

# Global Platform For Disaster Risk Reduction 2022 (GP2022)

July 20, 2022

**In news**— Recently, the seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2022 (GP 2022) was held in Indonesia.

## **About GP2022-**

- The Global Platform is an occasion for the global community to come together to learn from the COVID-19 tragedy, evaluate successes and challenges in working on disaster risk reduction, and to accelerate progress towards disaster resilience and sustainable development.
- **The theme for 2022 was 'From Risk to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development For All in a COVID-19 Transformed World'.**
- It was **organized by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) in May 2022.**
- **It is an important first milestone in the mid-term review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)** as 274 million people will receive humanitarian aid in 2022.

## **Outcome of GP2022-**

The outcome of GP2022 was summarised in the **co-chairs' Bali Agenda for Resilience**. The takeaways of the document were:

- There is a **need for a whole-of-society approach to disaster risk reduction (DRR)**, ensuring no one is left behind.
- DRR must be at the core of development and finance policies, legislation and plans to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).
- The **real cost of disasters is that of inaction**, which

must be weighed against investments in DRR.

- **Current greenhouse gas emission levels far exceed their mitigation**, resulting in an increase in frequency and intensity of catastrophic events.
- A **participatory and human rights-based approach in DRR planning** and implementation is crucial as people are affected differently by disasters.
- The **development of multi-hazard early warning systems**, inclusive of communities most at risk.
- The need for a transformative recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, to build back better, greener and more equitably.
- Recovery and reconstruction are most successful when they are community-driven and support existing local structures and resilience-building mechanisms.
- **Ecosystems should be considered as critical infrastructure** and recognised for their basic services, bringing environmental, socio-economic and cultural benefits.
- **DRR and climate change adaptation have the common objective** of reducing vulnerability and enhancing capacity as well as resilience.
- Risk understanding remains limited, particularly regarding emerging and future hazards, with government policies largely reactive.

### About UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)-

- UNDRR (formerly UNISDR) is the United Nations focal point for disaster risk reduction.
- It **oversees the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**, supporting countries in its implementation, monitoring and sharing what works in reducing existing risk and preventing the creation of new risk.
- It brings governments, partners and communities together to reduce disaster risk and losses to ensure a safer,

more sustainable future.

### **The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework)-**

- It was the **first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda** and provides Member States with concrete actions to protect development gains from the risk of disaster.
- It **works hand in hand with the other 2030 Agenda agreements, including The Paris Agreement** on Climate Change, The Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the New Urban Agenda, and ultimately the Sustainable Development Goals.
- **It was endorsed by the UN General Assembly following the 2015** Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR), and
- **It advocates for:** *The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.*
- **It recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders** including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders.