The 18th Science Committee Meeting, Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR), Tokyo, Japan, 20-21 November 2017

Activities of the IRDR National Committee of Japan Science Council of Japan

Koike Toshio

Director, ICHARM; Professor Emeritus, the university of tokyo;

former Committee Chair

Kaoru Takara

Professor, Kyoto University, Committee Member

2017/11/21

Activities of the IRDR National Committee of Japan Science Council of Japan

2012	Nov.	Long-term Plan for S&T Contribution to DRR towards 3 rd UN WCDRR
2013		 review, direction, strategy, action proposal plan for Conference
2014	Jun.	IRDR Plenary2014, Beijing: Draft Tokyo Statement 2015
	Oct.	S&T Major Group Meeting, ICSU/Paris: Key Directions
	Nov.	WCDRR Preparatory Meeting, Geneva: S&T Inputs to draft negotiation
2015	Jan.	Tokyo Conference 2015: Tokyo Statement & Tokyo Action Agenda Short Film: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KtdzaXPIG7U
	Mar.	3 rd UN WCDRR, Sendai: Sendai Framework

2016







Tokyo Conference on International Study for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience

Towards a new science and technology to consolidate disaster risk reduction and sustainable development

Date: 14th – 16th January 2015 Venue: Ito Hall, the University of Tokyo, Tokyo, JAPAN

Tokyo Statement 2015 Towards a new science and technology to consolidate disaster risk reduction and sustainable development

Our assessment of the present status

- Human factors such as globalization, population growth, poverty, urbanization and changes in land use are aggravating negative consequences of natural hazards. The losses are increasing in both developed and developing countries.
- In this inter-connected world, the impact of an event immediately crosses borders and can lead to cascading consequences, even to geographically remote areas.
- Although we have increased scientific knowledge and _ technology, we have not been successful in demonstrating concrete methodologies for disaster risk reduction and in convincing those who are not familiar with disaster risk.
- In pursuit of human security, we need to consolidate disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.

Tokyo Statement 2015

Towards a new science and technology to consolidate disaster risk reduction and sustainable development

Our key directions for addressing problems through solidarity towards building resilience

- Policy-makers and practitioners should be fully aware of the latest scientific knowledge on disasters, and be capable of utilizing those scientific findings.
- National platforms should be empowered as focal fora to incorporate science and technology into real practice.
- Science should play an important role in disaster risk reduction by developing collaborative frameworks with Earth environmental sciences and global Earth observations, thus promoting inter- and trans-disciplinary approaches for human well-being.
- National and local governments should improve their preparedness for better response and better recovery of households and communities.

Tokyo Statement 2015

Towards a new science and technology to consolidate disaster risk reduction and sustainable development

Our findings and recommendation

- We need to adopt a common methodology on data collection and economic analysis of disasters which can be practiced by national platforms to realize evidence-based policy making on disaster risk reduction to be practiced globally.
- We need to enhance numerical pre-assessments of damage by various hazards based on inter-disciplinary knowledge to formulate preventive policies and strategies.
- We need to fully share these valuable "best practices" of disaster risk reduction that are based on scientific findings.

Tokyo Statement -Towards a new science and technology to consolidate disaster risk reduction and sustainable development-



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	Nov.	Preparation for G-Science 2016
201	6 Feb.	G-Science Meeting, Tokyo: Draft G-Science Statement

Apr.G-Science Statement on Disaster Resilience
http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo/pdf/kohyo-23-gs2016-2.pdf2017MayG7 Summit

G-Science Academies Statement 2016: Strengthening Disaster Resilience is Essential to Sustainable Development

Ahead of the G7 summit at Ise-Shima in Japan during May 26-27, 2016, national and regional science academies, including those from G7 countries, finalized the G-Science Academies' Joint Statements on "Brain Resources", "Disaster Resilience", and "Future Scientists" based on the discussion at the G-Science Meeting held in Tokyo during February 18-19. The Statements were delivered toward the leaders of the participant countries. Professor Takashi Onishi, President of Science Council of Japan (SCJ) handed the Joint Statements in person to Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan, on April 19, 2016.



G-Science Meeting in Tokyo



From Prof T. Onishi, President SCJ to Mr. S, Abe, Prime Minister of Japan

G-Science Academies Statement 2016: Strengthening Disaster Resilience is Essential to Sustainable Development **Present Status**

- Human factors aggravate the negative consequences of natural and technological hazards.
- The need to embed disaster risk reduction into sustainable development goals is paramount.
- In the globalized 21st century, a disaster in one country creates disruptions in others: 2011 Thailand floods, 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, 2006 drought in Syria, 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake
- Science can contribute by deepening the understanding of hazards.
- Innovative engineering can decrease impacts and provide critical information for planning, rapid response and recovery.
- Cascading effects of disasters require better understanding of connections.

G-Science Academies Statement 2016: Strengthening Disaster Resilience is Essential to Sustainable Development Key Directions

Disaster risk reduction as an indispensable part of sustainable development

Strengthen national platforms for disaster risk reduction.

- encourage or enable scientists and practitioners to work closely with relevant stakeholders in locally relevant contexts and language.
- help countries bring resources to a disaster, its risk reduction, or a response.
- lead to better data on the costs of disasters
- reduce losses through mitigation and resilience-building efforts.

Ensure interoperability among countries during multi-national responses.

G-Science Academies Statement 2016: Strengthening Disaster Resilience is Essential to Sustainable Development Actions that Build Disaster Resilience and Sustainable Development

- Develop metrics and indicators for evaluating exposure, vulnerability and resilience.
- Advance scientific and technical knowledge and improve assessment of disaster risk.
- Improve understanding of the consequences of hazards by developing new technologies/ applying effective and innovative engineering/ raising political and public awareness.
- Strengthen inter- and trans-disciplinary collaborative efforts.
- Engage the investor community from both the private and public sectors.
- Initiate a forum to share best practices and lessons learned.

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2016	Feb.	G-Science Meeting, Tokyo: Draft G-Science Statement
	Feb.	SCJ Recommendation
		http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo/pdf/kohyo-23-t225-1-en.pdf
	Apr.	G-Science Statement on Disaster Resilience
		http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo/pdf/kohyo-23-gs2016-2.pdf
2017	May	G7 Summit
	Jan.	Preparation for IAP Statement on DRR
	Nov.	Global Resilience Forum 2017: Tokyo Statement 2017, IAP Statement

Global Forum on Science and Technology for Disaster Resilience 2017

Date 23-25 November 2017

Venue Science Council of Japan, Tokyo, Japan

Co-Host: United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) International Council for Science (ICSU) Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR) Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

Scoping Session Global Forum on S & T for Disaster Resilience 2017 *Objectives*

To pursue steady implementation of the four priorities for action of the Sendai Framework, the Forum aims to promote all stakeholders to develop plans for the following two **outputs** through working together in interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary ways:

 Guidelines for strengthening DRR National Platforms and coordination mechanisms through enhanced contribution of science and technology.
 Periodic Synthesis Reports on the state of Science and Technology for reducing disaster risk.

Scoping Session Global Forum on S & T for Disaster Resilience 2017 *Conference Sessions*

Plenary Sessions

- High Level Panel
- Panel for Promoting Interdisciplinary Collaboration
- Panel for Identifying Roles of Science and Technology
- Panel for Strengthening National
- Panel for Developing Synthesis Reports on science for DRR

Working Group Breakout Sessions

Four WGs (Understand, Governance, Investment and BBB)

- Reviewing the Roadmap
- Summarizing Best Practices
- Planning for Development of guidelines
- Planning for Development of Synthesis Report

Joint Poster Session:

Promoting Collaborative Work between Research Communities and Private Sectors

Scoping Session Global Forum on S & T for Disaster Resilience 2017 *Tentative Agenda*

Nov.23 AM1 AM2 Lunch PM1-2 Nov.24 AM1 AM2 Lunch PM1 PM2 **Nov.25** AM1 AM2 Lunch PM1 PM2

Reception

Opening, Key-note Lectures Panel for Priority 1 Joint Poster Session 1 Panels for Priority 2, 3, 4

WG Breakout Session1 Interdisciplinary Panel Joint Poster Session 2 WG Breakout Session 2 National Platform Panel

WG Breakout Session 3 Synthesis Report Panel Joint Poster Session 3 High-level Panel Adoption of Tokyo Statement 2017 Closing



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7

Actions