

GP2022 | Key Messages | Developed by the UNDRR FPG

This document provides **key messages** for the **GP2022** as jointly developed by the DRR Inter-Agency Focal Points Group (FPG). Key messages are structured along the [GP2022 themes](#).

DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE: Strengthening disaster risk governance to address systemic risk

- *A risk-informed, whole of society approach to the management and governance of risks is core to the Sendai Framework. Increased effort is needed to move from sectoral and single-hazard to comprehensive, gender-responsive, inclusive, cross-sectoral, multi-hazard and multi-risk approaches to tackle interconnected risks and their cascading effects.*
- *The systemic nature of risks implies that risk governance frameworks must share the responsibility for risk management across sectors, systems, scales and borders.*
- *To strengthen disaster risk governance, broad participation of different stakeholder groups needs to be ensured. While women, children and young people, the elderly, indigenous and tribal peoples, and people living with disabilities are among the most vulnerable to disasters, they are also powerful agents of change. They have critical knowledge, skills, resources, experiences, and ideas on how we can better prevent, reduce, prepare for, and adapt to disasters and climate impacts. They must be partners and leaders in shaping solutions. Wider community (including marginalised groups) engagement in disaster risk reduction (DRR) planning and implementation can decrease the rates of mortality, morbidity, and other negative impacts after hazardous events. Fostering cooperation and partnership with all these groups, including for gender equality and women's leadership in DRR, is therefore essential.*
- *The systemic and dynamic nature of risk implies that it cannot be eliminated from systems, but rather must be managed, monitored and treated regularly. This includes considering climate scenarios and models, as well as, where feasible, future scenarios of exposure and vulnerability, in risk and impact analyses. More focus should be placed on risk management pathways that enable managing and compounding future risks, through a process of iterative learning, adaptation and transformation. Risk governance must consider what levels of risk are acceptable for whom, what are the trade-offs and what are the most appropriate risk transfer mechanisms.*
- *Integrating risks associated with biological hazards, including pandemics, into DRR planning at the regional, sub-regional, national and local levels has been identified as a priority action in the Sendai Framework to strengthen resilience at all levels.*
- *It is important to address underlying root causes of risk, including gender inequality, poverty, social norms, access to knowledge and resources. Innovative solutions that are rooted in social inclusion and protection approaches to focus on particularly vulnerable communities and their needs are crucial.*
- *We need greater coherence across the key global frameworks that touch upon issues related to DRR, CCA, and sustainable development and ensure that integrated approaches are replicated at regional, national, and subnational levels.*
- *Humanitarian needs are at an all-time high. It is critical to scale up DRR and anticipatory action in humanitarian contexts to reduce long-term risks and vulnerability and prevent future crises. Strengthened humanitarian-development-peace collaboration around DRR is needed to bridge the siloes and help build resilient societies.*

COVID-19 RECOVERY: Social and economic recovery from COVID-19 for all

- *The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted gaps and challenges in preparedness in almost every country. While the pandemic caused direct and indirect health impacts and socio-economic ramifications across all parts of societies, it also disproportionately affected vulnerable and marginalised populations.*
- *Countries must plan for integrated responses across health, climate, DRR and economic sectors if they are to sustain a risk-informed and green recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.*
- *The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrates the urgent need for new conceptual and analytical approaches to improve understanding and management of risk dynamics and complex, interconnected risk drivers*

with cascading effects. This includes incorporating systems-based approaches in the design of policies and investments across all sectors, geographies and scales, for improved risk governance.

- *Because of the systemic nature of risk and the increase in compounding extreme events, communities are in constant recovery. It is important to boost understanding of community-scale risk perception, including the knowledge and awareness of high-risk or marginalised groups, and how this informs local decision making, including on COVID-19 recovery.*
- *The COVID-19 pandemic has been accompanied by a “shadow pandemic” experienced by women and girls, which underscores society’s reliance on women both in the workplace and at home and has exposed structural inequalities across every sector. Women and other marginalised groups have been found to be under-represented in decision-making for COVID-19 response and recovery. For example, the COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker found that women made up less than one quarter for all national-level committees established to respond to COVID-19. Building back better from the pandemic means putting women, children and young people at the heart of the global COVID-19 response and recovery.*
- *It is vital that countries strategize their recovery actions based on the lessons learned from COVID-19. This includes institutionalising capacities that are put in place for managing the current response and innovations to maintain essential services safely, which will lead to better preparedness and response to future emergencies.*
- *Engaging a wide variety of stakeholders in recovery is essential. For example, employers’ and workers’ organisations can greatly contribute to a socially just, resilient and environmentally sustainable recovery by translating messages into practical action at employer, workplace and worker level.*
- *Employment and social protection policies need to be combined in order to ensure a human-centred recovery from the pandemic as well as a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies.*
- *Recovery is only successful when a human-rights based approach is adopted, which ensures inclusivity, leaves no one behind, is locally driven and gender-responsive. Underlying inequalities, poverty, and power dimensions must be recognized and addressed in global, national and local recovery efforts.*

DRR FINANCING: Financing for DRR and risk-informed investments and development

- *A lack of political and financial commitment to mainstreaming prevention, mitigation and risk reduction across sectors is hampering implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR and threatening the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Short- and long-term investment is required to advance global commitments to the Sendai Framework, the SDGs, the Paris Agreement, the Agenda for Humanity and the Urban Agenda.*
- *Governments, and other stakeholders, should invest in sustainable, inclusive and gender-responsive recovery programmes that help them build back better, address existing gaps, and respond to the needs and priorities of those most impacted.*
- *Scaling up disaster risk financing, including through the development of innovative multi-risk financing models to boost and accelerate the in-country implementation of the Sendai Framework is a priority. This includes the development and scaling up of risk transfer mechanisms (e.g. risk insurance that is affordable for marginalised and high-risk people), as well as the development of tailored financial instruments and services for climate and disaster risk transfer.*
- *Investing in innovation and building partnerships that help build resilience for all (including women, children and young people) is critical. This includes partnering with and financing representative organisations and networks such as women or disabled people’s organisations. Improvements in data systems, including the integration of new methodologies and technologies and indigenous and community knowledge, can drive more anticipatory and adaptive humanitarian action strategies to reach marginalised populations.*
- *Increasing domestic and global investments in health system and allied sectors for all-hazards emergency risk management will be important. This relates to building strong risk informed primary health care as the foundations of health systems, investing in essential public health functions that protect that foundation via health security strategies, and institutionalizing mechanisms for whole-of society/whole-of-government efforts.*

- *The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need to account for the full costs of disaster and climate impacts and their reverberations across sectors and systems. Full accounting is essential to raise awareness of the need to invest in prevention.*
- *Pathways to accelerate financing for prevention, DRR and CCA require us to “think resilience” when it comes to investments in development processes, and make sure that all interventions are risk-informed, gender-responsive, inclusive and sustainable.*
- *It is vital to generate and promote greater evidence on the returns of investment in resilient practices and technologies (DRR, CCA, anticipatory actions etc.) to facilitate risk-informed decision making and investment choices and support advocacy.*
- *More flexible, multi-year financing for DRR in humanitarian contexts is urgently needed.*
- *Finally, it is important to expand public-private partnerships to enhance access to resources, including innovations, tools, expertise and funding for marginalised groups and their representative organisations - notably in settings where market-based solutions are not sufficiently attractive.*

SENDAI FRAMEWORK STOCKTAKING: Stocktaking and accelerating progress in achieving the goal and targets of the Sendai Framework

- *Risk mapping and analysis protocols should be established at multiple levels (local to global) to understand how hazards and systems vulnerabilities can trigger cascading effects across systems, scales and borders. In doing so, a more coherent multi-hazard, multi-risk approach should be adopted.*
- *There should be explicit focus on interventions to mitigate the identified cascading effects, with attention to monitoring of trade-offs and protection for high-risk/marginalised people, sectors and systems.*
- *Data (such as gender, age and disability) are often not sufficiently available to assess ‘vulnerability’ and ‘resilience’, including to inform identification and analysis of intersectional risks for different groups, sectors or systems. We need to use data better to guide and inform policymakers. Securing and making available vulnerability and exposure data and information in addition to hazards, will enable achieving deeper understanding of disaster risk, in particular the of the disproportionate socio-economic impacts of disasters. Greater information sharing for regional/transboundary risks is also needed.*
- *Impact-based forecasting and warning services for early action to reduce the expected impacts as well as multi-hazard context and compounding risks to be integrated in universal Early Warning Systems.*
- *Ecosystems and ecosystem services make an important contribution to DRR, and are often impacted by climate-related hazards such as droughts, floods and storms. Disaster-related losses of ecosystems and ecosystem services need to be reported in the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM).*
- *Ecosystems which are recognized for their DRR benefits should be considered as critical infrastructure. The reporting of the area of damaged or destroyed green (and blue) infrastructure would be more meaningful than the sole number of items affected. Green infrastructure needs a more clear and applicable definition in the SFM and complemented with blue infrastructure (Target D).*
- *There is a need for multi-sectoral, inclusive and sustainable approaches to DRR and resilience building, especially through key sectors critical to safety, protection and wellbeing of vulnerable groups such as girls, boys and women: social protection, employment, health (e.g. gender-based violence, post-disaster psychosocial support), education, nutrition, child protection, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).*
- *To address systemic risks, we need to include Nature-based Solutions for DRR under the Sendai Framework Priority Area 4 and recognize the importance of ecosystem health for the delivery of DRR benefits.*

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND: Leave no one behind – investing in local action and empowering the most at risk

- *The vision of ‘Leaving No One Behind’ promotes gender-responsive and inclusive planning for building disaster resilience. Efforts towards strengthening resilience therefore need to specifically focus on girls and women, children and youth as well as marginalised groups residing in vulnerable settings, such as people living with disabilities.*

- *Women and girls are more likely to die from disasters, sustain injuries, experience more negative mental health impacts, often have reduced access to critical services post-disasters (e.g. health care including sexual and reproductive health and rights services, financial services), face higher rates of unemployment, and missed education opportunities for girls. We need to reduce the disproportionately negative impacts of disasters on marginalised groups, including girls and women by addressing the underlying root causes of risk (including gender equality) and leveraging women's voice, agency, and leadership.*
- *DRR policies, strategies and action plans must be gender sensitive and inclusive, include measures to mitigate gender-based violence, increase access to finance, services, and resilient infrastructure and build women's resilient livelihoods and businesses.*
- *We also call for a gender-responsive and inclusive Sendai Framework Midterm Review process and the development of the Sendai Framework Gender Action Plan, in line with the Agreed Conclusions at the 66th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW 66).*
- *We need to leverage women's voice, agency, and leadership for disaster and climate resilience in line with Gender Recommendation 37 of the CEDAW Committee on the gender-related dimensions of DRR, which provides a clear foundation for action.*
- *Children and young people face distinct and heightened risks from the escalating impacts of climate change and increase in disasters, particularly in low- to middle-income countries. At half the world's population, they are often impacted first and most severely by crises in their education, livelihoods, health and wellbeing. Disasters threaten all children's and young people's inherent rights guaranteed in the Convention on the Rights of the Child to life, survival, protection, development and free expression.*
- *It is important to support effective and meaningful participation in decision making and action in DRR, including increasing financing for representative organisations (e.g. women's organisations), thereby providing opportunities to co-create transformative actions.*
- *We must apply inclusive DRM that assures the equality of rights, opportunities, and dignity of the individual while acknowledging the diversity that contributes to resilience for everyone.*
- *We must advocate for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery associated with hydrometeorological, geological, biological, technological and societal hazards – and exemplified by the COVID-19 pandemic – as “a shared responsibility” and “everyone's business” with governments, communities, youth networks, businesses and other relevant stakeholders coming together.*
- *Vulnerabilities and inequalities can only be reduced by addressing underlying root causes and building the resilience of communities, sectors and systems, particularly in countries that are also affected by fragility, political instability and conflict. Building resilience through decent work means promoting inclusive job creation, workers' rights, universal social protection and social dialogue for a risk-informed world of work.*

SDGs & CLIMATE ACTION: Accelerating and integrating disaster risk management to sustainable development and climate action

- *The direct and indirect effects of climate change are increasingly felt across sectors, systems and borders, hampering progress towards the SDGs. Disasters and development are intrinsically linked. More efforts towards risk-informed, resilient, inclusive and sustainable development are needed.*
- *Over the past two years, we have experienced how compounding emergencies and disasters have exponential impacts. This is why we must prepare for the dual impact of disease outbreaks and other types of disasters by scaling up efforts to reduce underlying vulnerabilities and comprehensively include climate change considerations.*
- *Although important advances have been made in the development of national and regional policies on disaster displacement and climate-related migration, further efforts should be undertaken to mainstream human mobility considerations in DRR and CCA frameworks at all levels and ensure that efforts are inclusive, gender-responsive and sustainable.*
- *Scaling up Nature-based Solutions (NbS) could help address societal challenges, such as climate change, food insecurity, water insecurity, the impacts of disasters and the urgent need to improve human health, while stimulating job creation and sustainable economic activity - simultaneously generating benefits to nature, society and the economy.*