

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations.



**2017 EFDRR Open Forum
Istanbul, Turkey
26-28 March 2017**

Concept Note for Pre-conference events on 26 March 2017

Event title	Science and Technology to support Disaster Risk Reduction in Europe
Event code	PRE - 3
Date and Time	Sunday, 26 March 2017, 15h00-16h30
Venue/ Room no.	tbc
Theme/ topic to be addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Role of science and technology in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; • Access of scientific and technical expertise on disaster risk reduction; • Use of scientific evidence to enable decision-making of policy in a timely, accessible and policy relevant manner
Organizers	<p>Co-Leads: Public Health England, UK and European Commission Joint Research Center (JRC)</p> <p>Collaborators: WHO; IFRC (TBC); UNESCO (TBC)</p>
Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the role of science and technology for implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Europe • Identify research and technology gaps for DRR within Europe; acknowledging the gap analysis developed in preparation of the Scientific and Technology Conference in Geneva Jan 2016; • Identify how and when scientific and technology inputs are needed in the DRR planning process, and • Discuss ways to support the interface between policy and science in DRR decision making

Background and context

The goal of the Sendai Framework is to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disasters, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience (paragraph17)

A main aspect of the Sendai Framework is the shift from focusing on managing 'disasters' to one of managing 'risks'. Such a shift in DRR policy requires a better understanding of risk in all its dimensions. Science and technology can provide the evidence and knowledge to facilitate that understanding of risk, governance, investments, preparedness, response and recovery and its use features heavily within the Framework.

The Sendai Framework in Paragraph 36 (b) requests

- “Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to: focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term; increase research for regional, national and local applications; support actions by local communities and authorities; and support the interface between policy and science for decision making”.

And in Paragraph 25 (g)

"Enhance the scientific and technical work on disaster risk reduction and its mobilization through the coordination of existing networks and scientific research institutions at all levels and all regions with the support of the UNISDR. Scientific and Technical Advisory Group in order to: strengthen the evidence-base in support of the implementation of this framework; promote scientific research of disaster risk patterns, causes and effects; disseminate risk information with the best use of geospatial information technology; provide guidance on methodologies and standards for risk assessments, disaster risk modelling and the use of data; identify research and technology gaps and set recommendations for research priority areas in disaster risk reduction; promote and support the availability and application of science and technology to decision-making; contribute to the update of the 2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction; use post-disaster reviews as opportunities to enhance learning and public policy; and disseminate studies".

The scientific and technology-based community (including multiple voices from UN Member States) at The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction highlighted the need for a stronger partnership with a clearer direction and strategy for implementation around common goals and actions.

Based on this call, UNISDR organised The UNISDR Science and Technology Conference on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework which looked at the role of the science and technology in DRR.

	<p>In addition, EFDRR members developed a Road Map for the Sendai Implementation in Europe that was adopted at the Paris (priority) and Helsinki (actions) EFDRR Sessions.</p> <p>This later Road Map additionally identified the contribution and role of scientific and technological knowledge was endorsed at the Ministerial Meeting of the Council of Europe (EUR-OPA) held in Lisbon, Portugal on the 26 October 2016.</p>
<p>Session format and programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator of session: UNESCO/WHO/Other (TBC) • Key note speakers to set the ground on: Sendai Framework, Science and Technology Road map, EFDRR Road map; (UNISDR, Public Health England, JRC) • Moderated interacted discussion with participants;

Intended main outcome and Key messages and background documents

- Appreciate the role of science and technology in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Identify research and technology gaps for DRR within Europe;
- Enhanced use of scientific evidence to enable decision-making of policy in a timely, accessible and policy relevant manner;

Background documents

- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
<http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/43291>
- The Science and Technology Road Map to implement the Sendai Framework for DRR
http://www.preventionweb.net/files/45270_unisdrscienceandtechnologymroadmap.pdf
- The outcome of the UNISDR Science and Technology Conference:
[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/45270_unisdrscienceandtechnologymconferenc\[2\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/45270_unisdrscienceandtechnologymconferenc[2].pdf)
- Aitsi-Selmi A, Blanchard K, Al-Khudhairy D, Ammann W, Basabe P, Johnston D, Ogallo L, Onishi T, Renn O, Revi A, Roth C, Peijun S, Schneider J, Wenger D, Murray V. UNISDR STAG 2015 Report: Science is used for disaster risk reduction. 2015.
- Global Assessment Report 2015
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2015/en/home/index.html>
- European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2020 Roadmap for the Implementation of the Sendai
http://www.unisdr.org/files/48721_efdrrroadmap20152020anditsactions20.pdf
- European Commission Action Plan for the Sendai Implementation
http://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/1_en_document_travail_service_part1_v2.pdf
- A Community of Users on Secure, Safe and Resilient Societies (CoU) Mapping EU policies and FP7 research for enhancing partnerships in H2020
<http://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/52114>
- Science-Policy Interface: European-level disaster science partnerships for operational preparedness and response to major natural disaster based on networks of scientific centres, in support of the ERCC and Member States: <http://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/partnership/Science-Policy-Interface>
- Science Policy Interfaces in Disaster Risk Management in the EU Mapping the support provided by science in countries included in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism:
<http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC97968/lbna27520enn.pdf>

**List of Speakers
and their
interventions**

Public health England:

European Commission Joint Research Center:

UNISDR:

WHO:

UNESCO:

IFRC