



AMCDRR

2016

## Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

### Concept Note of Featured Event

<b>Event title</b>	<b>Featured Event 2: Application of science and technology for prevention of new risks</b>
<b>Event code</b>	<b>FE 2</b>
<b>Date and Time</b>	Friday 4 November 2016: 11:15 – 12:45
<b>Venue/ Room no.</b>	Plenary Hall, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
<b>Theme</b>	The application of science and technology in future risk prevention
<b>Organizers</b>	<b>Lead: Government of India</b> <b>Collaborators:</b> UNISDR Asian Science, Technology and Academia Advisory Group (ASTAAG)
<b>Session Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Deliberate</b> on the urgent need for a stronger science-policy interface towards science-based policy development in DRR.</li> <li><b>2. Recommend</b> key actions for scientific and academic organizations and governments to close the science-policy gap and use of science in evidence based policy making.</li> </ol> <p><b>The outcome of the session will be a set of recommended actions that will be followed and implemented by the Asian science, technology and academia community as well as governments.</b></p>
<b>Background and</b>	The Sendai Framework calls for a shift from managing disasters to managing risks. This requires a more holistic approach to risks and a stronger focus on

<p><b>context</b></p>	<p>addressing the ongoing creation of new risk. More sound scientific research and evidence-based information is needed to increase the understanding of the underlying causes of disaster risks and losses that are affecting development gains</p> <p>As such, the framework calls for: <i>“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”</i>.</p> <p>The role of science, technology and research in providing evidence and knowledge on disaster risks and ‘How to’ reduce risks has been emphasized in all major international and regional frameworks and agendas. In the last decade, science, technology and research has progressed significantly on all fronts. Scientists and researchers have brought a deeper understanding of the hazards, vulnerabilities, disaster risks and their linkages to the development processes. However, we often hear of the challenges and gaps in translating this scientific information into evidence and science-based policy making.</p> <p>While political leadership and community partnerships are required for the successful implementation of effective, science-informed initiatives, the research community has a responsibility to formulate applicable methodologies and tools that respond to real-world challenges. These are often fast-changing and communities that need support have limited resources to respond. Ensuring that research facilitates the shift and understanding from disaster management to disaster risk management is key, while national and international partnerships and networks can ensure the dissemination and sharing of good practice and scientific findings.</p> <p>The AMCDRR 2016 will provide an opportunity for key leaders from the science, technology and academia community and policy makers from governments to discuss and come up with actions for both sides to strengthen the science-policy nexus in preventing new and emerging risks.</p>
<p><b>Session format</b></p>	<p>The high-level panel will consist of senior national policy advisers, senior science advisers and eminent scientists.</p>

	<p><b>Indicative agenda:</b></p> <p>11.15 – 11.20: Introduction by the Chair – Objectives, agenda and panelists</p> <p>11.20 – 12.15: Panel discussion</p> <p>12.15 – 12.30: Interactions with participants</p> <p>12.30 – 12.45: Chair summary of the discussion and key recommendations</p> <p><i>(A detailed agenda will be shared prior to the event)</i></p>
<b>Intended main outcome and Key messages</b>	A set of recommended actions to promote application of science in evidence based policy making, with a focus of addressing future and emerging risks.
<b>List of Speakers and their interventions</b>	<p><b>Chair: Dr. Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman, NITI Ayog</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Mr Zakri Abdul Hamid</b>, Science Advisor to the Prime Minister of Malaysia</li> <li>2. <b>A S Kiran Kumar</b>, Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation</li> <li>3. <b>Mr. Rungson Sriworasat</b>, Advisor to the Prime Minister of the Royal Thai Government</li> <li>4. <b>Prof Rajib Shaw</b>, Executive Director, Integrated Research on Disaster Risk , Beijing, China and Co-chair of UNISDR Asia Science Technology and Academia Advisory Group (ASTAAG)</li> <li>5. <b>Dr. Siqun</b>, Deputy Director, Office of the China National Committee for Disaster Risk Reduction.</li> </ol>
<b>Technical Equipment</b>	Projector, computer, microphones, others