



- **Honorable Marco Toscano-Rivalta,**
Chief of Office UNDRR Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific;
- **Other Distinguished Participants and Colleagues.**

Peace be upon us, and very good morning,

On behalf of the Indonesian Government, I would like to thank you for the opportunity given to deliver my Government's reflection on key priorities of action to strengthen disaster risk governance and also Indonesia's optimism and its efforts to adapt to the new normal situation in pursuance of recovery and the safety of people.

A couple of days ago, Indonesia experienced another disaster. The mountain of Semeru exploded, lead to 34 casualties and 22 injured and 4.250 displaced from their homes. Based on the current pandemic situation, the humanitarian response of the Semeru eruption was conducted with precautions to Covid – 19 to prevent new cases in the field.

Distinguished guests,

Regulation is Indonesia's first key priority to cope and adapt with the new normal, also one of the Indonesian government ways to strengthen disaster risk governance. Considering the function of BNPB and admission of the pandemic as a national disaster, President Joko Widodo issued a Presidential Decree Number 13/2020 and authorized the Head of BNPB to lead Covid-19 Task Force with the main task to coordinate related stakeholders in responding to the pandemic.

The economy of Indonesia was also in bad shape one year after the pandemic began. To recover economically from the current situation, Indonesia applies National Economic Recovery by balancing the health and economics policies reflected in Presidential Regulation Number 23 2020. The approach focuses on the tourism and creative economic sector to boost purchasing power and improve aggregate consumption.

Distinguished guests,

Our second key priority is Indonesia's solid political commitment in sustaining and keeping the implementation of DRR strategy progressing and accelerating the achievement of SFDRR targets 2015-2030. Thus, in 2020, President Joko Widodo signed Presidential Regulation Number 87 on the Indonesian Disaster Management Plan to guide the implementation of the DRR Strategy up to 2044. Here the decree also includes the coherences of climate change with disaster risk reduction mainstreaming into sustainable development.

Aligned with the DRR strategy of Indonesia that goes deep into local levels, financing for DRR is also encouraged to be implemented at local levels. This effort means to encourage authorities at local levels to include financing for DRR into the local development plan as reflected in the Regulation of the Minister for Domestic Affairs Number 101/2018. So again, regulation and political commitment are inseparable.

The Midterm Review SFDRR 2015-2030 is also a helpful tool or document to support Indonesia in checking the progress of SFDRR implementation and creating strategies and actions to expedite meeting the targets until 2030. Furthermore, as the national framework target is national resilience, the Midterm Review is relevant to the achievement of national resilience. Therefore, the Sendai Framework targets are also aligned to the SDGs goals which Indonesia admits by reporting the Sendai Framework will automatically complement the achievement of the SDGs.

Distinguished guests,

Another key is that Indonesia will host GPDRR 2022. We view the Global Platform as an important milestone in international collaboration on disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, with the mid-term review of the Sendai Framework coming up, Indonesia wishes that the Global Platform could serve as a platform for information sharing and collaboration among states and stakeholders as we push forward to attaining the Sendai Targets.

With the increasing trends of the Covid-19 pandemic lately, we still believe and are convinced that the Global Platform will be organized as an in-person meeting. However, taking place in the new normal setting, Indonesia and the UN will ensure that the event is an inclusive event with possibilities for broad and diverse participation. Furthermore, both Indonesia and the UN are also preparing for any (emergency) case that can influence the event, and have also established a Covid-Joint Task Force to advise on the dynamic situation.

Distinguished guests,

The last key priority is International Cooperation. This priority is based on SFDRR target F, in which international cooperation could fill the national action plan gap. As we may hear a lot, from time to time, that disaster is everybody's business, and one country cannot cope with a disaster on its own. Moreover, this pandemic has levelled up the game means that the risk becomes greater than before, and any DRR actions need to consider or add Covid-19 as a new measure.

With the new measure, the need for funding for DRR is getting bigger. To cope with the current situation and also to implement the Sendai Framework target F, Indonesia appreciates the development partners who have been collaborating with Indonesia, such as DFAT Australia, USAID, JICA, Switzerland Development and Cooperation, World Bank, Uispire and other donors which I could not mention one by one.

To end my reflection, I would like to convey that there are many ways for conducting disaster risk governance. There is no right and wrong governance, only the effective and ineffective one. Therefore, sharing, collaborating, and learning from each other are vital to going beyond, moving forward, and recovering together.

Thank you

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