



# IRDR Strategic Plan of Action (2018-2020)

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## 1. Background and Context

The **Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR)** Interdisciplinary Body was established by ICSU after approval at the 29th ICSU General Assembly in 2010 in conjunction with ISSC and UNISDR. Its charge was to strengthen and use science and its interface with policy and practice to address the very significant and increasing challenges posed by natural and human-induced environmental hazards. The Science Plan for Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (the 'Science Plan') was developed as the foundation for the program of work that became known as the 'IRDR Program'.

In early 2016, the three co-sponsors of IRDR commissioned an independent, forward-looking mid-term Review covering the first six years of the ten-year program period. The review was intended as guidance for planning and implementation during the next phase of the program. The seven-member Review panel therefore focused their assessment on the critical areas of improvement.

The [review report](#) was presented in the 16<sup>th</sup> Scientific Committee (SC) meeting in Sanya, China, which was held on 29-30 November 2016. The review report consists of an in-depth analysis of IRDR's work to date, a summary of key findings, relevant lessons and recommendations. Following the review, it was decided that a strategic plan be developed up to 2020. This document reflects and incorporates critical findings of the review, and presents forward looking strategic actions to achieve the implementation of the IRDR Science Plan and therefore, generate evidence based integrated research and science based decision making to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). The strategic plan will guide the IPO (International Programme Office) as well as the wider IRDR network towards achieving collective impact.

## KEY ELEMENTS OF IRDR OUTLINED IN THE SCIENCE PLAN

### Vision

IRDR envisages an integrated approach to natural and human-induced environmental hazards through a combination of natural, socio-economic, health and engineering sciences, including socio-economic analysis, understanding the role of communications, and public and political responses to reduce the risk.

### Mission

To develop trans-disciplinary, multi-sectorial alliances for in-depth, practical disaster risk reduction research studies, and the implementation of effective evidence-based disaster risk policies and practices.

### Aim

IRDR seeks to (i) address the challenges brought by natural and human-induced hazards; (ii) mitigate their impacts, and (iii) improve related policy-making mechanisms.

IRDR is expected to leave a legacy of an enhanced capacity around the world to address hazards and make informed decisions on actions to reduce their impacts.

### Research objectives

#### i. The scientific characterisation of hazards, vulnerability and risk.

Sub-objectives: (1.1) Identifying hazards and vulnerabilities leading to risks; (1.2) Forecasting hazards and assessing risks; and (1.3) Dynamic modelling of risk.

*Addresses the gaps in knowledge, methodologies and types of information that are impeding the effective application of science to averting disasters and reducing risk.*

#### ii. Understanding decision-making in complex and changing risk contexts.

Sub-objectives: (2.1) Identifying relevant decision-making systems and their interactions; (2.2) Understanding decision-making in the context of environmental hazards, and (2.3) Improving the quality of decision-making practice.

*Calls for an emphasis on how human decisions and the pragmatic factors that constrain or facilitate such decisions contribute to hazards becoming disasters and/or may mitigate their effects.*

#### iii. Reducing risk and curbing losses through knowledge-based actions.

Sub-objectives: (3.1) Vulnerability assessments, and (3.2) Effective approaches to risk reduction.

*Requires integration of outputs from the first two objectives and can only be achieved through implementing and monitoring informed risk reduction decisions, and through reductions in vulnerability or exposure.*

### Cross-cutting themes

1. Capacity building, with sub-themes (i) mapping capacity for disaster reduction, (ii) building self-sustaining capacity at various levels for different hazards, and (iii) establishing continuity in capacity building.
2. The development of case studies and demonstration projects.
3. Assessment, data management and monitoring of hazards, risks and disasters, with sub-themes (i) guidelines for consistent data management and assessments, and (ii) applying local assessments globally and global assessments locally.

## 2. Strategic Repositioning

In the Science Plan, IRDR was conceptualized as an integrated, global, interdisciplinary, coherent ten-year program operating on the interface between science, policy and practice. It was designed to support the shift from response recovery towards prevention-mitigation strategies and resilience building, and to “cover, or understand the coverage of, all appropriate disciplines from all relevant hazards in all regions through survey, consultation, analysis, exchange research results, and bringing together programs to achieve common objectives”. IRDR has already made significant contributions in this direction and will seek to strengthen its role of convening the best scientists across the full spectrum of natural, social sciences, health and engineering to enhance disaster risk reduction at different scales. This will be achieved by mobilizing scientific expertise from around the world to generate real-world and real-time evidence and understanding how to prevent or reduce the risk of disasters and their social, economic, environmental (and by implication, their political) impacts, in support of the implementation of SFDRR 2030.

IRDR will build on the existing DRR knowledge generation and demonstration projects and sites (through the ICOEs and NCs) representing vulnerable communities located in different development contexts and cultures around the world, and in collaboration with relevant policy- and decision-makers. Mobilize a network of partnerships and relationships to study and compare deep-rooted challenges and transformative disaster risk reduction that would reinforce the Paris Agreement and SDG implementation. In this regard, IRDR will focus its work in contributing towards the following two [priority areas of SFDRR](#):

1. Fostering integrated science to better understand risks and prevent disasters including through periodic syntheses of scientific knowledge;
2. Strengthening of National Disaster Risk Reduction Platforms and developing national scientific advice mechanisms.

IRDR is collaborating with various institutions under the Tokyo S&T Forum 2017 and facilitates to develop a mechanism for periodic syntheses, uptake and dissemination of knowledge to help effective transformative change in policy practice. IRDR’s role of leadership on *integrated* solutions, and thus on *integrated* science for disaster risk reduction has been recognized and will be key in the next strategic action period to 2030. The IRDR vibrant network of International Centers of Excellence, National Committees, Young Researchers will be leveraged in conjunction with linkages to global research programs including Future Earth, WCRP as well as linking with policy actors through the UNISDR, regional platforms and national platforms on DRR.

IRDR in the next period is to continue with scientific leadership in direct but also catalytic manner for scaling research and scientific output that is usable and useful. This strategic plan is laying down the restructuring of the Working Group, establishment of Associate Members of IRDR, strengthening of the Young Scientist Program, strengthening of the ICoE collaboration and a drive to support new and

existing NC's in different global regions. This 'IRDR Strategy 2018-2020' takes the Science Plan forward and responds in particular to the global priorities of SFDRR, the Agenda 2030<sup>1</sup> and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The strategic plan is aimed at making the program more robust, coherent, systematic driving a network of networks in the field of DRR. Whereas projects will continue, these will have to link to the overall programmatic aims of the IRDR and the emerging partnerships. This will help in consolidating established relationships, joint activities with significant potential for scaling out and scaling up to take research to policy and action.

This document presents a focused work plan, which can be used for periodic monitoring of the progress in the IRDR's impacts and achievements.

### a. Enhancing management and operation structure

The review committee recommended and SC committee adopted the proposal (initially for one year) to establish an Oversight Committee. The oversight committee will consist of representatives of the program co-sponsors, the donor, the host institution, the Chair of the Scientific Committee and the Executive Director. The oversight committee will provide strategic advice and support to the programme and explore ways forward. The ED (Executive Director) of IPO will report to the Scientific Committee of IRDR and to the host on its routine operation. The first Oversight Committee meeting is planned in April 2018 to discuss and approve the strategic plan of action, first for the period of 2018-2020 and will meet annually.

Current SC composed of 15 members plus four ex-officio members. Two specific changes in the SC composition is proposed:

- To incorporate more members from diverse stakeholders (e.g. government, development agencies, civil society, media, private sector etc.)
- To involve the ICSU and ISDR regional offices as ex-officio members

Thinking of the nature and importance of regional activities, it is proposed that the ex-officio member should be increased. In addition to ISC (ICSU and ISSC at present) and UNISDR, the representatives from the host (RADI) and regional officers of ICSU and UNISDR in Africa, Asia-Pacific and America should be considered. Therefore, the new SC will comprise of 15 members (from a balanced representation of different stakeholders) plus the above-mentioned new ex-officio members.

**批注 [JS1]:** Looking at the new list of SC members, I wonder who are representatives, for instance, for media, government or development agencies? Should efforts be made to engage such representatives as ex-officio members?

**批注 [KL2]:**  
[From Irasema]  
What would be the mechanisms to incorporate members from civil society and media?

<sup>1</sup> Agenda 2030: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

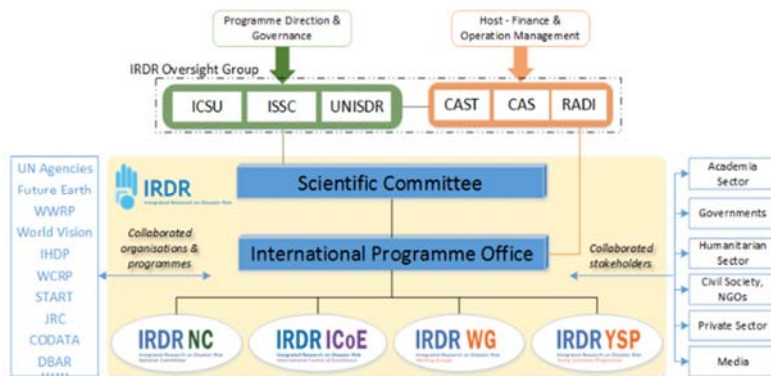


Figure 1. New management / operation structure of IRDR

Figure 1 shows the new structure of IRDR, where IPO reports to Scientific Committee on program implementation and reports to the host and donor (RADI/CAS and CAST) on its operation. The SC and ex-officio provides support and advice to the IPO, and undertake fund-raising and advocacy activities as requested by IPO. The Working Groups will be restructured and details as below. In addition, IRDR will promote and support associated projects, proposed by SC members or ICoE, and will be coordinated in close collaboration with IPO. IPO will also have close link with ICoE and NC/RC to promote the activities through its network.

**b. Associate members**

As recognized by the review committee, the SC members have volunteered significant time since the IRDR inception. The successes and programs developed have largely been due to the contributions of the SC members. But as SC members rotate off, IRDR continues to engage with the previous SC members but not in a systematic manner. It is therefore proposed that a portfolio of “Associate Members” will be established where all previous SC members are invited to become Associate Members but also create space for inclusion of more members from other stakeholders as recommended by the review committee. The IPO has drafted Terms of References for Associate Members and this will also include procedures for selection from other stakeholder groups. These stakeholder groups include but not limited to private sector, ICSU member organizations and distinguished scholars. For the rotating SC members, this will be an opportunity to continue engagement with the Working Groups of IRDR.

**c. Strengthening the Working Groups to deliver impactful research and policy outputs**

IRDR established four working groups of AIRDR, FORIN, DATA and RIA to advance the scientific knowledge. These working groups have been successful but the review committee and SC recognizes that the working groups need adjustment to align with SFDRR, SDG and the Paris Agreement even when the Science Plan objectives are still valid and will not change. The proposed adjustment is mainly in these areas: reformulation of research questions under each working group, composition of the membership of the working group and timeline for the working groups, with possibility also to establish new working groups.

It is proposed that for the next period, the full IRDR network (NCs, ICoEs, Associates, SC) is encouraged to contribute to develop the working groups and deliver scientific and policy outputs as the IRDR community. The co-chairs of the working groups need to be composed of individuals from IRDR network and not necessarily only by SC member themselves. This is in line with the key finding of the review committee in respect to conflict of interest as a consequence of which there has been generally slow response to scientific outputs from the groups. It is hoped that this broader engagement around common research questions will give an opportunity for working groups to mobilize funding to advance the generation of integrated research with the support of the IPO.

It is proposed that by the 19<sup>th</sup> SC meeting in April 2018, this structure would have been further discussed and adopted as agreed by the Oversight Committee meeting before. This should give time for the recomposed working groups to convene and reformulate the research questions and also agree on the lifetime of the working group.

#### **d. Future Earth – IRDR – WCRP Risk Knowledge Action Network**

IRDR will further its cooperation with Future Earth and with all other pertinent partners in relation to the Risk Knowledge Action Network (Risk KAN). This is particularly in terms of participating and supporting in the KAN related technical meetings, providing IRDR input in relation to its commitment toward SFDRR and developing joint actions, products and services with RISK KAN. To this end, IPO will liaise with the ICSU Secretariat and the offices of Future Earth.

### **3. Thematic Contribution of Working Groups**

Currently, there are four IRDR Working Groups. In 2018, all the four Working Groups will be requested to review its work so far accomplished and propose the work plans with the needed changes for 2018-2020, including possible re-composition, re-orientation or closure, should such actions are seen as necessary by the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> SC meetings in 2018. In doing so, consultation with STAG and other concerned programmes may be undertaken, taking into account the new needs of GAR and 2019 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

- **The Disaster Loss Data (DATA) Working Group:** The DATA working group aims to bring together loss data stakeholders as well as develop and utilize synergies, which builds a network of networks to reflect the data requirements in the Sendai Framework. Specifically, data infrastructure for disaster research will connect disaster-related datasets of observations, analyses and statistics, minimum data standards and sharing plans. By linking to emerging research programs, this data will invite collaboration models via social media and citizen participation. This working group is already working with CODATA on several outputs.
- **The Forensic Investigations of Disasters (FORIN):** The FORIN working group has worked to develop, disseminate and implement a radical approach in disaster research, which seeks to identify and explain the underlying causes of disasters, including the growth in magnitude and frequency of very large disaster events. The methodology is built around case studies in keeping with the IRDR research objectives. The FORIN case studies will be integrated into various disciplinary approaches. At the Tokyo 2017 Forum, UNISDR expressed interest in case studies of FORIN focused on different risk profiles and regions to advance the knowledge and inform practice of reduction of risk.
- **Risk Interpretation and Action (RIA):** The Risk Interpretation and Action (RIA) project focuses on the question of how people — both decision-makers and ordinary citizens - make decisions, individually and collectively, in the face of risk. Decision-making, under conditions of uncertainty is inadequately described by traditional models of 'rational choice'. Instead, attention needs to be paid to how people's interpretations of risks are shaped by their own experiences, personal feelings and values, cultural beliefs and interpersonal and societal dynamics. Through IRDR ICoE's RIA has advanced in knowledge generation and helped to focus on emerging and everyday risks in different geographies.
- **Assessment of Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (AIRDR):** The project is the information dissemination, networking and collaboration forum for the global network of researchers involved in the first systematic and critical global assessment of integrated research on disaster risk. It contributed to the development of an integrated research approach to disaster risk.

**批注 [JS3]:** Is there any consideration by this group of the emerging recommendations and requirements (e.g. from funding agencies) for compliance with open-access, open-source strategies? It should be explicitly mentioned as it will allow for better linkages and integration with data repositories from other programs (e.g. WCRP)

**批注 [KL4]:**  
From Irasema]  
What do you mean by radical? It is not radical. Disaster Risk is not properly understood by many stakeholders - including some scientists- and FORIN is trying to fill in that gap...

To achieve IRDR research objectives, new IRDR working groups would be established should IRDR Scientific Committee find necessary, taking into account new the needs and demands identified in the implementation of the Science Road Map of SFDRR, the Paris Agreement and SDGs.

The support to the working groups by IPO and IRDR governance (co-sponsors and donor sides) will be crucial in enabling the working groups to deliver the science that is impactful at multiple scales and levels of governance. This support could be supporting fundraising efforts, convening meetings and developing targeted policy briefs and technical reports from emerging knowledge.

**批注 [KL5]:**  
From Irasema]  
Who is in charge of fundraising? What do you mean supporting fundraising efforts? By whom?



## 4. Science Advocacy: Global, Regional and National

The SFDRR has explicitly highlighted the importance of science and technology in DRR. At the global level, IRDR has collaborated with ISDR and other partners to host the 1<sup>st</sup> Science and Technology conference on DRR in Geneva in 2016, which developed the science road map for implementation of SFDRR. IRDR also collaborated with Science Council of Japan, UNISDR, ICSU and The National Research Institute on Earth Science and Disaster Resilience (NIED) to organize the S&T Forum 2017 in Tokyo. Following this forum, the Tokyo Statement 2017 on DRR emphasized the promotion and implementation of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research, the production of periodic synthesis reports on the state of science and technology for risk-sensitive development and investment and to support national platforms for more effective use of science and technology. Around these three foci, advocacy will be very important targeting multi-level platforms such as the Global Platform on DRR, UN High Level Fora, Regional DRR Platforms and National DRR initiatives.

Following are specific plans for IRDR's science advocacy at global, regional and national levels (some are already implemented after the 2016 review).

### At global level:

- Participate pro-actively in Global Platforms in 2017 (Cancun) and 2019 (Geneva) influence science based global DRR strategy.
- Co-organize thematic and plenary events related to science, and organize a side event of science-based policy making in 2017 and 2019 GP.
- Co-organize with ISDR and Government of Japan the Second Science Conference on DRR to hold in Tokyo in November 2017 completed successfully.
- Participate in the High Level Political Forum of UN in 2018

### At regional level:

- Participate pro-actively in the regional DRR forum and ministerial conferences, and ensure that the science voice is heard. Along with its partners, ensure that science technology academia stakeholder's commitment statement is reflected in the regional declaration.
- Co-organize the 2<sup>nd</sup> Asia Science and Technology Conference in DRR (ASTCDRR) in Beijing in April 2018, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Asia Science and Technology Conference in DRR (ASTCDRR) in 2020 (tbc).
- Participate Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (2018 AMCDRR) and contribute to Ulaanbaatar Declaration: a 2018-2020 Action Plan for implementation of the Asia Regional Plan.
- Facilitate similar approaches in other regions of Africa and Latin America.

### At national level:

#### 批注 [KL6]:

[From Irasema]

Where are the IRDR Conferences?

- Strengthen science technology community in the national DRR platforms with the development of science technology plans to implement SFDRR in some selected countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.
- Support national capacity building for data collection for the SFDRR indicators, which is also linked to section 4.2 below.
- Support national DRR platforms in periodic assessments.
- Support the sharing of emerging good practices on policy action in reducing disaster risk between among National Committees and beyond
- Encourage the development of IRDR NCs and ICoEs as institutional capacity building actions at the national level.

## 5. SFDRR Indicators and Strengthening National Reporting System

The “Open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG)” has come out with 38 indicators to measure the seven specific targets of SFDRR. In order to support member States with the operationalization of the global indicators to measure progress towards the achievement of the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: 2015-2030 (SFDRR) and relevant Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, UNISDR is requested to undertake technical work and provide technical guidance to:

- Develop minimum standards and metadata for disaster-related data, statistics and analysis with the engagement of national statistical offices, UNDESA and other relevant partners;
- Develop methodologies for the measurement of indicators and processing of statistical data, with relevant technical partners;
- Provide Member States with technical support, upon request, to conduct a review of data readiness with respect to the indicator in order to establish the baseline for monitoring and prepare for the first biennial cycle of review of the SFDRR; and
- Develop technical guidance material, for the testing and roll-out of the indicators and the web-based monitoring system, the Sendai Framework Monitor.

IRDR will play a vital role in strengthening the national capacities on data management and technical support for SFDRR indicators under the above-mentioned activities. IRDR will work with selected existing NC’s to organize SFDRR indicator operationalization as one activity. Secondly, the DATA working group will convene and design specific activities around methodologies for the operationalization of the indicators. The DATA working group will also relink with the EU Joint Research Center, Munich-Re, Swiss-Re and other relevant data oriented groups to co-developed acceptable methodologies for measuring the indicators.

**批注 [JS7]:** How and to whom will the indicators be made available? Is the plan to make them open-access? This should be mentioned.

**批注 [JS8]:** An implication of linking with re-insurance companies could be that it will be more difficult to make the indicators freely available or provide them only on a very aggregated level. Or is the intention to get data/methods from these companies to derive the indicators?

## 6. Facilitating Associated Projects

To fulfil its mission, IRDR also provides advisory support to major DRR projects and initiatives, such as the examples below:

- **Digital Belt and Road (DBAR):** The DBAR initiative is an international research program for promoting cooperation with countries along the Belt and Road route to advocate and demonstrate the smart use and application of “Big Earth Data” in support of the sustainable development of people and economies at local, national and regional levels. Huadong GUO leads the DBAR program. Fang CHEN and Qunli Han are co-chairs of DBAR working group on disaster risk reduction and 2 SC members (Virginia Murray and Sálvano Briceño) are the members of the working group.

**The Belt and Road:** The project aims to conduct joint research to understand natural hazards along “the Belt and Road”, triggering mechanisms of typical natural hazards and methods for risk analysis serving for the natural hazards prevention and engineering mitigation. Future collaboration includes the young scientists program with IRDR. Peng CUI leads the initiative with support from the 2 SC members (Shuaib Lwasa and Mark Pelling), the IPO ED (Han Qunli) and ICoE-REaL (Ailsa Holloway) as part of the advisory group.

- **New Zealand Project:** The project aims to connect science, institutions and society for an integrated disaster risk reduction and it emphasizes on end-to-end impact based early warning system. The SC member (Bapon Fakhruddin) will lead this initiative in collaboration with IRDR IPO.

The IRDR SC members and experts will report their contributions toward the associated DRR projects and initiatives in countries and regions.

## 7. Strategic Partnership with ICoEs

ICoEs are one of the central pillars of IRDR. ICoEs connect IRDR knowledge and policy advisory service to national and regional contexts, and will have an increasingly important role in coming years regarding the thematic and institutional capacity development in respective regions and countries. There would be two types of approaches to have proactive partnerships with ICoEs, with examples below:

- Linking ICoEs through strategic partnerships: This will be done through theme based or project based links among different ICoEs, such as development a package of IRDR ICoE training programme using the existing training opportunities provided by each ICoE. In addition, for the enhancement of ICoE networking, the SC meetings in 2018 will facilitate the best participation of ICoEs. Further, IRDR-IPO will consult all ICoEs to identify a cost-effective way for networking, including an ICoE conference in 2018.

Project / theme based partnerships with individual ICoEs: This will be done through joint fundraising initiatives of individual ICoEs and IPO

For example:

- **Capacity Building with ICoE-Taipei:** Two capacity development workshops were proposed to strengthen scientific advisory capacities on disaster risks management and support the interface between IRDR and national policy platforms in charge of disaster risk reduction. More importantly, the workshops aim at developing the science technology plan for disaster risk reduction, with specific targets to implement the Sendai Framework. The participants are from policy and decision-makers in Asia and the Pacific countries.
- **Co-Designing Disaster Risk Reduction Solutions:** IRDR IPO was in collaboration with ICoE-CCOUC and ASTAAG to co-design disaster risk reduction solutions, which will consist of a wide range of policy briefs and think pieces. Additionally, the publication will focus on the contributions of science, technology and academia to the DRR.

In addition, IRDR will encourage those leading DRR research and education institutions to apply to become ICoE of IRDR, as an effort to build national and regional capacity for SFDRR.

## 8. Science Capacity Development: Young Scientists Program

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) calls for enhanced role of science and technology for evidence based decision-making. It also urges the need for innovation and partnership, which is linked to practice and diverse stakeholders. IRDR, with its mandate for integrated and trans-disciplinary research, would like to promote capacity building of young professionals, and encourage them to undertake innovative and needs based research which makes science-policy and science-practice linkages stronger. Consequently, Young Scientists Programme was proposed.

The “IRDR Young Scientist” will receive the following benefits: 1) Link to IRDR network of professionals and practitioners; 2) Access to IRDR Scientific Committee (SC) for academic support / advice; 3) Participation in IRDR related training programs (there would be a different selection process for each of the training program); 4) A certificate for IRDR Young Scientist upon successful completion. There are 72 young researchers from 32 countries involved in this programme so far a 3<sup>rd</sup> call for applications has been issued. A light review panel composed of IPO and SC members is in the process of establishment for annual applications and eventual evaluation of the achievements of the IRDR young scientists.

**批注 [KL9]:**

[From Irasema]

This is a very good initiative. What would be the mechanisms for fundraising for this Program to guarantee continuity?

**批注 [KL10]:**

[From Salvano]

I believe IRDR can offer the benefits mentioned here but to a YSP managed by another institution (ICSU, UNISDR or other) My advice is not to engage in organizing or managing a YSP, which would be very demanding (identification, selection, travel and evaluation of participants). If this is the case, then please mention here whose programme this YSP is.

## 9. Science Outreach: Communication Strategy and Products

According to the review report, IRDR has had some success in creating visibility and reach by ‘piggybacking’ or co-sponsoring some events, organizing IRDR conferences and engaging early career scientists. Yet, interview and survey respondents assessed IRDR’s visibility as low and its reach as inadequate given its potential. Thus, a proactive outreach strategy and specific outreach actions are planned and implemented.

- **Development of a communication strategy:** Review of the earlier communication strategy, and incorporate the review comments to develop a new communication strategy. The main objective of this communications strategy is to bring coherence to IRDR internal and external communications in order to:
  - o Create awareness about the impact of IRDR’s work under its research objectives.
  - o To promote positive perceptions of IRDR and strategically position IRDR in DRR and in support of implementation of SFDRR.
  - o To support an enabling environment for the research works of IRDR through resource mobilization and partnerships that will create synergies with the government, donors, research institutions, and other key partners in DRR.
  - o To facilitate knowledge management by documenting IRDR’s works.
  
- **Revise website, develop social media pages with proper monitoring:** The IRDR website is updated and revised. Specific counters have been put to note the number of downloads, number of visitors etc. New social media account is created, which is monitored and updated regularly. From 15th SC Meeting (2016 May) to 16th SC Meeting (2016 November), IRDR Website has overall 30,069 page-views, which is nearly the ¼ of the number from 2011 Jan to 2016 April. The downloads counter was added in 2016 August. The most popular files in IRDR Website are the documents of “1st Workshop to Strengthen Scientific Advisory Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction”, which have been downloaded for 1892 times within 3 months. From 2016 August to 2016 November, Facebook Page has 160 new likes, which equals to ¼ of total page likes. And the contents have reached more than 30,000 people.
  
- **Creation of communication products:** It is planned to create a few specific outreach products targeting different groups of stakeholders, in close cooperation and advices from the media groups. IRDR APPs are the examples of the supposed products. “IRDR Family” provides with the communication commands between IRDR’s co-sponsor, host, Scientific Committee members, National Committee members, International Centres of Excellence members and IPO. “Integrated Research on Disaster Risk” is for all stakeholders who are interested with DRR. The functions include at least the following points: 1) sharing IRDR news 2) sharing DRR documents 3) providing suggestions from relevant experts.

We may summarize the action plan in a matrix format with an example below:

**批注 [KL11]:**  
[From Irasema]  
Will the IPO incorporate new officers to this purpose?

**批注 [KL12]:**  
[From Irasema]  
The membership section was Last updated 16 May 2016. I wonder if there have been some changes or information to add...

**批注 [JS13]:** Who will be responsible for generating and distributing those? Will the IPO engage a communication professional to ensure the quality and effectiveness of these products?

**批注 [JS14]:** I am not sure I understand what is meant here. Is the “IRDR Family” (to whom does this refer in Fig. 1?) supposed to facilitate or ensure communication between the different actors listed in this sentence?

Strategic Goal for next period to 2020 and beyond 2030	Activity	Description	Timeline	Dates	Lead	Funding available or needed (A, N, NA)	Outcome
<i>Enhance the scientific knowledge in informing policy</i>	Participate in the Global DRR platform at Cancun	SC members, ICoE's represented on panels at various sessions. SC 17 meeting as pre-event	May 2017	24-27 May 2017	IPO, ICoE...	SC travel	IRDR visibility, Policy brief shared
	Co-organize thematic and plenary sessions	A few sessions are proposed	January 2017	May 2017	ICSU, IPO	ICSU through SC meeting	
	Co-organize with ISDR and Government of Japan	2 <sup>nd</sup> world conference on Science and DRR		November 2017	IPO		IRDR visibility increased
	Participate in the UN High Level Political Forum	SDG implementation	2018	9-18 July	IPO	ICSU	Policy briefs, visibility
	Jointly lead the S&T Major Group for the 2019 Global Platform						
	Specific project on operationalization of SFDRR indicators	A co-implemented project on indicators	2018 - 2019		DATA Group	Yes	
<i>Improve governance of IRDR</i>	Establish an oversight committee	Organize an annual meeting of the governing and guidance group	Feb - May 2017	First meeting in Paris in March 2017	ICSU	ICSU and co-sponsors	Better decision making system
	Put in place regular reporting to donor and key stakeholders						
	Something about clarifying the role and expectations towards NCs and ICoEs and their active engagement in IRDR's work?						
<i>Expand the IRDR Network and scientific outputs</i>	Support of the Associated projects	Four specific projects are approved	January 2017 onward		IPO with specific project leaders	The projects have individual funding schemes	Improved networks of IRDR
	Contribute actively toward the development of Risk-KAN	Working with WCRP, Future Earth and other partners to develop a Knowledge Action Network	2017-2019		ICSU, ED, IPO, SC members	Risk-KAN development team meeting	
	Appoint Associate Members	Exemplary individuals and previous SC members	2018-2020		IPO		
	Recompose the DATA and FORIN working groups by incorporating other stakeholders from wider DRR community, Private sector	Organize a meeting to take stock and reprioritize research around SFDRR indicators and SDG	2017-2019		Working group chairs	NA	
	Periodic synthesis case study. A select team of authors to produce a short report as an exemplar of Tokyo statement outcome	Conduct a synthesis of state of knowledge on SFDRR priorities targeting 2019 Global Platform	2018-2019		ICSU, IPO, Risk-KAN Development Team	Possible ICSU for two writing meetings	
	Support selected National Platforms as exemplars	Co-develop with UNISDR guidelines to enhance national	2018 - 2020	Initial 2020 rolled out	IPO		

		DRR platforms in selected countries		to several by 2030			
	Working Group short term activities	Recomposed working groups define activities	2018-2030		Working Groups		
	Continuation of Young Scientists Program	Recruitment of young scientists through workshops and training activities	2018-2030		IPO, SC		START partner
<b>Improve the visibility of IRDR</b>	Communication and outreach	Develop communication strategy	January 2017		IPO	NA	Enhanced IRDR communication
	Special IRDR Journal Issue	Specific topic, tentative "early warning systems and reducing risk"	2018-2019		SC	NA	IRDR Legacy
	An IRDR Handbook	A stock taking handbook of science on Integrated Science on DRR	2018-2020		SC		IRDR Legacy
	Scientific/Policy Output 2020 per IRDR WG				Working Groups		
	Co-organize Scientific Form on Landslides	Work with ICL to organize Tokyo WLF5 in Tokyo	2020		SC, IPO		

### List of Strategic Partners

Category	Partner Name	Areas of collaboration
<b>Scientific outputs</b>	ICSU and regional Offices	Synthesis report on DRR Representing science at the UN
	NIED	National case studies
	WCRP	Emergent risk
	Urban Health Program	Extending risk profiles
	IRG	Governance
	Risk-KAN	Emergent risk
	Future Earth	Sustainability
	EU Joint Research Center	DRR
	Private Sector (insurance companies)	Risk governance
	<b>Policy practice and influence</b>	UNISDR
Regional UNISDR platforms		Regional Platforms
UNISDR STAG		Prioritized needs for UNISDR
EU Joint Research Center		
<b>Capacity Building</b>	START	Asia and Africa regions
	Universities Peri-Peri U	

	Ruforum (Africa)	
	AAS	
	NASAC	
	RADI	
<b>Other partners</b>		
	Journal Editors	Special Issue
	Publishers	IRDR Handbook
<b>Research Funding Partners</b>		
	Belmont Forum (through scientists)	Funding
	CAST	