



Statement of Scientific, Academic and Research Stakeholders

For

The 5th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 22-25 October 2012, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

We, Scientific, Academic and Research Stakeholders from countries in Asia and the Pacific

Recognize the efforts and declarations of the previous AMCDRRs and events thorough out the region.

Wish to make the following commitments and calls for action on behalf of scientific community in the region.

We commit to:

- 1. Research:** Promote, prioritize and advance research on natural, social, engineering and technology aspects of disaster risk in an integrated environment; enhance team efforts in hazard and disaster research, building on existing networks, universities and initiatives; and integrating various stakeholder needs on all levels.
- 2. Integration:** Ensure that disaster research programs, policies, and applications are integrated across disciplines, and contribute to enhancing policy-making and capacity building for the effective DRR and sustainability.
 - Actively engage and support scientific and technical communities to inform decision-making, and ensure policy is informed by both science and lessons learned.
 - Ensure research approaches have practical applications, are consistent with and actively engage stakeholders from all sectors and are sensitive to gender and cultural differences.
 - Identify and prepare scientifically informed multi-hazard risk assessments and scenarios.
 - Encourage cross-sectorial cooperation that makes best use of available information and technology in an open access environment.
- 3. Global Standards:** Develop and coordinate globally standardized open source information, disaster loss data, event documentation and analysis procedures, guidelines and frameworks for integrated and effective disaster risk management and sustainable development.
 - Promote the adoption of standard hazard, vulnerability and risk profiles for use by all stakeholders for integration into disaster-resilient development and sectorial planning.
- 4. Awareness:** Raise awareness of decision-makers and the public by promoting effective, integrated, demand-driven, evidence-based disaster risk initiatives and increased advocacy.
 - Improve understanding of integrated approaches to DRR with local, national, regional and global awareness-raising programs, training, and advocacy.
 - Raise awareness amongst decision-makers at all levels to commit to and apply policies, funding and legal means for integrated DRR initiatives.
 - Scale up advocacy with the wider public, mainly through the media and civil society organizations for the development of a culture of resilience, prevention and safety.
- 5. Education:** Promote a holistic, scientific-based approach in natural hazards and disaster risk education and training by promoting integration into curricula in schools and communities.

- 6. Increase Funding:** Motivate funding sources (public, private, humanitarian, development, scientific, etc.) to allocate priority funding to address the urgent need for applied and basic integrated research on disaster risks.
- Promote increased investment in integrated disaster risk reduction (DRR) research, and develop policy guidelines for integrating DRR into development.
 - Promote an increase in disaster management and humanitarian funding for integrated DRR research to ensure that DRR is fully integrated in strategies, and programmes.
 - Ensure that development funding sources follow-up the resourcing provided for DRR by disaster management and humanitarian agencies with the required integration of DRR in development sectorial funding.

We call upon participants of the 5th AMCDRR to:

- Increase by 25% integrated research-based capacity building activities.
- Support the Assessment of Integrated Research on Disaster Risk initiative of the Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR) programme to identify the state of research.
- Facilitate a 25% increase in bilateral/trilateral integrated research and academic cooperation in the hazard and risk arenas.
- Support a 50% increase in regional multidisciplinary hazard activities based on science.
- Develop an inventory of hazard, risk and DRR centers of research and capacity building.
- Support the development of a minimum standards for graduate programs including technical topics, teaching methods, and integration.
- Provide support for the development of an inventory of hazard, risk and DRR researchers by country, based on a common data fields.
- Halve the population without protection from natural hazards.
- Halve the population without access to the basic early warning for natural hazards.
- Provide support for and utilize awareness raising with measurable outcomes.
- Increase the number of cities, schools, and hospitals participating in the “Resilient Cities”, “Safer School” and “Safer Hospital” campaigns by 50%.
- Increase the number of science ministries, national science foundations, and national academies of sciences involved in hazard, risk and DRR research and application by 25%.
- Develop a regional assessment and inventory of graduate level hazard and DRR programs.
- By 2015, each country should have graduate level programs in integrated developed based on a sustainable framework and market research.
- Develop funded, regional post doc and graduate research programs in conjunction with established integrated graduate programs.
- Provide a 25% increase in support for national research and study of national hazards.
- Increase funding for trans-disciplinary hazard, risk and DRR research with emphasis given to application of research by 25% for international, bilateral, and trilateral funding.
- Enhance regional cooperation on disaster information management.

In conclusion:

Building on past declarations and issues discussed in the earlier conferences, it is essential that increased support for research and academia related to DRR be encouraged, supported and implemented across all geographic levels. This should be done in an integrated fashion to support sustainable development, augment existing activities and mechanisms as well as support new activities that adopt a trans-disciplinary approach.