

# Proposal on Nation's Synthesis on Disaster Risk Reduction Supported by Science and Technology

IRDR Japan National Committee

reported by Haruo Hayashi

Activity	of the IRDR National Committee of Japan
framework	Science Council of Japan

Hamework					
2012	Nov.	Long-term Plan for S&T Contribution to DRR towards 3rd UN WCDRR			
2013		<ul><li>review, direction, strategy, action proposal</li><li>plan for Conference</li></ul>			
2014	Jun.	IRDR Plenary2014, Beijing: Draft Tokyo Statement 2015			
	Oct.				
	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 <sup>rd</sup> UN WCDRR, Sendai: Sendai Framework	GCDS		
	Nov.	Preparation for G-Science 2016	GADRI		
2016	Feb.	G-Science Meeting, Tokyo: Draft G-Science Statement	JaNET		
	Feb.	SCJ Recommendation			
		http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo/pdf/kohyo-23-t225-1-en.p			
	Apr.	G-Science Statement on Disaster Resilience	16		
0047	D. 4	http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo/pdf/kohyo-23-gs2016-2.p	oat		
2017		G7 Summit			
	Jan.	Preparation for IAP Statement on DRR			
	Nov.	Global Resilience Forum 2017: Tokyo Statement 2017	Actions		

## Global Forum on Science & Technology for Disaster Resilience 2017, Tokyo



To pursue steady implementation of the four priorities for action of the Sendai Framework.

### Global Forum on S & T for Disaster Resilience 2017

### **Structure**

### 7 Working Group

Priority 1-4 for Actions, Interdisciplinary, National Platform, Synthesis

### 21 Co-Chairs (3 for each WG)

Recommended by UNISDR, ICSU/IRDR and SCJ

#### **120 Panelists and Discussants**

Recommended by Co-Chairs

### **8 Plenary discussion Sessions**

7 organized by WGs and 1 Reports & Summary

### **12 Working Discussion Sessions**

3 organized by WG 1-4

### **3 Working Lunch Sessions**

2 for Science & Technology-Enterprise Cooperation 1 for National Platforms

### **InterAcademy Partnership (IAP) Statement**

## Global Forum on S & T for Disaster Resilience 2017 Outputs

### Tokyo Statement 2017

Science and technology commits -Actions for a disaster-resilient world

A new era on disaster risk reduction began in Sendai.

The four priorities for action defined by the Sendai Framework are our bases.

We need to

- contribute to knowledge on disaster risk.
- contribute to strengthening disaster risk governance to reduce disaster risk.
- encourage investment in disaster risk reduction for resilience.
- promote "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

### We need to co-create and co-implement new types of science and technology in society.

We need to

- promote interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary collaboration.
- contribute to national platforms for more effective use of science and technology.
- produce periodic synthesis report.

## Global Forum on S & T for Disaster Resilience 2017 Outputs

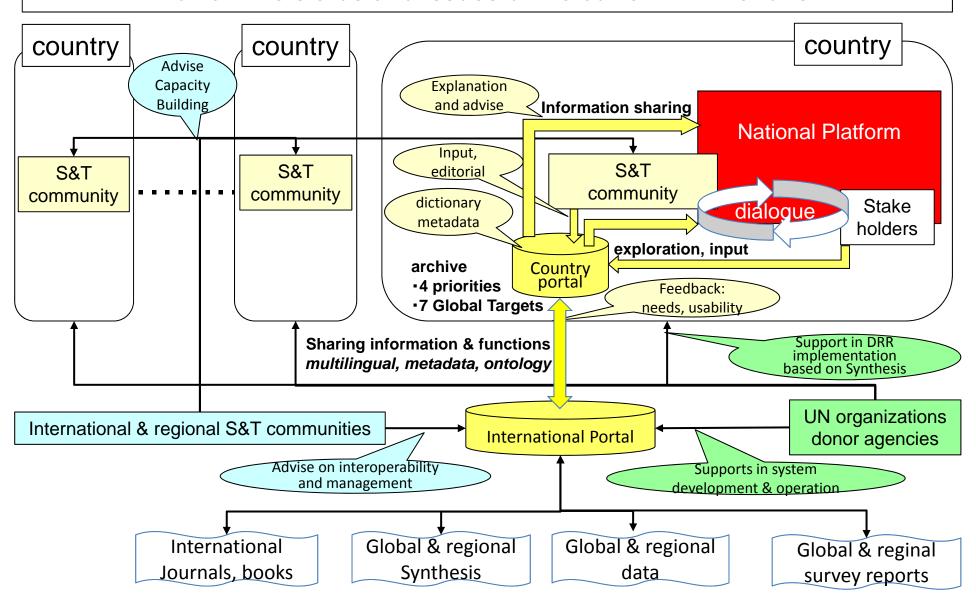
#### **Tokyo Statement 2017**

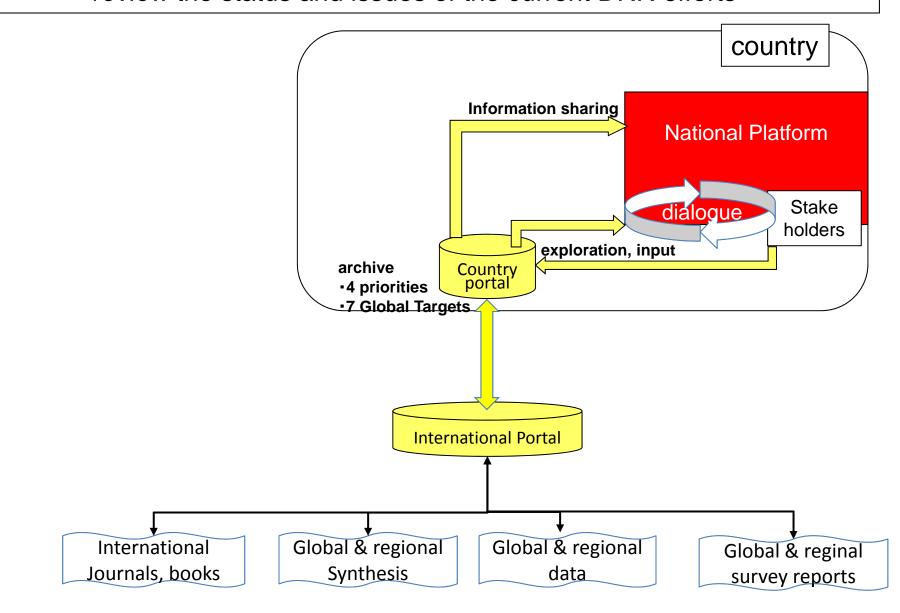
Science and technology commits -Actions for a disaster-resilient world (continued)

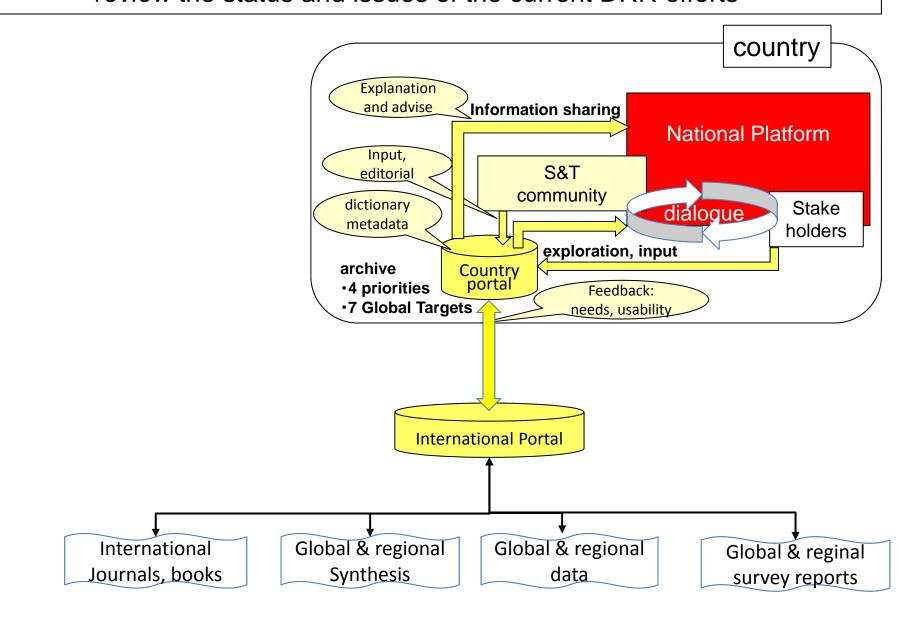
To pursue steady implementation of these actions, we need to invite all stakeholders to develop and implement the following documents as a first step:

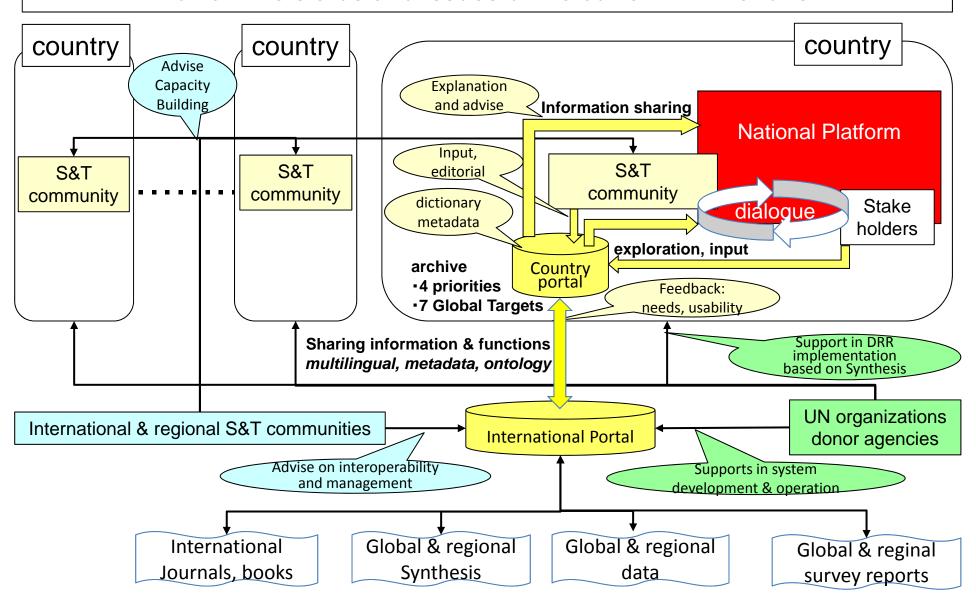
- 1)Guidelines for strengthening national platforms for DRR and coordination mechanisms through enhanced contribution of science and technology.
- 2)Periodic synthesis reports on the state of science and technology for reducing disaster risk.

Increased disaster risk demands an urgent response. Inaction is no longer an option.
All stakeholders' supports are strongly requested.









### Nation's Synthesis on Disaster Risk Reduction Supported by Science and Technology

### Functions of the Information Infrastructure

- (1) Function to collect and store information on scientific knowledge and various activities related to DDR in each country
  - to archive scientific knowledge and information related to the seven global targets accumulated by each country and selected from regional and global sources in their mother tongue.
  - to support relevant stakeholders to search for and share information.
- (2) Function to collect and store lessons from past efforts and good practices of DDR designed and implemented based on science and technology
  - to archive local, national, regional and global lessons and good practices of different countries in their own language.
  - to support relevant stakeholders to search for and share information.
- (3) Function to promote dialogue
  - to enable users to search for, integrate and visualize
  - to integrate multilingual, metadata and ontology science and technology
- (4) International cooperation to support individual countries
  - Global and regional academic organizations (ISC, STAG, IRDR, GADRI, SCA, etc.).
  - UN agencies and international donor agencies (UNISDR, UNESCO, WMO, UNU, Development Bank, national donors, etc.)

## Nation's Synthesis on Disaster Risk Reduction Supported by Science and Technology

### Goals

- (1) Each country should develop an information infrastructure for the science & technology community and stakeholders involved in in DRR to share information on the status of the current DRR efforts implemented based on science and technology and good practices and lessons from domestic and overseas cases.
- (2) The national platform of each country should facilitate dialogue between the science & technology community and contribute to the development of a DDR strategy.
- (3) Each country should promote the efforts to be widely practiced in society at large, more specifically to take root even at the municipal level, so that disaster literacy will be improved.
- (4) Global and regional academic organizations should support the science and technology community of each country in sharing the knowledge and experience of disaster science and technology and designing an information infrastructure.
- (5) UN agencies and international donor organizations should be active in raising DDR awareness of each country and financing the development and operation of the information infrastructure.

# Nation's Synthesis on Disaster Risk Reduction Supported by Science and Technology Purposes

- (1) Each country should establish a coordinating mechanism where the science & technology community and stakeholders involved in DRR will practice Synthesis regularly and continuously; thereby, decision making, investment, and response before, during and after a disaster, all of which are based on scientific knowledge, will be planned and implemented throughout society and thus contribute to the improvement of disaster literacy in society.
- (2) The international community should establish a supporting mechanism that assists each country in this effort by giving advice and sharing experience and expertise in disaster science and technology, capacity development and financing.

# Nation's Synthesis on Disaster Risk Reduction Supported by Science and Technology Schedule

- (1) Development of an action plan: Present-May 2019
- Role of the International Science and Technology Community: The cochairs of the Tokyo Resilience Forum and the partner organizations should start drafting an action plan through telephone meetings while consulting with STAG, IRDR, GADRI, SCA and others about the possibility of cooperation. After that, a workshop with involved parties should be held back to back with IRDR SC scheduled in fall 2018, and finalize the draft action plan to be proposed by the International Science and Technology Community.
- Role of UN agencies and international donor agencies: UN agencies and international donor agencies should explore an international mechanism to support the effort by each country through political processes such as the Asia Disaster Minister Conference and consultations with the World Bank, GFDRR, and regional development banks.
- (2) Implementation Phase 1 (FS): May 2019 to 2020
- (3) Implementation Phase 2 (Implementation): 2021 to 2023