclusion 5: Finance must shift towards prevention and support long-term delivery

Drawn from all sessions

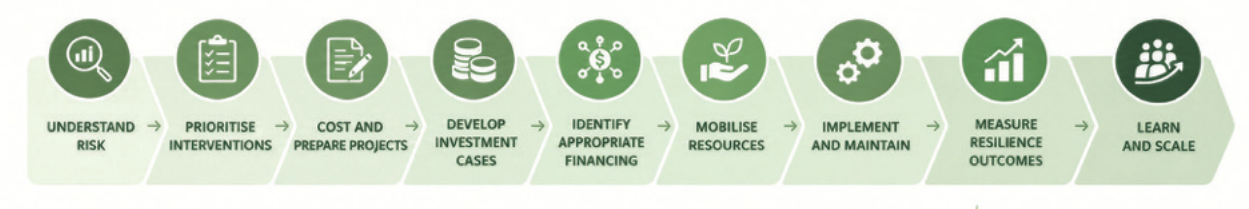
Finance came up throughout GFSR3, not as a separate technical issue but as something that affects every stage of delivery. Integrated planning cannot be carried out without resources. Risk information does not turn into investment without project preparation. Infrastructure and technology may stop working without funding for operation, maintenance, skills and institutional uptake. Community ownership is difficult to sustain without predictable support, and locally identified priorities cannot be scaled up if they remain cut off from planning, budgeting and funding systems.

The Forum consistently highlighted the need to shift spending away from paying for losses and reconstruction and towards prevention, preparedness, adaptation, anticipatory investment and protecting development gains. The challenge is not simply to raise more money. It is to improve the links between risk, priorities, project preparation, funding tools, delivery and measurable resilience results. Finance must be risk-informed, focused on results, responsive to local conditions and sustained over the whole life of resilience investments.

Discussions at GFSR3 point to several important shifts in resilience finance:



Moving from risk to investment requires a connected sequence of steps rather than a set of separate technical processes:



This sequence places risk at the start of the funding process and measurable results at the end. It also recognises that different needs require different kinds of funding. Public budgets can support public goods, preparedness and essential services; risk financing instruments can cover specific layers of financial exposure; development and climate finance can support longer-term change; and private, philanthropic, partnership-based and locally mobilised resources can add capacity where appropriate. Public finance remains fundamental.

Further work is needed to develop fair, context-appropriate funding approaches for areas with different levels of risk, budgets, institutional capability and investment readiness. Funding tools should be selected against clear objectives and safeguards, including their possible fiscal and social implications.

Way forward: funding should increasingly tackle risk before disasters happen, rather than remain focused on emergency response and post-disaster reconstruction. This means directing resources towards risk reduction, adaptation, preparedness, resilient infrastructure, early warning, operation and maintenance, institutional capacity and anticipatory investment. Locally identified resilience needs require clearer pathways into planning, budgeting and practical, investable projects.

Conclusion 6. Lasting scale depends on embedding, adapting and sustaining what works

Drawn from Sessions 2, 3, 5a and 5b

Good practices last when the mechanisms that make them work are built into policies, plans, budgets, mandates, financing arrangements and learning systems. Scaling up does not mean copying the same activities everywhere. It means understanding why an approach works, keeping the conditions that make it succeed and adapting it to different risks, capacities, institutions and budgets. Peer learning between communities, subnational governments, countries and regional networks, including ASEAN, can help. Institutional knowledge and resilience commitments must also survive changes in projects, programmes, administrations and political leadership.

Way forward: scaling up should begin by understanding the mechanisms and conditions that make an approach work, then adapting them to different risks, capacities, institutions and budgets. Peer learning between communities, cities, provinces, countries and regional networks can support this adaptation and help preserve institutional knowledge and resilience commitments when leaders change.

Conclusion 7. Progress must be measured by what people actually experience

Drawn from Sessions 1, 2, 3, 5a and 5b

The real test of Sustainable Resilience is not how many policies, programmes, technologies or infrastructure assets are created, but whether people and development become demonstrably safer. Progress should be assessed by reduced vulnerability, protected lives and livelihoods, essential services that keep working, stronger local economies, sustained institutional capacity, genuine inclusion and development gains that last. National indicators and sector outputs remain important, but they should connect with measures that mean something locally and with feedback from communities. Accountability must therefore focus on results, supported by continuous learning about what works, where and under what conditions.

Way forward: Resilience monitoring and accountability should increasingly focus on measurable improvements in people's safety, livelihoods, essential services, inclusion and reduced vulnerability. National indicators should be connected with locally relevant measures and community feedback, allowing institutions to assess whether policies and investments are delivering meaningful and lasting resilience outcomes.

Making Sustainable Resilience a practical approach to development requires a series of connected shifts:



These shifts reinforce one another. Finance is essential, but it cannot substitute for institutional alignment, trusted information, accountable decisions, local ownership, inclusion and capacity to deliver. Equally, policies and plans cannot produce resilience without resources, working systems and sustained delivery.

Shared Responsibility for Delivery

Delivering Sustainable Resilience needs different parts of government and society to play complementary roles, with national ownership and locally led delivery at the centre. National institutions can strengthen enabling policies, planning and funding systems, national standards, risk information arrangements and accountability frameworks. Subnational governments can turn these into locally relevant priorities, investments, public services and delivery arrangements.

ASEAN and international partners can support regional cooperation, peer learning, capacity development, knowledge exchange and access to appropriate finance. Communities and civil society can contribute local knowledge, participation, accountability and sustained ownership. Universities and research institutions can strengthen evidence, analysis, innovation and learning. Business and financial institutions can factor risk into investment and business decisions while contributing responsible capital, technology and expertise. These roles should reinforce one another, not stand in for each other; in particular, community leadership should complement the responsibilities of the state, not replace them.

Immediate Follow-up after GFSR3: Investment for Sustainable Resilience

The recurrence of finance across the Forum makes a strong case for dedicated follow-up after GFSR3, although its scope and institutional arrangements still need to be worked out with relevant institutions and partners. This follow-up could examine how existing and new funding mechanisms can better support risk-informed priorities and measurable Sustainable Resilience outcomes.

Priority areas for discussion could include turning local resilience priorities into practical, investable projects; strengthening funding for prevention, preparedness and anticipatory action; improving access to appropriate finance; connecting public resources with other sources of finance; and sustaining resilience investments through delivery, operation, maintenance, monitoring, learning and adaptation.

The process should build on the Forum's findings while allowing governments, financial institutions, development partners, the private sector and local actors to clarify their roles and identify practical ways forward.

Towards 2030 and Beyond

The period to 2030 provides an important window for moving from alignment to delivery, evidence and scale. It can be used to strengthen enabling institutions and funding systems; test Sustainable Resilience through locally grounded initiatives; measure whether these improve safety, livelihoods, essential services, inclusion and trust; and build approaches that work into institutions. Evidence from different national and local contexts can show which approaches work, under what conditions and how they can be adapted without forcing a single model on everyone. Regional platforms, including ASEAN, can support peer learning and connect national and local experience with wider discussions on the resilience agenda beyond 2030. Indonesia's experience can similarly contribute practical insights while continuing to learn from regional and international partners.

GFSR3 ultimately showed that aligned impact is achieved when global and regional commitments shape national systems; national systems enable local investment and action; and communities, institutions and partners combine knowledge, trust, local wisdom, technology, finance and accountability to deliver measurable improvements in resilience. The task ahead is to make existing frameworks, institutions, resources and knowledge work together, so that development itself builds resilience.

2. Understanding the Context

A critical window for delivery

The years 2026 to 2030 are a critical window for delivering the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals. These frameworks tackle closely connected challenges and increasingly need to be implemented together. Climate change, development choices and disaster risk cannot be dealt with effectively in isolation. At the same time, it is important to begin looking beyond 2030, using lessons from current implementation to shape the next phase of the global resilience agenda.

From isolated hazards to systemic risk

Risk is increasingly systemic and interconnected. Hazards can interact across sectors and borders, and disruption in one system can spread to essential services, livelihoods, ecosystems and the economy.

This changing picture means moving beyond approaches focused on individual hazards, sectors or institutions. It calls for stronger links between climate action, disaster risk reduction and development, supported by joined-up governance, risk-informed planning and collaboration across government and society.

The delivery and financing gap

Considerable progress has been made in building the institutions and policies needed for disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and sustainable development. Indonesia's experience since the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and the 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake shows how far things have come.

Yet delivery remains uneven. Policies, planning systems and financing arrangements do not always work well together, and local governments vary widely in their levels of fiscal and technical capacity. The result can be a gap between what is promised in policy and what happens in practice.

The challenge is therefore increasingly one of alignment: connecting policies with budgets, risk information with decisions, national systems with local delivery and resilience priorities with the right kind of finance.

Twenty years of learning from Yogyakarta

The twentieth anniversary of the 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake gave GFSR3 a practical focus. Yogyakarta showed that resilience is not only about rebuilding physical assets. It is also about restoring lives, livelihoods, safety, services and institutions, while building the capacity to reduce future risk.

It also showed the importance of local leadership, gotong royong, community participation and trust. Local philosophies such as 'Hamemayu Hayuning Bawana' and 'Eling lan Waspada' reinforce the values of harmony, vigilance and shared responsibility. These values complement modern science, technology and institutional systems, rather than replacing them.

The lesson reaches well beyond Yogyakarta: resilience works best when formal systems connect with the knowledge, relationships, legitimacy and capacities that already exist in communities.

Sustainable Resilience: from concept to delivery

Indonesia introduced Sustainable Resilience at the 2022 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction as an approach that brings together disaster resilience, climate resilience and sustainable development.

Since then, the Global Forum for Sustainable Resilience has helped move the concept from shared understanding towards practice. GFSR1 laid its conceptual foundation. GFSR2 explored how institutions, science and technology, financing, infrastructure and global commitments could help put it into practice.

GFSR3 takes the discussion further: from integrating agendas to aligning systems, and from aligning systems to delivering measurable resilience results. This iteration of the Forum therefore starts from a different question. The issue is no longer whether the global frameworks should work together, but how existing commitments, institutions, financing systems, technologies, local knowledge and community action can be aligned around common resilience outcomes.

The transformation required



3. The Third Global Forum for Sustainable Resilience 2026

Forum profile

The Third Global Forum for Sustainable Resilience (GFSR3) was held on 9 and 10 September 2026 at JIExpo Kemayoran, Jakarta, alongside ADEXCO 2026. Under the theme “Global Resilience Recharged: From Fragmented Action to Aligned Impact,” the Forum brought together government institutions, international organisations, local governments, humanitarian and development agencies, civil society, academia, communities, and private and financial sector representatives.

GFSR3 built on earlier Forums by moving the Sustainable Resilience agenda further towards delivery. It explored how climate action, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development can be better connected through joined-up governance, aligned financing, risk-informed planning, locally led action and measurable resilience outcomes.

Overall goal

GFSR3 aimed to strengthen climate and disaster resilience for sustainable development through more joined-up governance, aligned finance and locally led action. It focused on advancing the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals as complementary agendas that reinforce one another, while recognising the importance of regional cooperation and of national and local contexts.

Road to GFSR3: Integrate, Align, Deliver

The Forum was preceded by the Road to GFSR3, a series of steps designed to move the Sustainable Resilience discussion progressively from integration towards delivery:



This sequence provided both the structure of GFSR3 and its outcome: integrating shared directions, aligning the systems needed to deliver them, and achieving results that improve resilience in practice.

4. Summary of Forum Discussions and Main Actionable Findings

Across the two-day Forum, discussions explored how Sustainable Resilience can move from integrated commitments towards aligned systems and practical delivery. Sessions examined how institutions can work together, lessons from recovery, how global agreements connect with national and local action, risk information and the systems that support it, and practical experience of locally led delivery and scaling up. This section summarises the main discussions and actionable findings from each session.

SESSION 1: INTEGRATING INSTITUTIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE RESILIENCE

Session Framing

The session examined how institutions responsible for development, disaster risk reduction, climate action, spatial planning and public investment can work together more effectively towards shared resilience outcomes. Its starting point was that no single institution creates resilience; it comes from a connected system in which institutions, planning processes, financing mechanisms, information systems and accountability arrangements work together.

The discussion therefore considered how to move from fragmented institutional action towards an integrated resilience system. In line with the Forum's wider aims, the session reinforced that resilience should be built into development itself rather than run as a separate agenda alongside it.

Discussion Summary

The main institutional challenge is no longer a lack of structures, but weak links between the ones that exist. Many institutional arrangements are already in place. However, climate action, disaster risk reduction and development have grown up through separate institutions, financing channels, indicators and monitoring systems. Individual programmes may perform well without the wider system actually reducing risk or building resilience.

Institutional alignment must go beyond coordinating emergencies to shaping development decisions before disasters occur. Decisions made today on infrastructure, spatial development and public investment can either reduce risk or create new exposure and vulnerability. Risk-informed development therefore means building resilience into planning, finance and investment earlier and more consistently.

Shared information is essential for joined-up, risk-informed decision-making. Climate, disaster, population, socioeconomic, infrastructure and ecosystem data must be compatible and put to use across institutions. Better links between these systems would help planners and decision-makers assess interconnected risks and align interventions around common outcomes.

Institutional coherence must connect national direction with local delivery that reflects local differences. National and subnational planning, delivery and accountability systems need to be better aligned. At the same time, arrangements must remain responsive to differences in local risks, needs and capacities.

Institutions should increasingly be judged on whether development becomes more resilient. Programme delivery and sector outputs remain important, but on their own they do not demonstrate that risk has been reduced. The test is whether institutions, taken together, prevent new vulnerabilities and deliver measurable resilience outcomes.

Main Actionable Findings

ACTION 1: Connect institutional systems around shared outcomes
Strengthen linkages across development planning, disaster risk reduction, climate action, spatial planning and public investment around clearly defined resilience outcomes.

ACTION 2: Make risk information compatible and usable
Improve the compatibility and practical use of climate, disaster, population, socioeconomic, infrastructure and ecosystem information in planning and investment decisions.

ACTION 3: Align national and subnational systems
Strengthen connections between national and subnational planning, implementation and accountability while accommodating different local risk and capacity contexts.

ACTION 4: Consider risk earlier in development decisions
Build risk into the start of development and investment processes so that new development does not create or worsen future vulnerability.

ACTION 5: Measure performance through resilience outcomes
Increasingly assess institutions by the resilience results they achieve, rather than relying only on programme activities or sector-specific outputs.

SESSION 2: LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE YOGYAKARTA EARTHQUAKE: INTEGRATING, ALIGNING and DELIVERING FOR RESILIENT RECOVERY

Session Framing

Twenty years after the 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake, the session reflected on how approaches to recovery and resilience have changed and which lessons are still important for future disasters. Yogyakarta's experience provided a practical way to look at changes in development, planning, institutions and finance, as well as the role of community-led approaches.

The session considered how recovery can go beyond replacing damaged assets to restore lives and reduce future risk. Its broader relevance lies in turning experience into lessons that can inform more joined-up, aligned and resilient recovery in Yogyakarta, across Indonesia and beyond.

Discussion Summary

Recovery is not only about rebuilding physical assets; it is about restoring lives, livelihoods, essential services, institutions and public confidence. Reconstructed buildings alone do not mean recovery has succeeded. Recovery must also reduce future vulnerability and strengthen the ability of communities and institutions to withstand subsequent shocks.

Recovery requires coordination across institutions and ongoing engagement with communities. Government, humanitarian, development and community actors need to work together throughout the recovery process rather than through isolated efforts. Community participation and local networks can strengthen preparedness, reinforce legitimacy and make recovery last.

Recovery and reconstruction should be seen as investments in future resilience. Decisions on rehabilitation and reconstruction should tackle existing risk and account for future climate and disaster threats. The objective is not to recreate pre-disaster conditions, but to lay safer and more resilient foundations for development, moving steadily from Building Back Better towards Building Forward Better.

Social assets are critical to translating resilience policy into action. Yogyakarta showed the value of gotong royong, local knowledge and trust. These strengths complement formal institutions, finance, science and technology by helping communities and institutions to work together and sustain recovery over time.

Investing in resilience protects development gains long after the immediate recovery period. Funding is needed not only for reconstruction, but also for preparedness, maintenance and continuing risk reduction. Sustained investment helps stop future disasters from undoing the progress made in recovery.

Main Actionable Findings

ACTION 1: Measure recovery by people and resilience

Judge recovery by restored lives, livelihoods, essential services, institutional capacity and reduced future risk, not only by the number of assets rebuilt.

ACTION 2: Build forward with future risk in mind

Build disaster and climate risk into recovery and reconstruction decisions, moving steadily from Building Back Better towards Building Forward Better.

ACTION 3: Strengthen coordination throughout recovery

Connect government, humanitarian, development and community actors across the recovery process to reduce fragmented interventions.

ACTION 4: Keep communities in charge beyond the emergency

Make community engagement and local ownership a lasting part of recovery, preparedness and risk reduction, not a temporary emergency measure.

ACTION 5: Fund resilience beyond reconstruction

Treat resilience investment as a means of protecting future development gains, backed by sustainable funding for preparedness, maintenance and risk reduction.

SESSION 3: ALIGNING GLOBAL AGREEMENTS WITH NATIONAL AND LOCAL ACTION

Session Framing

The session looked at how global commitments on climate action, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development can be turned into joined-up national systems and locally relevant action. The Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework and Sustainable Development Goals each have their own mandates and institutions, but in practice they increasingly overlap.

The central challenge was therefore to connect global, regional, national and local efforts while preserving the specific purpose of each framework. This went to the heart of the Forum's objective of moving from fragmented commitments towards aligned delivery and measurable resilience outcomes.

Discussion Summary

Global commitments only matter when they shape development decisions and improve conditions for communities. Frameworks and agreements set the strategic direction, but their real value depends on whether they lead to nationally owned priorities and measurable results on the ground.

Alignment must connect national commitments with subnational implementation. Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches are needed to spread ownership beyond the institutions usually responsible for disaster management or climate action. This would allow resilience to be built more consistently into development planning and delivery.

Communities must stay at the centre of delivery. Climate impacts, disaster risks and development challenges are felt locally. Local governments and communities should therefore have a real say in defining resilience priorities, carrying out the work and checking whether it delivers results that matter to them.

Regional cooperation is an important bridge between global commitments and national delivery. ASEAN mechanisms can support cooperation, peer learning, knowledge exchange and shared approaches to resilience. Experience from Indonesia and the wider region can also provide practical lessons for evolving global discussions on resilience beyond 2030.

Finance is essential for turning alignment into action. Participants highlighted the need for innovative funding mechanisms and stronger links between public money, private investment and resilience priorities at national and local levels.

Main Actionable Findings

ACTION 1: Translate commitments into measurable results.
Translate global and regional commitments into resilience goals that are owned nationally and can be measured locally, to guide delivery and track progress.

ACTION 2: Align planning while keeping distinct mandates.
Make planning and delivery for climate action, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development more consistent, while keeping the distinct purpose of each framework.

ACTION 3: Broaden ownership across government and society.
Use whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to extend responsibility for resilience beyond the institutions traditionally associated with climate action and disaster management.

ACTION 4: Give local governments and communities a real role.
Ensure that local governments and communities play a meaningful part in defining, implementing and monitoring resilience priorities.

ACTION 5: Strengthen regional cooperation and learning.
Use regional cooperation mechanisms, including ASEAN, to strengthen peer learning, connect regional commitments with national and subnational delivery, and bring practical experience from Indonesia and the wider region into global discussions on resilience beyond 2030.

SESSION 4: ALIGNING SYSTEMS FOR SUSTAINABLE RESILIENCE

Session Framing

The session looked at the supporting systems needed to turn resilience commitments into action, including planning, risk information, finance, institutional coordination, technology and accountability. These often run as separate technical or institutional processes, which limits what they can achieve together.

The central question was how these systems can work together to inform decisions, support delivery and remain effective over time. This went to the heart of the Forum's broader objective of moving from fragmented action towards aligned, lasting resilience results.

Discussion Summary

Risk information only has value when it informs decisions. Reliable data, modelling and analysis are essential, but their value is limited when they are treated primarily as technical products cut off from planning, budgeting, investment and community action. Risk information must be accessible and built into the processes through which development choices are made.

Technology helps build resilience, but it is not an outcome in itself. Early warning systems, digital platforms, modelling tools and emerging technologies must be designed around people and connected to institutions able to use them. Information must be clear, trusted and actionable if it is to influence decisions and protect communities.

Investment in technology must be supported for its whole working life. Buying and installing equipment does not ensure lasting value on its own. Investment in technology and infrastructure must also cover operation, maintenance, training, institutional ownership and long-term use. Using artificial intelligence and other new technologies also calls for safeguards, transparency, accessibility and human oversight.

Data systems need to be more compatible and better governed. The quality, accessibility and practical use of risk information depend on institutions being able to share, govern and use data consistently. Better-connected systems can help turn technical evidence into coordinated action.

Slow-onset, compound and cascading risks need more attention from institutions. Sea-level rise, land subsidence, drought, coastal erosion and ecosystem decline may not fit conventional emergency systems, yet they can gradually undermine livelihoods, settlements and development. Current planning, regulatory and financing arrangements need rethinking before these losses become irreversible.

Main Actionable Findings

ACTION 1: Embed risk information into development decisions

Make risk information part of planning, budgeting and investment decisions rather than treating it primarily as a technical output.

ACTION 2: Strengthen people-centred early warning systems

Develop systems that work from start to finish, so that warnings are understandable, trusted, accessible and able to prompt timely action.

ACTION 3: Improve data interoperability and governance

Improve the quality, accessibility, interoperability and institutional governance of data and risk information systems.

ACTION 4: Support and govern technology for its whole working life

Make sure investment in technology covers operation, maintenance, capacity development and institutional uptake, while applying proper safeguards, transparency, accessibility and human oversight to artificial intelligence and other new technologies.

SESSION 5A: DELIVER 1 — DELIVERING WHERE IT MATTERS: LOCAL ACTION, COMMUNITY TRUST AND RESULTS

Session Framing

Drawing on practical experience from East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, East Java and Bali, the session looked at what makes resilience work at local level. It focused on community ownership, trust, genuine inclusion, partnerships, local context and locally mobilised resources.

The central question was how policies and programmes can help communities shape, deliver and sustain resilience action rather than simply take part as beneficiaries. The discussion advanced the Forum's wider objective of turning resilience commitments into real, locally relevant results.

Discussion Summary

Communities are active agents of resilience, not passive recipients of aid. The case studies showed that communities can identify risks, influence policy, mobilise resources, maintain systems and develop solutions that fit their circumstances. Real local ownership makes resilience efforts both more relevant and more lasting.

Local networks and partnerships can sustain action even when government funding is limited. In East Nusa Tenggara, policy advocacy, education and community initiatives continued through local networks and partnerships. These arrangements brought disaster and climate issues into planning and public debate without relying exclusively on regional budgets.

Community ownership helps resilience systems last. Bali's experience showed how local ownership can help maintain early warning equipment, while East Java highlighted the importance of inclusive community resilience. Together they showed that technical systems last longer when communities are involved in using and maintaining them.

Inclusion must be judged by influence, not attendance. Real inclusion means people, especially those most at risk, have genuine space to shape decisions and priorities. Local knowledge, language, culture, accessibility and trusted communication channels are therefore essential to effective preparedness and risk communication.

Trust is a fundamental practical asset for local resilience. Collaboration becomes more credible and long-lasting when communities receive reliable information, take part in regular drills, see integrity in how programmes are run and see real results. Local action, trust, meaningful inclusion and community-level results emerged as the main threads running through this session.

Main Actionable Findings

ACTION 1: Treat communities as partners in decision-making

Recognise communities as drivers of resilience and give them influence over decisions and priorities, rather than treating participation as attendance or communities only as programme beneficiaries.

ACTION 2: Sustain local resilience networks

Strengthen DRR forums, community organisations, volunteer networks and organisations representing groups at heightened risk as permanent actors in local resilience systems.

ACTION 3: Embed local context in preparedness and communication

Make local knowledge, language, culture, accessibility and trusted communication channels part of preparedness and risk communication.

ACTION 4: Draw on a range of local resources and partnerships

Support local fundraising and partnerships so that resilience efforts do not depend on a single source of public funding.

ACTION 5: Strengthen community feedback and accountability

Set up ways for communities to provide feedback, support continuous learning and hold resilience programmes accountable for the results they experience locally.

SESSION 5B: DELIVER 2 — DELIVERING AT SCALE: LEVERAGING PROMISING PRACTICES FROM THE FIELD

Session Framing

The session looked at how promising local resilience practices can be expanded, adapted and built into institutions, recognising that cities and communities differ in their risks, institutions, capacity and budgets.

The central question was how successful practices can move beyond one-off initiatives to lasting delivery at scale without assuming that what works in one place can be copied unchanged elsewhere. This advanced the Forum's broader objective of turning local experience into established and measurable resilience outcomes.

Discussion Summary

Scaling up is not simply copying activities. Promising practices last when the mechanisms behind them are understood and built into planning systems, policies, budgets, institutional mandates, funding arrangements, and monitoring and learning.

Successful approaches must be adapted, not reproduced wholesale. Differences in local risk, institutional capacity, budgets and governance decide whether a practice will work somewhere else. Scaling up therefore means striking a balance between institutionalisation and flexibility: keeping what makes an approach work while adapting its design to local conditions.

Institutional continuity is essential to sustain resilience when leaders change. Local governments need ways to retain knowledge, commitments and delivery capacity through political and administrative change. Peer networks and cooperation between cities, provinces, communities and regional actors can support continuity while encouraging shared learning and adaptation.

Funding decides whether promising practices stay isolated or become sustained programmes. Scaling up needs money not only for delivery, but also for project preparation, operation and maintenance, monitoring, learning and adaptation. Financing must therefore cover the full delivery cycle rather than stopping at the initial investment.

Scaling up should remain accountable for measurable resilience outcomes. Monitoring and learning are necessary to check whether an approach continues to deliver as it expands and adapts. Scale should be assessed through better resilience results, not by the number of locations or activities replicated.

Main Actionable Findings

ACTION 1: Build proven approaches into institutions

Build proven approaches into planning, policies, budgets, institutional mandates and financing mechanisms so that they can be sustained.

ACTION 2: Identify what makes promising practices work

Assess the underlying delivery mechanisms and enabling conditions before deciding whether and how a practice should be replicated or expanded.

ACTION 3: Adapt approaches to local conditions
Tailor practices to differences in local risk, capacity, institutional arrangements and fiscal space rather than applying the same model everywhere.

ACTION 4: Strengthen peer learning and cooperation
Expand cooperation among cities, provinces, communities and regional networks to support knowledge exchange, adaptation and continuity.

ACTION 5: Finance and measure the full scaling process
Connect scaling strategies with sustainable financing for preparation, delivery, operation, maintenance, learning and adaptation, supported by monitoring of measurable resilience results.

5. Areas for Further Work

Alongside the conclusions, the Forum identified several issues requiring further technical analysis, policy discussion, clearer institutional roles and consultation. These issues do not question the broad direction established by the Forum; rather, they concern how that direction can be turned into practice in ways that are fair, suited to local conditions, accountable and lasting.

Area 1: Building trusted governance for risk and vulnerability data

Greater use of risk information calls for clearer rules on how data is governed, shared, accessed, protected and looked after. The Forum confirmed the importance of building risk information into planning and investment, but more work is needed on how data should be produced, shared, maintained and used across institutions. Arrangements must balance interoperability and access with privacy, institutional accountability, data quality and public trust.

Area 2: Designing fair and appropriate resilience financing

Funding approaches must reflect big differences in risk exposure, budgets, institutional capability and local investment readiness. Further policy and technical work is needed on how to allocate resources fairly between areas with different needs and capacities. Criteria are also required for choosing the right funding tools, including public finance, blended finance, risk financing and private participation, while avoiding unintended financial burdens, social risks or unsuitable financing structures.

Area 3: Tackling slow-onset, compound and cascading risks

Existing emergency, planning, regulatory and funding arrangements may not deal adequately with risks that build up gradually or interact across systems. Sea-level rise, land subsidence, drought, coastal erosion and ecosystem degradation can slowly undermine settlements, livelihoods, infrastructure and development without triggering conventional emergency responses. Further work is needed on how these risks should be anticipated, governed, funded and built into long-term development decisions before losses become irreversible.

Area 4: Balancing national standards with local flexibility

National consistency must be achieved without forcing the same approach on places with different risks, capacities, institutions, cultures and budgets. The Forum backed common resilience objectives while recognising that delivery must be adapted to context. Further work is needed to clarify which standards, safeguards and outcomes should be consistent nationally and where subnational governments and communities should be free to adapt how things are delivered.

Area 5: Clarifying roles in locally led resilience

Stronger localisation requires clearer relationships between international, national, subnational and community actors. Communities should have real influence over priorities and decisions, but further discussion is needed on how authority, resources, technical support, delivery responsibilities and accountability should be shared out. Institutional arrangements should strengthen locally led action without handing communities responsibilities they lack the capacity, resources or support to carry.

Area 6: Connecting national indicators with results that matter locally

Results frameworks must reconcile national accountability requirements with results that reflect how resilience is experienced locally. Further technical work is required to connect national indicators with measures of safety, livelihoods, continuity of essential services, inclusion, trust and reduced vulnerability. Such frameworks should allow comparison and accountability while staying responsive to different local conditions and letting community feedback inform assessment and learning.

Area 7: Governing artificial intelligence and emerging technologies responsibly

The growing use of artificial intelligence and other new technologies raises questions about safeguards, transparency, accessibility, accountability and human oversight. Further work is needed to clarify how these technologies should be governed before they are used more extensively in risk analysis, early warning, planning or decision-making. Their use must remain centred on people and accessible to them, with clear institutional responsibility for how technological outputs are interpreted, maintained and acted on.

Area 8: Preserving institutional knowledge and continuity

Resilience commitments and good practices need to outlast individual projects, programmes and leaders. The Forum highlighted the importance of building promising approaches into policies, budgets, mandates, funding, monitoring and learning networks. Further work is needed to find ways of preserving institutional knowledge, maintaining delivery capacity and sustaining commitments through political and administrative change, while still allowing practices to evolve in light of evidence and experience.



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