



Making science work for development

International science for the Post 2015 Disaster Risk Reduction framework (HFA2)

Julie Calkins

j.calkins@ukcds.org.uk

Nov 2014

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
- Results of survey to national scientists via IAP and ICSU memberships
- Interviews with key DRR experts and organisations

Science and Technology in PrepCom 1 Statements

- 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

There are many existing initiatives that strive to fulfil the functions that member states are requesting

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/Activites	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/IISEE	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