

Integrated Disaster Risk: From Research to Practice

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Issues

- **Globalization**
- **Population growth**
- **Widespread poverty**
- **Changing climate**
- **Urban areas**
 - **Complex infrastructure**
 - **Concentration and centralization of economic and political functions**
 - **Social segregation and**
 - **Complex spatial and functional inter-relationships**

Key question:

Why, despite advances in the natural and social science of hazards and disasters, do losses continue to increase?

Wind speed

Religion

Wave

Ethnicity

Risk Reduction

rainfall

Age

Ground motion

GENDER



Partners

- National and international science institutions
- National and international development assistance agencies and funding bodies
- National Committees



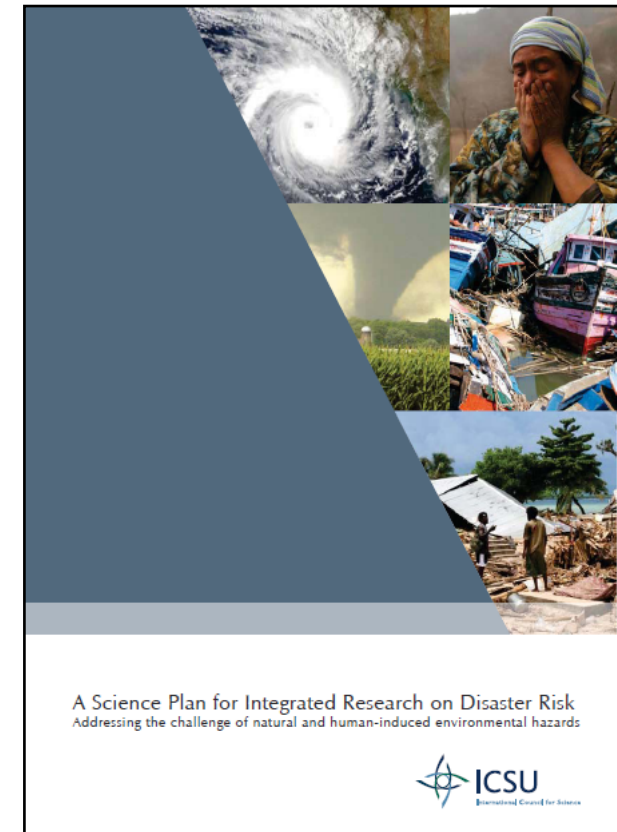
Co-Sponsors



The Science Plan

Addressing the challenge of natural and human-induced environmental hazards

An ***integrated approach*** to research on disaster risk through: an international, multidisciplinary (natural, health, engineering and social sciences, including socio-economic analysis) collaborative research programme.



Scope of IRDR

- Geophysical and hydro-meteorological trigger events
- Earthquakes – tsunamis – volcanoes – floods – storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) – heat waves – droughts – wildfires – landslides – coastal erosion – climate change
- Space weather and impact by near-Earth objects
- Effects of human activities on creating or enhancing disasters, including land-use practices

NOT technological disasters, warfare



Objective 1: Characterization of hazard, vulnerability and risk

1.1: Identifying hazards and vulnerabilities leading to risks

1.2: Forecasting hazards and assessing risks

1.3: Dynamic modelling of risk

HFA-2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning



Objective 2: Effective Decision-Making in Complex and Changing Risk Contexts

2.1: Identifying relevant decision-making systems and their interactions

2.2: Understanding decision-making in the context of environmental hazards

2.3: Improving the quality of decision-making practice

HFA-1 DRR-national priority.

HFA-5 Strengthen disaster preparedness



Objective 3: Reducing Risk and Curbing Losses Through Knowledge-Based Actions

3.1: Vulnerability assessments

3.2: Effective approaches to risk reduction

HFA-3 knowledge - culture of safety and resilience

HFA-4 Reduce the underlying risk factors.



Cross Cutting Themes

- Capacity building
- Case studies and demonstration projects
 - Assessment, data management and monitoring



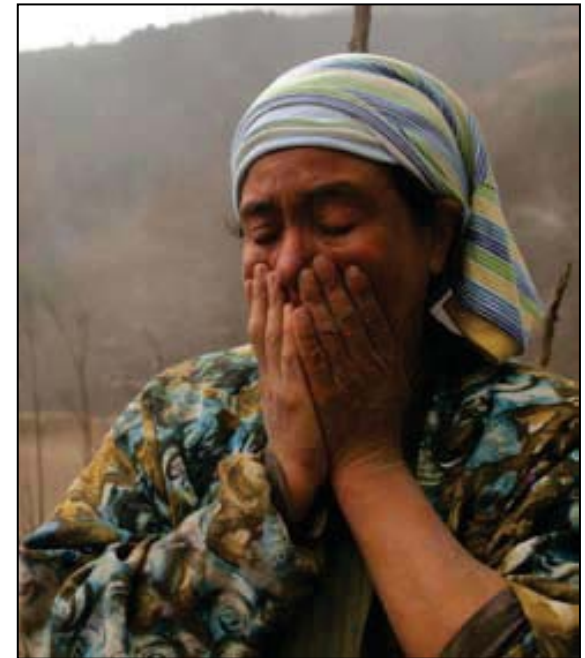
Forensic Disaster Investigations (FORIN)

- In depth investigations into complex and underlying causes of growing disaster loss
- Fundamental cause of disasters
- Trace out and assign causal explanation of losses
- Intervening conditions that increased or reduce losses
- Series of case studies
- Common template and methodology



Risk Interpretation and Action

- *Interpretation of risk* - how actors attempt to make sense of experience and information from various sources as a basis for decision.
- *What do people (especially those at risk) think is likely to happen?*
- *What will they do about it?*
- *And what will they do about it?*
- Estimation of the likelihood, magnitude of event & physical infrastructure



Disaster Loss Data Project

... need for more systematic and reliable information on such events. ... generate new information and data and to leave a legacy of coordinated and integrated global data and information sets across hazards and disciplines, with unprecedented degrees of access.



Disaster Assessment Report

Integrated research assessment report similar to the “Disasters by Design” concept and similar in style to the IPCC.

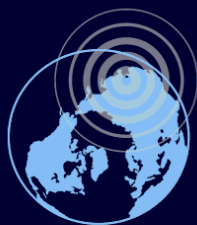




IRDR

Integrated Research on Disaster Risk

SAVE
THE DATE



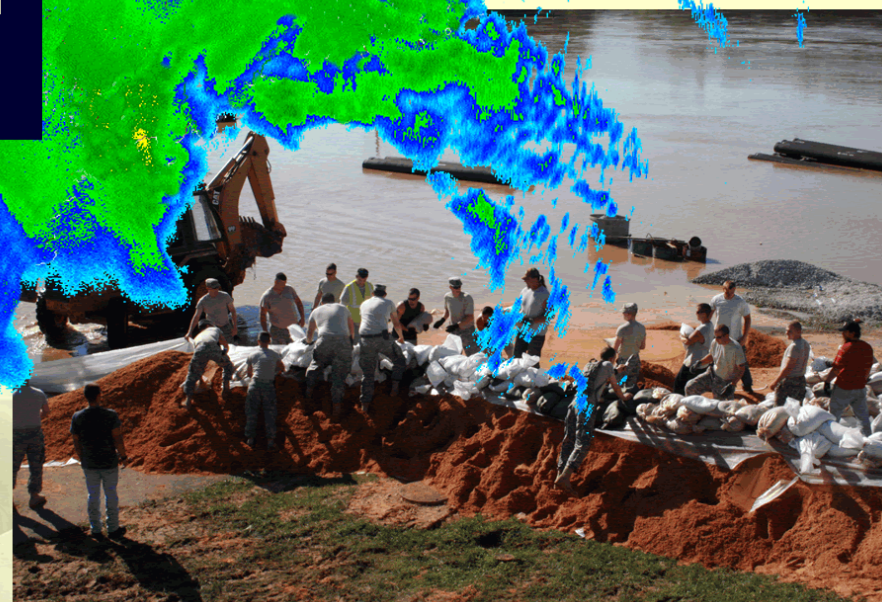
IRDR Conference 2011

Oct. 31 - Nov. 2, Beijing

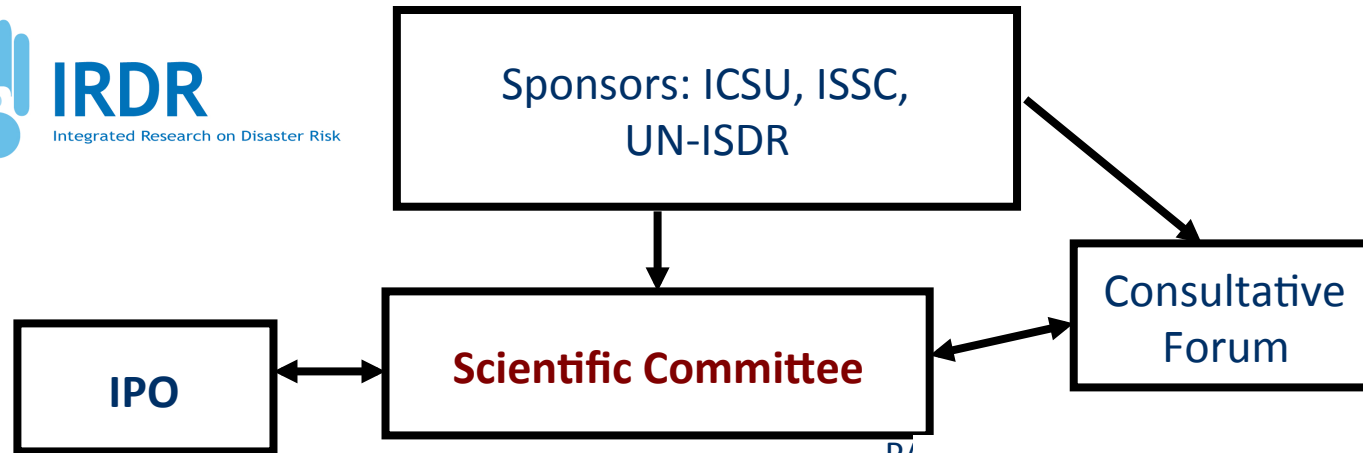
www.irdrinternational.org/conference2011

Why, despite advances in the natural and social science of hazards and disasters, do losses continue to increase?

To what extent is the world-wide growth in disaster losses a symptom and indicator of unsustainable development?



Disaster Risk: Integrating Science & Practice



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Lang Lang, Administrative Officer
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Located at CEODE, CAS, Beijing, China

civil engineering, landslide mitigation

CUTTER, Susan, University of South Carolina, USA –
hazards & vulnerability

EISER, Richard, University of Sheffield, UK –
psychology, perception of risk

JOHNSTON, David, Massey University, New Zealand –
earth sciences, disaster management

LAVELL, Allan, FLACSO, Costa Rica – social and
developmental aspects of risk and disasters

McBEAN, Gordon, Inst. for Catastrophic Loss
Reduction, University of Western Ontario, Canada
– CHAIR

UN ISDR Global Platform
Geneva, June 2011 (2013, 2015, ...)

Pacific Science Congress - Kuala
Lumpur, June 2011

ICSU GA, Rome, September, 2011

+2

IRDR Conference
Beijing , October /November 2011

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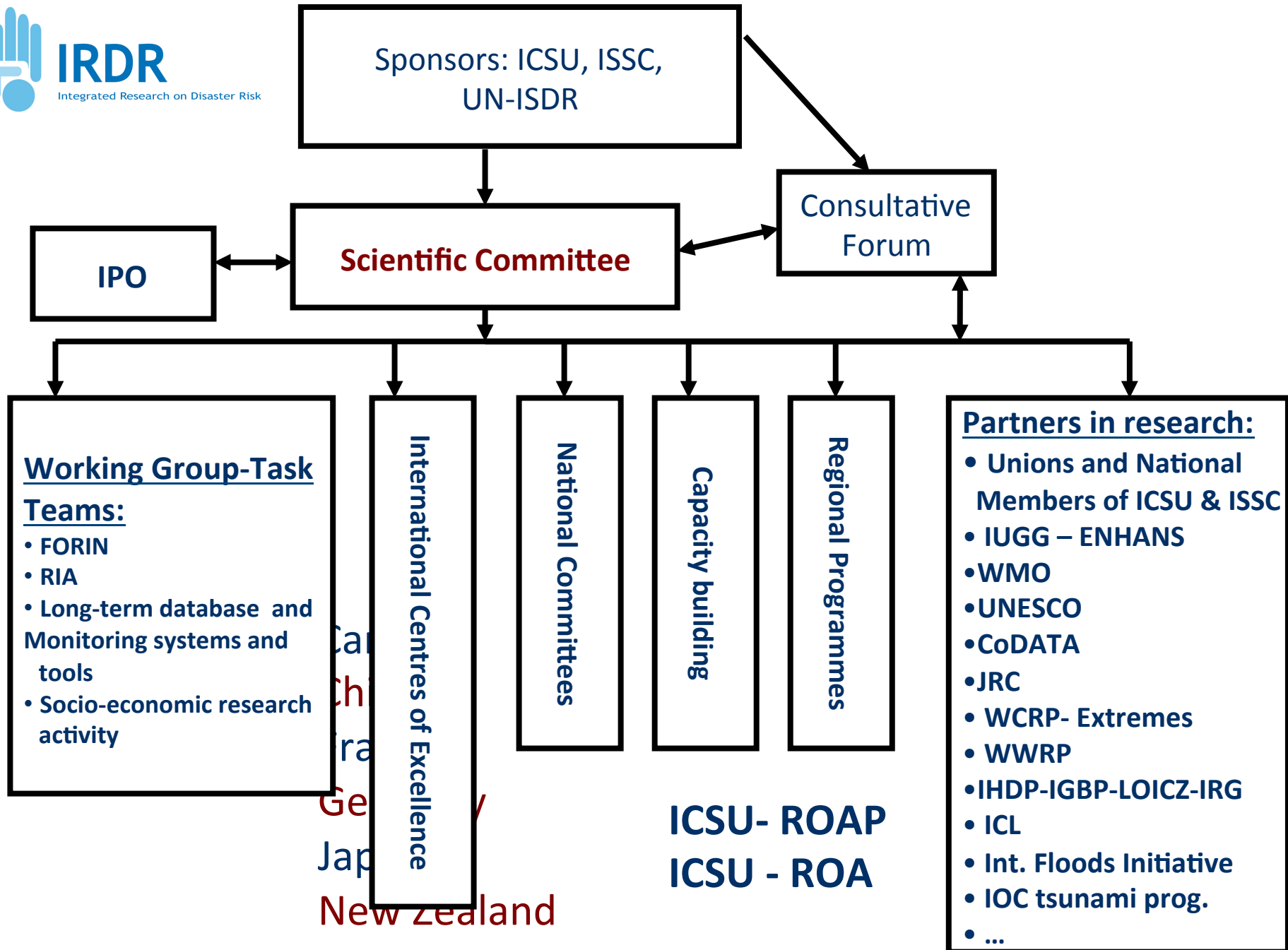
Planet Under Pressure
London, March 2012

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IRDR Legacy

- An enhanced capacity around the world to address hazards and make informed decisions on actions to reduce their impacts.
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- Societies to shift focus from response-recovery towards prevention-mitigation, building resilience and reducing risks, learning from experience and avoiding past mistakes.



IRDR

Integrated Research on Disaster Risk

Thank you

www.irdrinternational.org

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