UNISDR Science and Technology Conference
on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Launching UNISDR Science and Technology Partnership and the Science and Technology Road Map to 2030

To promote and support the availability and application of science and technology to decision-making in Disaster Risk Reduction

27-29 January 2016
Geneva International Conference Centre

Short concept note: Work Stream 1

National, regional and global science and technology networks and platforms

1) Overview

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR) emphasizes the importance of the national, regional and global coordination in its preamble by stating "*it is necessary to continue strengthening good governance in disaster risk reduction at the national, regional and global levels and improving preparedness and national coordination for disaster response, rehabilitation and reconstruction, and to use post-disaster recovery and reconstruction to "Build Back Better" supported by strengthened modalities of international cooperation.*"

The Sendai Framework guiding principles identify the important roles at national level as follows:

> *(b) Disaster risk reduction requires that responsibilities be shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders.*
> *(e) It requires the full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels and a clear articulation of responsibilities across public and private stakeholders.*
> *(f) While the enabling, guiding and coordinating role of national and federal State Governments remain essential, it is necessary to empower local authorities and local communities to reduce disaster risk, including through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities, as appropriate;*
> *(l) While the drivers of disaster risk may be local, national, regional or global in scope, disaster risks have local and specific characteristics that must be understood for the determination of measures to reduce disaster risk.*

At the same time, the Guiding Principles promote regional and global cooperation as follows:

> *(a) Each State has the primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through international, regional, subregional, transboundary and bilateral cooperation.*
> *(l) An effective and meaningful global partnership and the further strengthening of international cooperation, including the fulfilment of respective commitments of official development assistance by developed countries, are essential for effective disaster risk management.*

The Sendai Framework defines the four priorities for action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in pursuance of the expected outcome and goal. In each priority, actions at the local, national, regional and global and ones are proposed.

In particular Paragraph 23 states:
"*Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. Such knowledge can be leveraged for the purpose of pre-disaster risk assessment, for prevention and mitigation and for the development and implementation of appropriate preparedness and effective response to disasters."*

It acknowledges the key role science and technology play for strengthening risk reduction actions. It calls on science and technology communities to facilitate the use of scientific findings, improved research and technology for DRR policy and practice.

With regards to the national and local levels, Paragraph (24 h) under priority of action 1 states that ***"****Promote and improve dialogue and cooperation among scientific and technological communities, other relevant stakeholders and policymakers in order to facilitate a science-policy interface for effective decision-making in disaster risk management".*

Further para 35 (b) of role of stakeholders, Sendai Framework states that *"Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to: focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term; increase research for regional, national and local application; support action by local communities and authorities; and support the interface between policy and science for decision-making"*.

Therefore, each country should enhance its national platform and reduce disaster risk based on scientific evidence for sustainable development. Promoting and strengthening the development of a system in which scientists and practitioners of each country can assist national platforms for disaster risk reduction in their country language with international support through enhanced inter- and trans-disciplinary cooperation. The promotion of data collection, analysis, management and use including production of statistics is particularly important, as listed one of the Sendai Framework priorities, and data should be used to develop evidence-based strategies for disaster risk reduction. Arrangements should be made for constant communication among stakeholders and investment in disaster risk reduction should be encouraged for increased resilience to future disasters.

With regards to the regional and global levels, Paragraph 25g states:

(g) To enhance the scientific and technical work on disaster risk reduction and its mobilization through the coordination of existing networks and scientific research institutions at all levels and in all regions, with the support of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Scientific and Technical Advisory Group, in order to

- *strengthen the evidence-base in support of the implementation of the present Framework;*
- *promote scientific research on disaster risk patterns, causes and effects;*
- *disseminate risk information with the best use of geospatial information technology;*
- *provide guidance on methodologies and standards for risk assessments, disaster risk modelling and the use of data;*
- *identify research and technology gaps and set recommendations for research priority areas in disaster risk reduction;*

- *promote and support the availability and application of science and technology to decision-making;*
- *contribute to the update of the publication entitled "2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction";*
- *use post-disaster reviews as opportunities to enhance learning and public policy; and*
- *disseminate studies;*

Throughout the Sendai Framework there are numerous references to strengthening local, national, regional and international entities, platforms and networks and the role that they play. Section IV 31(c) of the framework specifically states: '*Promote cooperation between academic, scientific and research entities and networks and the private sector to develop new products and services to help reduce disaster risk, in particular those that would assist developing countries and their specific challenges*'

Further clarity is provided as to the importance and the role that science organizations can play in Section V 36 (b) '"*Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to: focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term; increase research for regional, national and local application; support action by local communities and authorities; and support the interface between policy and science for decision-making;'*

Some of the main challenges that local, national, regional and international S&T networks and research institutions face in the effort to advise policy are (i) making and maintaining connections with institutional policy makers, and (ii) requiring an organised science/policy bridge from the international, to the regional and the national and local levels. This also requires a high level of interdisciplinary, inter-sectoral cooperation, and the development of a holistic and integrated vision of how the scientific community may interact efficiently with policy-makers.

WS1 will start with a plenary panel presenting the *status quo* on networks at national, regional, and global levels, and then hold three working groups to focus on each of the above-mentioned levels. They will consider and address: 1) the importance of communication and dissemination of information by these networks and platforms; 2) linkages between these networks at the different levels (local, national, regional and global) as well as processes and mechanisms for engagement, 3) and how to strengthen the S&T networks and to link them to national, regional and global DRR platforms. Of note, there is complementarity with activities in other Work Streams in the conference such as Work Stream 3 on Sharing Standards, Protocols and Practices (Working Group 1) and on Sharing Innovations to Improve Implementation and Reporting of Sendai Framework (Working Group 3).

Participants in Work Stream 1 (WS1)' Local, National, Regional and International Science and Technology Networks and Platforms' are invited to discuss how to promote cooperation at all levels by mobilizing existing networks and methods to align the research agenda with the need to address emerging disaster risks including

technological and biological hazards, and to help to shape the role and work plan of the Scientific and Technical Partnership to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework.

2) Stock taking

Implementing an all-hazards approach incorporating natural and human-made hazards (including technological and biological hazards that can have cascading effects transcending country boundaries) will require an integrated and collaborative approach across disciplines, sectors and institutions as well as cooperation among science and technology (S&T) networks.

Science networks and organisations at all levels are important in the risk reduction because well-connected networks strengthen the research-policy-practice nexus and research may be more easily designed and targeted to support specific policy issues which require scientific or technical input. Research and practitioner networks that communicate well and disseminate their work avoid duplication and allow others to build on work that already exists. It can also facilitate the effective communication and transfer of research outputs to policy stakeholders and, conversely, enable policy-makers to formulate and addressed specific questions and challenges are to the scientific community. In other words, a dialogue should be ongoing and enabled by science-policy interfacing mechanisms also involving 'knowledge brokers' linking scientific and policy-making communities towards the co-development and co-production of knowledge.

There is a clear recognition in the Sendai Framework that the existing national regional and global platforms for disaster risk reduction (DRR) have had are important as mechanisms for coherence across agendas, and for their importance in monitoring and in periodic reviews in support of UN Governance bodies (UNISDR 2015).

Para (19 e) of the guiding principles of Sendai Framework states that "*Disaster risk reduction and management depends on coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels, and. it requires the full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels and a clear articulation of responsibilities across public and private stakeholders, including business and academia, to ensure mutual outreach, partnership, complementarity in roles and accountability and follow-up".*

The Sendai Framework identifies networks as having a key role in accomplishing many of these goals. Networks and scientific research institutions should be used to support / coordinate:

- '*Engagement in disaster risk reduction and management' (19e)*
- *Technology transfer, data sharing, creating disaster risk scenarios (25c)*
- *Establish, disseminate and share good practices (25d)*

- *Networks to actively engage in UNISDR Global and Regional platforms to forge partnerships, assess progress, share practice/knowledge on disaster risk-informed policies, and to promote integration of DRM in other sectors (28b/c)*
- *Cooperation between academic, scientific and research entities/networks, and private sector to develop new products and services that reduce disaster risks (31c)*
- *Focus on disaster risk factors and scenarios, including medium / long term emerging disaster risks (36b)*
- *Increase research for regional, national and local application (36b)*
- *Support action by local communities and authorities (36b)*
- *Support the interface between policy and science for decision-making (36b)*
- *Thematic platforms of global systems and technology pools (47c)*

While the Sendai Framework is clear in its recognition of the roles of local, national regional and international networks and organizations – including entities and institutions - , there are still challenges. One of the biggest challenges is that there is limited knowledge of existing networks and scientific research institutions, and on their active role in disaster risk reduction (DRR) research, and capacity development and other technical services. To further the implementation of the Sendai Framework, it is crucial to have comprehensive knowledge of existing networks, organisations and centres, as well as their structures, activities, needs, and their cooperation frameworks and dialogues (if any) with policy-makers.

Acknowledging that this is an important step towards more coherent efforts, the WS1 will document existing networks at the international, regional and national levels. *This concept note provides initial information so as to enable further inputs by the participants in the working groups:*

- Local and national level networks, institutions and organisations
- Regional level networks, institutions and organisations
- International level networks, institutions and organisations

2.1 National Networks & Platforms

At national level, many OECD countries are trying to integrate elements of anticipation in their risk management systems in terms of championing the integration of new knowledge and technology into DRR, Japan has made significant efforts towards this by improving its earthquake preparedness systems including through building code reform. The UK's emphasis on futures research through the method of horizon scanning which aims to "anticipate and prepare for new risks and opportunities through the systematic study of new developments in science and society" is another example. Implementation plans underpinned by scientific evidence have the potential to target investment more accurately, contribute to greater resilience over the coming decades and save lives (Calkins 2015). To achieve this institutional capacity to learn from past disasters and integrate this into future preparedness policy is needed. Examples of institutional bodies with a 'learning' capacity include the California Seismic Safety Commission, and the relatively recent Organisation for Technical Investigation in Japan (OECD 2006).

2.2 Regional Networks & Platforms

Advisory institutions provide S&T advice at the regional level, as exemplified in Europe where there are many such regional agencies providing scientific, policy and technical advice including the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (EC-JRC). Around the world there are regional networks, regional research or training centres and regional branches of global networks. Other networks match sub-regional groupings, address particular hazards or bridge to the private sector and development finance. While countries tap such structures for advice, their roles and influence vary greatly while coordination is often lacking. Examples of the variety of bodies and networks include PeriPeriU (Partners Enhancing Resilience for People Exposed to Risks - http://www.riskreductionafrica.org/); ICSU regional branches (http://tinyurl.com/q6xjqcc); the African Centre for Disaster Studies (ADPC - http://acds.co.za/); and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (http://www.adpc.net/igo/?).

In Asia, the UNISDR Regional Platform has established its own group on Science and Technology as part of the ISDR-Asia Partnership (IAP), to support the Sendai Framework. The Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR) has also begun setting up regional committees, starting in Latin America and the Caribbean. There is a need to discuss how such groups work with the UNISDR Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (STAG), and what mechanism, other than the UNISDR regional platforms, are used for such advice.

These networks and centres need different scientific input and support. Although most countries rely on these advisory structures to provide scientific evidence and advice to the government or to parliament institutions, their roles and legitimacy vary considerably, resulting in important variation in the roles that these advisory structures can play in local, national or regional policies and can complicate trans-national collaboration (OECD 2015). Across the regions there is a need to strengthen coordination, cooperation and knowledge between networks to build on joint objectives and minimise duplication.

2.3 International Networks & Platform

Transnational/International organisations can play an important role in both providing credible and trustworthy advice from different countries to national authorities and their policy makers as well as authoritative information to other stakeholders such as the media and the general public (OECD 2015). An important potential area of development would be to formally and informally recognise the links between DRR, development finance, sustainable development and climate change to support their respective global communities of research, policy and practice (Carabine 2015).

One of the international networks addressing DRR is the International Council for Science (ICSU) which is a non-governmental organisation with a global membership of national scientific bodies (122 Members, representing 142 countries) and International Scientific Unions (31 Members) and also has regional offices. Its aims are to: identify and address major issues of importance to science and society; facilitate interaction amongst scientists across all disciplines and from all countries; promote the participation of all scientists; and provide independent, authoritative advice to stimulate constructive dialogue between the scientific community and governments, civil society, and the private sector.

Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR 2015) is a decade-long research programme co-sponsored by the International Council for Science (ICSU), the International Social Science Council (ISSC), and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) (ICSU 2008). It addresses the shortfall in current research on how science is used to shape social and political decision-making in the context of hazards and disasters by using an approach that integrates research and policy-making across all hazards, disciplines, and geographic regions.

3) The way forward

The networks and centres at the different levels – local, national, regional, global - will be crucial to supporting the variety of activities in the draft S&T Road Map (see table below). These actions need to be fully coordinated with actions in other Work Streams. Suggestions to how the different priorities can be supported by stronger networks at all levels include:

- Priority 1 needs to be implemented through the support, expansion and consolidation of existing research programmes.
- Priority 2 needs to be achieved in cooperation with governance at all levels connecting with the outputs/outcomes of Priority 1.
- Priority 3 needs to be achieved through global cooperation with UNISDR leadership.
- Priority 4 needs to be supported by the collective action of all networks.

Priority for Action 1: Understanding Disaster Risk		
Expected Outcomes	**Key Actions**	**Review Progress and Needs**
1.1 Assess the current state of data, scientific knowledge and technical availability on disaster risks reduction and fill the gaps with new knowledge.	• Conduct solution-driven surveys and research in disaster risk management and increase research for regional, national and local application;	• Guidelines for national and regional, multi-hazard, risk assessments • Guidelines for national and regional disaster risk management capability assessment • Periodic regional reports on Disaster Risks drawing on national risk assessments

1.2 Synthesize, produce and disseminate scientific evidence in a timely and accessible manner that responds to the knowledge needs from policy-makers and practitioners;	• Promote partnership between scientists, policy makers, private sectors and community leaders to establish, disseminate and share good practices and lessons learned	• National and regional knowledge centres for disaster risk management • National and regional community of users and practitioners
1.3 Ensure that scientific data and information can support and be used in monitoring and reviewing progress towards disaster risk reduction and resilience building.	• Promote the development of quality standards, such as certifications particularly at national and regional levels	

Under expected outcome 1.1, in addition to the key actions listed above we expect the ST communities to deliver the following

1.1.1 Archive the disaster data	• Archive disaster data, land use and information on social and economic activities. • Assist and strengthen the development of systems and personnel that can identify areas of vulnerability prior to disasters.	• Build closer ties for international research and development initiatives • Assist each country to strengthen data archiving.
1.1.2 Produce disaster statistics	• Produce disaster statistics that is highly reliable • Develop systems and personnel that can use the statistics to develop policies for disaster risk reduction.	• Assist each country to strengthen the ties between the areas of disaster statistics and science and technology, and assist them for effective operations.

1.1.3 Monitor disaster risk	• Monitor changes in disaster risk • Strengthen research and research systems that can review systems including laws, administrative guidelines and organizations and detect problems leading to new social vulnerabilities to disasters.	• Review early warning systems, hazard maps and information sharing systems.

Priority For Action 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk		
Expected outcomes	**Key Actions**	**Review Progress and Needs**
2.1 Ensure a stronger involvement of science in policy- and decision-making at all levels	• Support regional cooperation, including through common exercises and drills	• Science and technology expertise for national and regional platforms for DRR

We also expect the ST community to deliver on the following key action under this priority

2.1.1 Evidence-based decisions at individual, community and governmental levels	• Assist to improve educational and social systems and scientific and technological capacities for individuals, local communities and governments.	• Periodical reviews on education and other awareness-raising activities to improve disaster literacy.

Priority For Action 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience		
Expected Outcomes	**Key Actions**	**Review Progress and Needs**
3.1 Provide scientific evidence to enable decision-making of policy options for investment and development planning	• Promote cooperation between academic, scientific and research entities and networks and the private sector to develop new products and services to help reduce disaster risk	• Periodic reports on State of Science in DRR at national, regional and global levels

Proposed additional key actions

3.1.1 Socio-economic impact assessment of disaster risk and its reduction measures	• Assess disaster risks related to development and economic activities and the increase in vulnerability to disaster • Present the impact of investment in disaster risk reduction based on the assessment on economic growth and the safety of the general public.	• Establish a system to share the impact and investment information domestically.

Priority for Action 4: Enhancing Disaster Preparedness For Effective Response, and to "Build Back Better" In Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction		
Expected outcomes	**Key Actions**	**Review Progress and Needs**
4.1 Identify and respond to the scientific needs of policy- and decision-makers at all levels to strengthen preparedness and resilience	• Develop, disseminate quality standards, codes, and operational guides on contingency planning and protection of critical infrastructure and basic services and promote their use at national and regional levels (4.1) • Promote regional model for science and technology- based DRR plans (4.1)	• Periodic national and regional reporting on early warning systems and emergency communication mechanisms; in place and planned
4.2 Build capacity to ensure that all sectors and countries understand, have access to, and can use scientific information for better informed decision-making		• National and regional help desks for technical advice on risk assessment and risk management capability • National and regional training and capacity building programmes in DRR

Participants in this working group are invited to consider whether these proposals be strengthened further? What are specific next steps to strengthen the science-policy interface at local, national, regional and global levels in DRR? Where should urgent and longer term investments be made in this regard?

References

Calkins J. Moving Forward after Sendai: How Countries Want to Use Science, Evidence and Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction. PLOS Currents Disasters. 2015 May 14. Edition 1. doi: 10.1371/currents.dis.22247d6293d4109d09794890bcda1878.

Carabine E. Revitalising Evidence-based Policy for the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Lessons from Existing International Science Partnerships. PLOS Currents Disasters. 2015 Apr 23. Edition. doi: 10.1371/currents.dis.aaab45b2b4106307ae2168a485e03b8a.

OECD. 2015. "Scientific Advice for Policy Making: The Role and Responsibility of Expert Bodies and Individual Scientists", OECD Science, Technology and Industry Policy Papers, No. 21, OECD Publishing, Paris. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5js33l1jcpwb-en

Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (2015). http://www.irdrinternational.org/

International Council for Science (2008). A Science Plan for Integrated Research on Disaster Risk: Addressing the challenge of natural and human-induced environmental hazards. Available at: http://www.icsu.org/publications/reports-and-reviews/IRDR-science-plan/irdr-science-plan.pdf

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. In: UN world conference on disaster risk reduction, 2015 March 14–18, Sendai, Japan. Geneva: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction; 2015. Available at http://www.unisdr.org/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf

UNISDR science and technology Road Map for the UNISDR science & technology partnership supporting the implementation of Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030. Available at http://www.preventionweb.net/files/45270_unisdrscienceandtechnologyroadmap.pdf

Annex: Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction statements on partnership and networks

Partnership

19e - Disaster risk reduction and management depends on coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels, and it requires the full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels and a clear articulation of responsibilities across public and private stakeholders, including business and academia, to ensure mutual outreach, partnership, complementarity in roles and accountability and follow-up;

25d - To promote common efforts in partnership with the scientific and technological community, academia and the private sector to establish, disseminate and share good practices internationally;

28c - To actively engage in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the regional and sub-regional platforms for disaster risk reduction and the thematic platforms in order to forge partnerships, periodically assess progress on implementation and share practice and knowledge on disaster risk-informed policies, programmes and investments, including on development and climate issues, as appropriate, as well as to promote the integration of disaster risk management in other relevant sectors. Regional intergovernmental organizations should play an important role in the regional platforms for disaster risk reduction;

Networks

25c - To promote and enhance, through international cooperation, including technology transfer, access to and the sharing and use of non-sensitive data and information, as appropriate, communications and geospatial and space-based technologies and related services; maintain and strengthen in situ and remotely-sensed earth and climate observations; and strengthen the utilization of media, including social media, traditional media, big data and mobile phone networks, to support national measures for successful disaster risk communication, as appropriate and in accordance with national laws;

25g - To enhance the scientific and technical work on disaster risk reduction and its mobilization through the coordination of existing networks and scientific research institutions at all levels and in all regions, with the support of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Scientific and Technical Advisory Group, in order to strengthen the evidence-base in support of the implementation of the present Framework; promote scientific research on disaster risk patterns, causes and effects; disseminate risk information with the best use of geospatial information technology; provide guidance on methodologies and standards for risk assessments, disaster risk modelling and the use of data; identify research and technology gaps and set recommendations for research priority areas in disaster risk reduction; promote and support the availability and application of science and technology to decision-making; contribute to the update of the publication entitled “2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction”; use post-disaster reviews as opportunities to enhance learning and public policy; and disseminate studies;

31c - To promote cooperation between academic, scientific and research entities and networks and the private sector to develop new products and services to help to reduce disaster risk, in particular those that would assist developing countries and their specific challenges;

36b - Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term; increase research for regional, national and local application; support action by local communities and authorities; and support the interface between policy and science for decision-making;

Platforms

27g - To establish and strengthen government coordination forums composed of relevant stakeholders at the national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction, and a designated national focal point for implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. It is necessary for such mechanisms to have a strong foundation in national institutional frameworks with clearly assigned responsibilities and authority to, inter alia, identify sectoral and multisectoral disaster risk, build awareness and knowledge of disaster risk through sharing and dissemination of non-sensitive disaster risk information and data, contribute to and coordinate reports on local and national disaster risk, coordinate public awareness campaigns on disaster risk, facilitate and support local multisectoral cooperation (e.g. among local governments) and contribute to the determination of and reporting on national and local disaster risk management plans and all policies relevant for disaster risk management. These responsibilities should be established through laws, regulations, standards and procedures;

28b - To actively engage in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the regional and sub-regional platforms for disaster risk reduction and the thematic platforms in order to forge partnerships, periodically assess progress on implementation and share practice and knowledge on disaster risk-informed policies, programmes and investments, including on development and climate issues, as appropriate, as well as to promote the integration of disaster risk management in other relevant sectors. Regional intergovernmental organizations should play an important role in the regional platforms for disaster risk reduction;

47c - To promote the use and expansion of thematic platforms of cooperation, such as global technology pools and global systems to share know-how, innovation and research and ensure access to technology and information on disaster risk reduction;

48c - The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, in particular, to support the implementation, follow-up and review of the present Framework by: preparing periodic reviews on progress, in particular for the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, and, as appropriate, in a timely manner, along with the follow-up process at the United Nations, supporting the development of coherent global and regional follow-up and indicators, and in coordination, as appropriate, with other relevant mechanisms for sustainable development and climate change, and updating the existing web-based Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor accordingly; participating actively in the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group

on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators; generating evidence-based and practical guidance for implementation in close collaboration with States and through the mobilization of experts; reinforcing a culture of prevention among relevant stakeholders through supporting development of standards by experts and technical organizations, advocacy initiatives and dissemination of disaster risk information, policies and practices, as well as by providing education and training on disaster risk reduction through affiliated organizations; supporting countries, including through national platforms or their equivalent, in their development of national plans and monitoring trends and patterns in disaster risk, loss and impacts; convening the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and supporting the organization of regional platforms for disaster risk reduction in cooperation with regional organizations; leading the revision of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; facilitating the enhancement of, and continuing to service, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Scientific and Technical Advisory Group in mobilizing science and technical work on disaster risk reduction; leading, in close coordination with States, the update of the publication entitled “2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction”, in line with the terminology agreed upon by States; and maintaining the stakeholders’ commitment registry;

49 - The Conference invites the General Assembly, at its seventieth session, to consider the possibility of including the review of the global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 as part of its integrated and coordinated follow-up processes to United Nations conferences and summits, aligned with the Economic and Social Council, the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycles, as appropriate, taking into account the contributions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction and the Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor system.