



Making science work for development

An update on the mobilisation of international science for the Post 2015 Disaster Risk Reduction framework (HFA2)

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Post 2015 - science convergence?



- Hyogo Framework for Action on building resilience to disasters
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Climate agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

International facilitation

welcometrust



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



ICSU
International Council for Science



UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon with Margareta Wahlström, his Special Representative for Disaster Risk Reduction.



Analysis of S&T
coordination
mechanisms

Mapping of
DRR science
institutions



UKCDS - HFA2

- Support discussions between UN agencies and the Major Group on Science and Technology to ensure science is embedded in HFA2
- Focus on problem definition - why doesn't science do better?
 - Priority needs?
 - Better coordination of existing institutions?
 - Gaps not addressed by current institutions?

Methods and Sources:

- WCDRR PrepCom 1 Statements, Regional Statements, and statements submitted during informal consultations were coded by key words and terms
- Existing survey results from STAG and additional survey to national academy scientists via IAP and ICSU memberships
- Interviews with key DRR experts and organisations

Science and Technology in PC1

- 80% recognized the need for science to support implementation
- 70/89 Country Statements and 7/9 Major Groups

Top Priorities:

1. Promote scientific research and practitioner engagement
2. Open data and technology transfer
3. Increase coordination
4. Increase national capacity
5. Communication and education
6. Best practice, standardized methods and data handling

Science for DRR

- 74% (n = 45) do not currently have access to sufficient science and technical information and/or capacity to inform DRR/M policy and practice.
- 73% see the lack of S&T as a national challenge to implementation
- 89% feel that improved coordination and support for S&T exchange

- And from DRR Networks and Thematic platforms: >90% (n = 26) feel that there is a need for greater coordination to achieve greater impact

Key initiatives and products

Many MS do not currently have access to sufficient science and technical information and/or capacity to inform DRR/M policy and practice.

Broad service description	As written in Annex 1	Member States and Major Groups statements	Who currently works in this space? Parent organizations	Programme – Working Group- Products/Activities	Coverage
1. Research incl identifying gaps and helping to address demands	Promote scientific research and practitioner engagement: Promote scientific research into risk patterns and trends, as well as the causes and effects of disaster risk in society; and engage with the National/Sub-National research and practitioner community involved in DRR/M to strengthen the science-policy interface	France, Gabon, Germany, India, Jamaica, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands Thailand, Uganda, CELAC, Africa Group, IGAD, and statements from Asia and the Pacific Regional Platforms.	UNDP - regional and national hubs		
			IPCCC/UNISDR	SREX	Global
			ICSU/UNISDR/ISSC	IRDR- FORIN, RIA (COP)	Global
				IRDR -Intl Centres of Excellence	Regional and Thematic
				IRDR-National Committees	National & Intersectoral
			The Natural Hazards Centre (US/IRCD)	Workshops and research funding	Global
			UNESCO/IIEE	IPRED	International
			European Commission	KNOW-4-DRR	International
WMO	UNESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee	Regional			
2. Best Practice synthesis and standardization	Best Practice: Methodologies and Data Standardization: Synthesis and communication of best practice in S&T to inform and support the timely availability, easy accessibility and ready application of understandable science and evidence for decision-making;	Cook Islands, Finland, Italy, Jamaica, Singapore, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago , UK, League of Arab States, and Japan, Peru, Australia, Georgia, ASEAN, CARICOM, and statement from the Americas Regional Platform and Major Group for Business and Industry.	ICSU/UNISDR/ISSC	IRDR- Terminology, AIRDR, DATA	Global
			UN/UNESCO	Science Advisory Board	International
			OGC	Data Standards	International
			World Bank	CAPRA- Risk Assessment	Regional
			UNISDR	GAR, Living with Risk, STAG report	Global
				HFA Monitor Terminology 2009	
			CADRI		International
			WEF	Global Risk Report	Global
UNOCHA	IRIN	Global			

Gaps in DRR Science Delivery

- Functional gaps as identified by countries and DRR experts
 - What they would like to see

Knowledge gaps as reported

- Expertise and advice for disaster response and recovery
- Communication gap
 - To foster trust, educate, and build social capital
- Structural gaps
 - Lack of opportunity to build national capacity via cooperation across regional and international efforts

Problems in Science Delivery

The most common problems mentioned with the status quo of science delivery for DRR were **lack of linkage, lack of steering and lack of communication** from and within the S&T Community.

1-Linkage: need for a formally mandated liaison

2-Steering: modelled, facilitated deliberate engagement and dialogue

3-Communication: enable international solution exchange

Towards a post-2015 DRR Framework

- Requested by the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/66/199 - Modalities agreed in A/RES/68/211
- UNISDR is facilitating consultations that engage a full range of actors from Member States to civil society.
- Consultation events include the Global and Regional Platforms, national and local events, and targeted events of stakeholders, partners and networks.
- Builds on the *International Framework for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction of 1989, the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action of 1994, the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction of 1999, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (HFA), and the Mid-Term Review of the HFA (2010-2011)*.
- Expected to be adopted at the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in 2015.

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

- Sep 23: UN SG Climate Summit (New York)
- Dec 1-12: COP 20 (Lima, Peru)

MEETINGS AND CONSULTATIONS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- Apr onwards: Thematic and national dialogues (Online)
- May 5-9: OWG on SDG 11 (New York)
- Jun 16-20: OWG on SDG 12 (New York)
- Jul 14-18: OWG on SDG 13 (New York)

- Sep 1-4: SIDS Conference (Apia, Samoa)
- Sep 10-12: WRC 2 (Washington DC)
- Nov 10-11: UN WCESD (Nagoya, Japan)

NOV 30-DEC 11 / PARIS, FRANCE
21st Session of the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 21)

2013

Consultations started in March 2012 (with some 89 events up to the Global Platform) through 2013...

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES AND REGIONAL PLATFORMS ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

- Feb 13-15 : Africa (Arusha, Tanzania)
- Mar 19-21 : Arab States (Aqaba, Jordan)
- Sep 23-25 : Europe (Oslo, Norway)

MAY 19-23

Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Geneva, Switzerland)

SEP-NOV

UN Secretary-General's Report and UN General Assembly Resolution on the *International Strategy for Disaster Reduction*

2014

...and continues in 2014

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES AND REGIONAL PLATFORMS ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

- Apr 1-2 : Central Asia (Al-Maty, Kazakhstan / Consultation Meeting)
- May 13-16 : Africa (Abuja, Nigeria)
- May 27-29 : Americas (Guayaquil, Ecuador)
- Jun 2-4 : Pacific (Suva, Fiji)
- Jun 23-26 : Asia (Bangkok, Thailand)
- Jul 8 : Europe (Milan, Italy / Ministerial Session)
- Sep 14-16 : Arab States (Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt)
- Oct 6-8 : Europe (Madrid, Spain / European Forum)

JUL 14-15

1st Preparatory Committee Meeting (Geneva, Switzerland)

NOV 17-18

2nd Preparatory Committee Meeting (Geneva, Switzerland)

SEP-NOV

UN Secretary-General's Report and UN General Assembly Resolution on the *International Strategy for Disaster Reduction*

2015

MAR 13 (TBC)

3rd Preparatory Committee Meeting

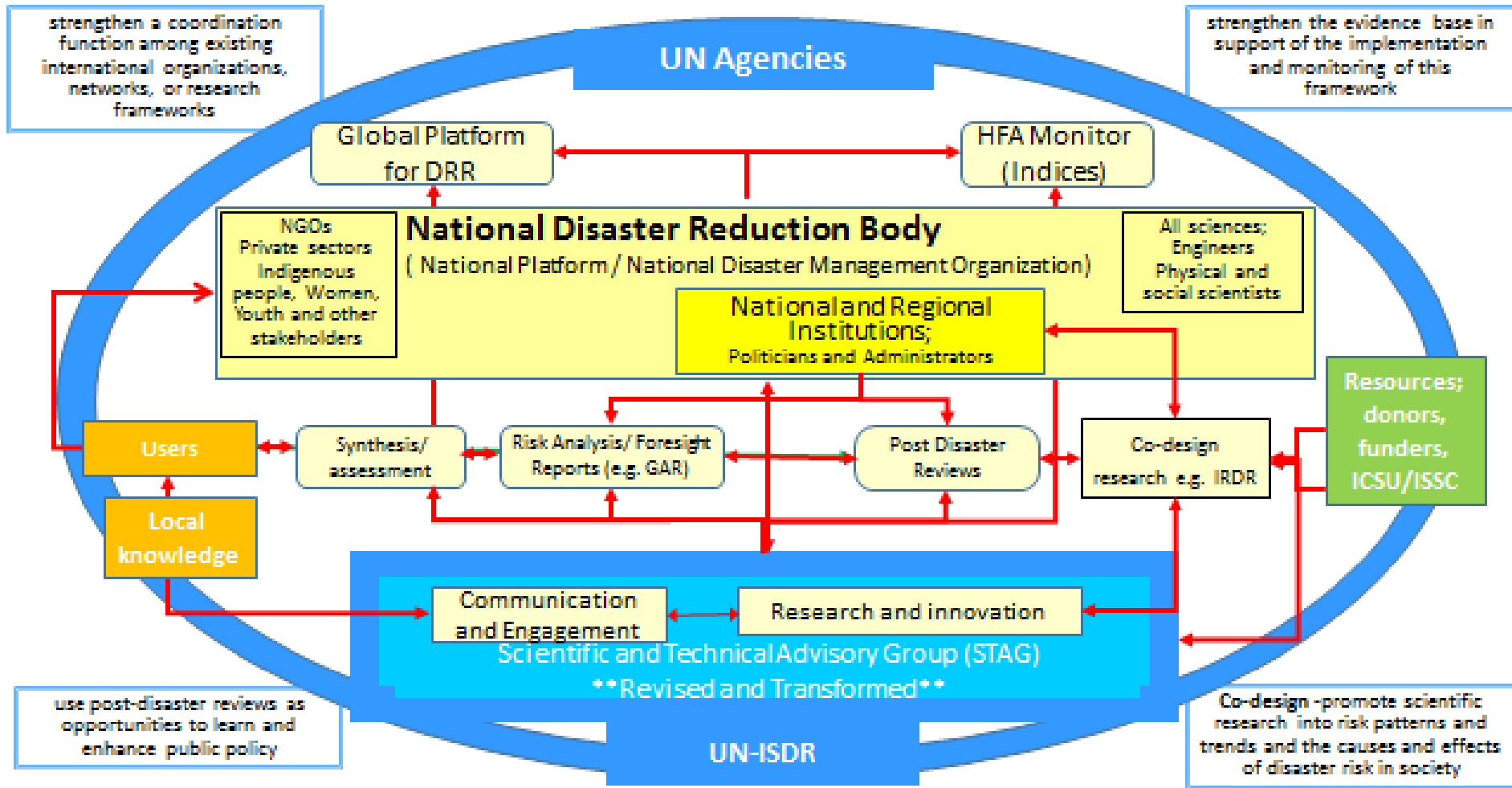
MAR 14-18 / SENDAI, JAPAN

The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction will review the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and is expected to adopt a successor framework for disaster risk reduction.

SEP-NOV

UN Secretary-General's Report and UN General Assembly Resolution on the *International Strategy for Disaster Reduction*. The UN General Assembly Session will also consider the post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework for endorsement.

4 + 2 as a result of 1 Oct Meeting, ICSU Paris



Revised Approach to Strengthen and Support Decision-Making on DRR