

**Intervention by the Delegation of Indonesia
Second Prep Com Meeting of the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk
Reduction
Geneva, 17 November 2014**

**His Excellencies, co-chairs of Preparatory Committee,
Distinguished delegates,**

At the outset, on behalf of the Indonesian Delegation, let me express my gratitude to the co-chairs for their excellent efforts in presenting the zero draft of the Post-2015 framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which will become the basis of our consideration for the next two days of the 2nd Prep Com.

Indonesia welcomes the zero draft of the Post-2015 framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which has reflected the outcome of our discussion both formally and informally, including Indonesia's positions at the previous meetings.

I should say that Indonesia attaches high importance on the successful consideration of the Post-2015 DRR Framework that would guide us on how to manage and reduce risk in the next 20 years. I will not reiterate our last position, but to add several salient points we deems important that would strengthen the narrative of the Draft in front of us.

First, we are of the view that the Draft should put more emphasis on the linkage between disaster risk reductions, climate change adaptation and sustainable development agenda, and that sustainable development is difficult to be achieved without investment on disaster risk reduction being considered as an integral part of the Post-2015 DRR Framework.

Second, we take cognizant to the fact that avoiding the creation of new risk in the context of development is imperative. However we believe that it is a challenge for many developing countries in their development path to achieve a risk sensitive development without a full support from the international community. Thus, we are of the opinion that there needs to be more robust engagement of developed countries in supporting developing countries in advancing DRR and resilience building agenda. In this regards, we commend the incorporation of a stronger international cooperation and global partnership in the zero draft.

Third, community resilience has to be taken into account as the ultimate vision of Post-2015 framework for DRR. Indonesia would like to reiterate the significance of strengthening community resilience, particularly resilience at the village level. This is where we believe that the new framework takes into consideration the importance of traditional knowledge and local wisdom among community members and between

disaster-exposed villages and their neighbors in enhancing their coping mechanism to deal with the disastrous impact of natural hazards.

Forth, the framework needs to address major obstacles and challenges faced by countries in building disaster resilience. It is important to provide understanding that while political commitment is continuously encouraged, it should be taken into account that each country has its own specific challenges in mainstreaming DRR. One country might have a problem because of the characteristic of its geographical area that makes difficult to access data, information or potential risk. While other countries might face other obstacles such as lack of funding, technical knowledge, and capacity building.

Fifth, the roles of private sector and media in advancing DRR need to be strengthened in the zero draft. In this context, we are of the view that private sector should take proactive roles in supporting and investing in risk reduction and future loss. The collaboration between private sector and government in minimizing the risk is key in the post 2015 Disaster Risk Framework. In addition, media plays a crucial role in raising public awareness on the importance of managing risk reduction by disseminating risk information. Media can also play as a watchdog for monitoring the accountability in disaster risk management.

Lastly, we would like to reaffirm our position that it is imperative to fully take into account the importance of providing a sustainable, adequate, and predictable financial support and transfer of technology, technical and expertise, and capacity building to developing countries to strengthen and enhance their capacity to deal with the long-term negative and adverse impact of disasters.

While thanking the Government of Japan for preparing elements for Sendai Political Declaration, my delegation would like to support those elements and reiterated the important of capacity building, transfer of technology and expertise to strengthen local community resilience for disaster risk reduction.

With that final note, let me conclude that it is our fervent hope that the meeting will be productive and rewarding for all.

I thank you.