

**A Brief Report on the 5th Global Summit of GADRI: Engaging Sciences with Action
Held Intercontinentally and Virtually from 13:00 hours UTC, 31st August to 16:00
hours UTC, 1st September 2021**

The

This year's Global Summit of GADRI was attentive to the necessary influence of the Global Alliance and its supporting regional Alliances on bringing the disasters research to bare on the outcomes of the UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) COP26 taking place in Glasgow, UK

The following four topics for panel discussion sessions were selected by the North American Alliance of Hazards and Disaster Research Institutes (NAAHDRI). The four sessions were divided to two parallel sessions, i.e. I and III and II and IV.

I. Enabling Resilience: Preventing Disasters in Hazard-Prone Areas

What goal do we want to achieve? The goal is to enable resilience by preventing natural hazards from becoming disasters

II. Reducing Barriers for Scientists and Engineers to Enhance Resilience

How to achieve the goal by developing innovative approaches?

III. Innovative Approaches in Disaster Resilience

How to reduce barriers in implementing the developed approaches?

IV. Equitable Resilience: Addressing Social Justice in Disasters

How to upgrade “resilience” into “equitable resilience” in order to reduce hazard impacts on marginalized populations?

The Americas session was coordinated by

An introduction of the first national comprehensive disaster risk survey project of China, Yang Saini, Beijing Normal University
Using science to support decision-

An amazing number of 640 participants from 77 economies registered for the conference; and nearly 568 members from 73 economies logged in via zoom meeting to attend the 27-hour long conference.

The 27-hour long conference was a success especially in terms of its global participation and achieving the conference's set objectives.

Achievements and Recommendations

Americas covering North and South America

Recommendations out of keynote speech:

Multidisciplinary research to develop comprehensive community-level models of physical, social, and economic infrastructure

Implementation: Community engagement from the very beginning (constraints and resources. Help communities understand their strengths and vulnerabilities)

Recommendations from the panel discussion sessions:

“All disasters are local”: resilience is a local issue that must be addressed at that scale – using a combination of technical and community engagement efforts

Risk modeling: multi-hazards. Encourage interdisciplinary efforts

Impacts on civil structures: physics-based modeling to get the design loading

Retrofit houses by leveraging insurance

Resilience in recovery: “build it back better” mentality

Create, support, and find mechanisms to facilitate research-to-practice partnerships (like the NSF Civic program, companies that can do the translation). Successful model.

Engage decision-makers (those who control the funds) in trying to implement resilience solutions.

Improve the communication between engineers and physical and social scientists, and decision-makers. Find new ways to share information.

Educate to improve broad-based public understanding and support.

Identify which aspects of inequality we have not captured, which communities are slower in recovery and under what conditions?

Incorporate equity in resilience measurement

and international collaborations to address the grand challenge of climate change faced by the entire world.

Asia and Oceania Time Zone Session

The session included four parallel discussions sessions.

I Regional Alliances: Improving collaboration to support global stakeholders on DRR and DRM

- I-1 Introducing current and existing alliances; and Introducing Viewpoints: Suggestions for Improvement –
Two important areas emerged fro

The session 1.2 is a starting point to map out how GADRI can make changes to DRM education and the topic should continue to produce more fruitful outcomes.

II Target E - Disaster Risk Governance and Contribution for Policy Making

Progresses and challenges of DRR policies

How have national and local governments adopted DRR strategies so far in line with Sendai Framework?

Roughly a total 120 countries have adopted DRR strategies

What are good practices of DRR strategies in national and local levels?

8 steps approach by JICA

Case study in Philippine

Extending application to other Asian countries

What are the challenges for making and implementing DRR strategies?

Multi-hazard and New risk landscape

Financing is very much important

Involving multi-stakeholders with inter-sector corporation

Risk assessment information is the first step to involve multi-stake holders

Monitoring and evaluation

Multi-language

- Potentials of Scientific knowledge for DRR policies

How can scientific knowledge support

Although strict RCT is difficult to be conducted in field, modified versions of RCT can be feasible.

How can research institutions contribute to capacity development of national and local governments and practitioners in fields?

JICA presented an 8-step approach they have implemented

Evacuation drill study based on the integrated approach human and natural system

Win-win relationship is important for sustainable contribution

III Contributions to Climate Change Adaptation

- T

IV Implementation of Sciences in Action
Implementation Science in DRR

Perspectives expected of implementation science

Dealing systemic thing as science – even disaster risk is one of

Implementation process is inevitably dynamic

Dealing the dynamics of systems

- Norms of implementation dynamics
- How should professional scientists approach to the field?
- Mechanism design to create the desired dynamism
- Sense-making

Diversity in academics

Long-term perspective and commitment

If we (as individual and collective scientists) do not communicate, someone else does.
Heterogeneity and divernd div