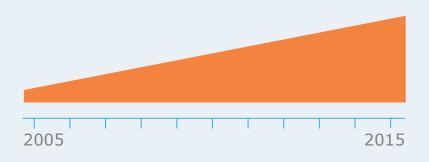




Ensuring the uptake of science in DRM policy formulation and implementation.



Why? Disaster risk: a growing problem



2005-2015 Globally

- ▶ 700,000 deaths
- 1.4 million injured
- 23 million homeless
- 1.5 billion affected
- ▶ € 1.2 trillion economic losses

Exposure is growing

- Interconnected economy
- Population growth
- Urbanisation

2005-2015 EU

- ▶ 80,000 deaths
- ▶ € 95 billion economic losses



Why? Challenges in the Use of Science in DRM

3 types of needs

Networks are fragmented: Silos and Overlapping initiatives

Science needs testing to allow further developments and transfer

Knowledge is fragmented:
Research results are not exploited.
Science doesn't reach policy and operations



Why DRMKC? Disaster risk knowledge: policy context

Union Civil Protection Mechanism

Article 5.1(a)

"Improve the knowledge base on disaster risks and facilitate the sharing of knowledge, best practices and information, including among Member States that share common risks"

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2015-2030

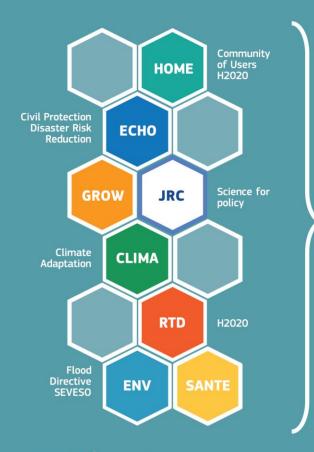
Call for stronger role of science and building risk knowledge



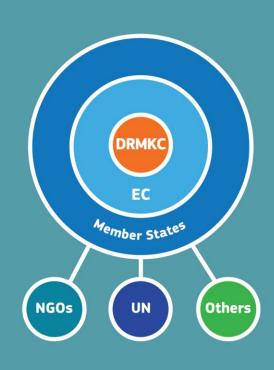




Why DRMKC?







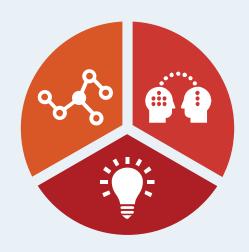
EC Directorates

DRMKC

Serving



What?



DRMKC 3 key pillars



Improving science-based advice through networks and partnerships



Improving the use and uptake of research and operational knowledge



Advancing technologies and capacities in disaster risk and crisis management



What? Action Plan - 6 Objectives





1. Hazard Scientific Partnerships



- 24/7 situation awareness at EU level
- Coherent science-based advice
- From MS to MS and EU
- Impact-based early warning
- EU and global operations

Examples

- Aristotle Project
- EFAS (Floods), EFFIS (Fires) Copernicus
- Global Informal Tsunami Monitoring System
- Global Flood Partnership
- Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System



How? 2. Science-policy interface



Networks of networks

- Coherent science-based advice for policy
- Disaster risk
- EU (UCPM) and global (Sendai)
- Multi-sectorial, across policies (climate change, flood directive, solidarity fund, INSPIRE, SEVESO...)

Examples

- Sendai targets and indicators: drawing from many networks in EU (deadline 30/11)
- National Risk Assessment
- Disaster Risk Capacities Assessment
- Loss and Damage Data WG
- Disaster Prevention Expert Group
- INFORM Index for Risk Management



How? 3. Pooling of research results









4. Identification of needs, gaps and dissemination



KNOWLEDGE



- Systematic analysis of research needs and gaps
- Analysis of state of science
- Dissemination

Topical Newsletters
State of Science in Disaster Risk Management (bi-annual)

In practice

First report in 2017

JRC: editorial team

Lead chapter authors, author teams: call for authors



Dissemination of Information: DRMKC Website







How?5. Risk Management Support System



- Share best practices among MS
- Facilitate the use of existing expertise for meeting risk management obligations

Topical Newsletters

State of Science in Disaster Risk Management (bi-annual)

In practice

MS identifies need

Project outline developed together with JRC

Appropriate expertise is found

Project is executed

(Around 10-15 projects in 2016)



5. Risk Management Support System



Risk Assessment



Disaster Loss Data



Risk Management Capability assessment



Science-Policy Interface



Early Warning

Share best practices among MS



6. Network of Crisis Management Labs





Experimental approach
Test market ready solutions
Identify needs for further research, industrial development, or training/awareness



Examples

JRC European Crisis Management Laboratory: 7 experiments GDACS Crisis Centre Interoperability Benchmarks





http://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/

http://drr.jrc.ec.europa.eu/Loss-Data