



Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre

Pooling knowledge and networks in disaster risk management

NEWSLETTER
#7

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Editorial



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*The recent earthquakes in Italy have had a devastating effect on the people living in the region. Many other natural disasters hit Europe with an increasing frequency and severity, partly due to climate change. Investing in disaster risk prevention is vital to preserving Europe's capacity for further socio-economic development, because **for every euro spent on prevention, four or more will be saved on response**. In this respect, EU cohesion policy is key to disaster risk prevention and management. Local and regional authorities are the first to be confronted with the impacts of disasters, and they often engage in cross-border action as a consequence.*

Furthermore, risk prevention safeguards prior investments and is important in maintaining local growth and jobs. It can also develop new professional fields, encourage innovation, involve small and medium-sized enterprises and accelerate the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy.

With **€8 billion** for climate change adaptation and risk prevention and management (from the **European Regional Development Fund** (ERDF) and the **Cohesion Fund**), cohesion policy is one of the most important sources for funding in this area. Twenty Member States have selected risk prevention as a priority for the 2014-2020 funding period. These investments are based on **national or regional risk assessments**, also required under EU civil protection legislation.

In addition, risk prevention, disaster resilience and climate change adaptation are mainstreamed into other cohesion policy funding priorities, such as **energy efficiency** and **water management**. To take advantage of these opportunities, the Commission offers help to Member States and regions in terms of **technical assistance and capacity-building**.

Cohesion policy also provides over **€41 billion** for **research and innovation** support. This support focuses on those fields where regions see a competitive advantage, as identified in their smart specialisation strategies. Regions have selected risk-related topics in their strategies, such as **fire safety** or the fight against **desertification**. Those investments will drive innovative approaches to disaster risk management, strengthen the innovation capacity of European regions, and make the EU overall more resilient.

Though our priority, prevention is not the only focus of our effort. The recent earthquakes have demonstrated that large-scale reconstruction works will be required, notably to restore the cultural heritage of the affected areas. Europe needs to be able to quickly provide effective support from the ERDF to Member States hit by major or regional natural disasters. In order to provide such additional assistance, the Commission has proposed to amend the regulations governing the cohesion policy funds. This would introduce the possibility of **reconstruction operations supported by the ERDF** within an operational programme, without the need for national co-financing. Those operations would **complement the means available under the European Union Solidarity Fund**.

2017 is a year of delivery. It is clear that the 2014-2020 cohesion policy programmes offer significant opportunities for public and private investment to support disaster risk management, as well as growth and employment. To deliver on the investment ambitions and expected benefits, it is now time for EU-funded projects to get off the ground.

Rudolf Niessler



Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week (HNPW) 2017



Participants of Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week (HNPW) 2017

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From **6th to 10th February 2017 in Geneva**, the **HNPW** conference brought together around 1,000 participants from the full diversity of the science and technology community, policy makers, practitioners and researchers from all geographical regions, at local, national, regional and international levels to discuss how to address current humanitarian challenges.

Co-chaired by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (**OCHA**) and the UK's Department of International Development (**DFID**) and hosted by the Swiss Government, the HNPW provided a spectacular range of interactive open-door problem-solving events for experts and experienced humanitarian responders to discuss common challenges and explore possible innovative solutions.

Topics included coordination, information management, importing priority humanitarian goods, getting airports up and running quickly, environmental risks, training and simulation exercises, humanitarian civil military coordination, disability inclusion and many others.

This years' event offered participants a unique opportunity to:

- Network with crisis preparedness & response experts and develop new partnerships;

- Actively participate in a collaborative approach to resolving common challenges that hinder the work in the field;
- Foster an active contribution to the **Leading Edge Programme**, a year-round collaboration platform that enables change in crisis preparedness and response.

The **DRMKC** contributed by organising dedicated sessions on:

- Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS), that worked as the annual meeting of the GDACS Advisory Group (currently chaired by Armenia), bringing together disaster managers, scientists, GIS and web developers, as well as other experts, to define standards and strategies to improve information exchange in major sudden-onset disasters.

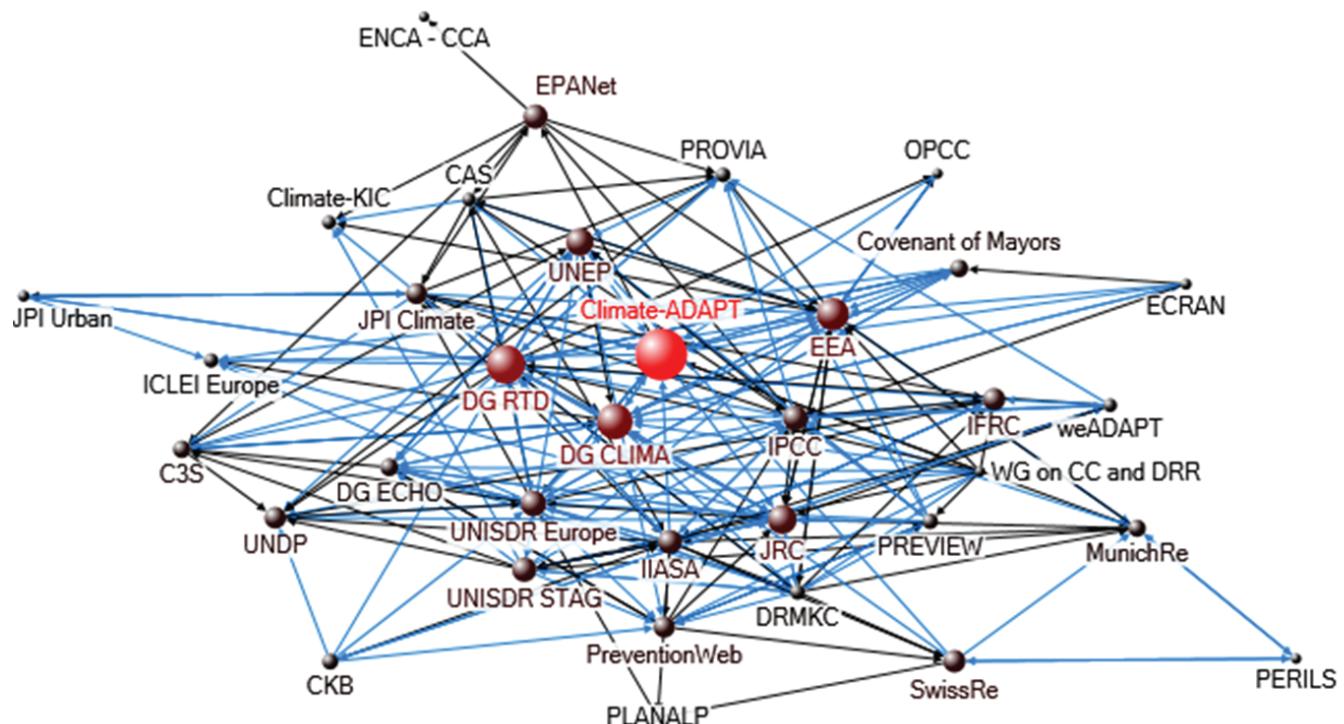
- **Network of Crisis Centres**, aimed to strengthen the collaboration across humanitarian crisis centres of the United Nations system, regional and humanitarian organisations, and governments of disaster prone and responding countries.

More info:

www.hnpw.org/
<http://www.gdacs.org/>
<http://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/innovation/ENCML>



How and with whom do CCA and DRR actors interact? Preliminary results of the PLACARD Social Network Analysis



Climate-ADAPT emerged as a key actor in communication, particularly in connecting out to groups that do not have reciprocal interactions.

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Unravelling the complexity of the climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) landscapes is one of the first steps to enhance cooperation and coherence between the two fields, and effectively inform research, policies and practice. To achieve this aim, it is important to identify the key actors operating in each field, as well as understand the interactions between them.

How are the actors connected to each other across the networks, and what sort and level of interactions do they have?

As part of our work for the PLACARD project, we applied **Social Network Analysis** (SNA) techniques to investigate the interactions within a group of thirty-two selected actors, analysing their responses to a questionnaire and calculating metrics: the number of links to and from each actor; the number of times an actor bridges between two others; and the influence of an actor in a network

The results confirm that there are two distinct “communities”, each including actors involved mainly in either CCA or

DRR activities. The allocation of actors is not rigid, with visible variations according to the algorithms and indicators used. In general, DRR actors appear to form a more cohesive group, while CCA players are sparser and show broader interactions. Communication and collaboration do exist between the groups, however, they appear to be stronger within each type, while collaboration often tackles both CCA and DRR simultaneously.

Further investigation allowed us to focus on the roles played by different actors. For example, **Climate-ADAPT emerged as a key actor in communication**, particularly in connecting out to groups that do not have reciprocal interactions. Further analysis of the collected data along with a second round of SNA, which focuses on national networks, will take place during 2017.

More info:
<http://www.placard-network.eu/>



Global Platform for DRR 2017: "From Commitment to Action"

The 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) will be held in Cancun, Mexico on 22-26 May 2017. It will be the first opportunity for the international community to review global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, adopted in Japan in March 2015.

The Global Platform, as recognized by the UN General Assembly, is the most important global multi-stakeholder forum for strategic advice, coordination, partnership development and review of progress in the implementation of international instruments on DRR. The two main output documents of the Global Platform 2017 will include (1) a Chair's Summary, which should set priorities and directions to drive Sendai's implementation over the following two years; and (2) a High-level Communiqué, reflecting the commitments and priorities of leaders across the various groups of stakeholders.

A continued momentum for EU disaster risk reduction policy

The Global Platform event provides momentum to strengthen the risk reduction agenda, both at EU and international level. It will take place one year after the release of the European Commission's Action Plan on implementing the Sendai Framework: "A disaster risk-informed approach for all EU policies". In addition the European Commission played a key role in the negotiations leading up to the adoption six months ago of a set of indicators to measure the Sendai targets and global progress in implementing the Framework. Most of the subjects that will be discussed during the Global Platform are at the core of the EU internal civil protection and external humanitarian aid policies. Specific topics will include Sendai Framework progress monitoring, risk sensitive investments, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, community resilience, and the economic and investment aspects of disaster risk reduction. At the same time, given the cross-cutting nature of disaster risk reduction, the questions to be addressed will also have close connection to a wide variety of other EU policies – both internal and external – such as development cooperation, climate action, environment, science, research and technology.

The European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management, Mr. Christos Stylianides, will lead the European Commission's engagement at the Global Platform to:

- showcase the EC Sendai Action Plan and existing EU policy achievements;
- support the discussions on Sendai monitoring;
- foster the dialogue and actions on further advancement of the disaster risk reduction agenda in connection with other international processes (Sustainable Development Goals, Climate Change, World Humanitarian Summit and the New Urban Agenda)
- pursue our commitment to continue strengthening and supporting the reduction of disaster risks worldwide.

More info:

<http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2017/globalplatform/en>

DRMKC at the Global Platform



22 - 26 MAY, 2017 | CANCUN, MEXICO
2017 GLOBAL PLATFORM
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
<http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2017/globalplatform/en>

DRMKC will present the Science for DRM 2017 Report at the Global Platform in Cancun (MX)





Knowledge

Development of EU harmonized services for training activities in the domain of critical infrastructures

The DRMKC (Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre) will organise a training activity in Greece on 20-21 March 2017 on the **protection of Critical Infrastructures** related to the implementation of the 2008/114/EC Directive. The training takes place in the framework of the **DRMKC support service** and it is a follow-up of a similar event in Athens in December 2015 supported by the JRC. In this event operators from major infrastructures in Greece will get the latest information on the protection of critical infrastructures and emerging issues, while a table top exercise is foreseen in order to give the opportunity to the operators to have a hands-on training.

This will enable the implementation of several concepts while it will contribute to the establishment of trusted relationships among operators that will facilitate the response during times of emergency.

More info:

<https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/research-topic/critical-infrastructure-protection>

Training on critical infrastructures protection in Cyprus, 8-9 March 2017

The Cypriot authorities are taking all the necessary measures in order to improve the protection of critical infrastructures at national level and for this there is a close collaboration with relevant entities at European level.

One of the measures for **improving prevention, preparedness and response for Critical Infrastructures** against all hazards is to organize a training activity in which all relevant stakeholders (operators, public authorities, academia) will be involved. This is the fourth workshop of this type following the successful experiences in Malta (July 2015), Greece (December 2015) and Brussels (June 2016).

This two-day CIP training is organised by the **Cyprus Civil Defence** in collaboration with **European University Cyprus** in Nicosia on March 7th and 8th with the support of the **JRC**. This will be the first Workshop of its kind in Cyprus and it will also include a table top exercise.

More info:

<https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/research-topic/critical-infrastructure-protection>

European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction

2017 EFDRR Open Forum Meeting 26-28 March 2017, Istanbul, Turkey

Featured event will provide an opportunity for in-depth discussions on emerging priorities to be addressed in the region in order to prevent new risks from being created. Eminent personalities will be invited to be part of the panels and recommendations from these events will be followed up as post EFDRR actions.





Tsunami Analysis Tool (TAT) training at CNRST, 16-18 January 2017 Rabat, Morocco



TAT Training participants

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Morocco is represented by the **National Centre for Scientific and Technical Research** (CNRST) in the Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System in the North Eastern Atlantic, the Mediterranean and Connected Seas (NEAM-TWS), of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO). CNRST is thus the national counterpart when tsunami alerts are issued by the international community. In particular, receipt and distribution of alerts to the National Civil Protection, is done by the **Institut National de Géophysique** (ING), which is the laboratory responsible for the seismic analysis of the country.

In the framework of a collaboration agreement between CNRST and the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC), a detailed training on the use of the Tsunami Analysis Tool (TAT) was organized at the IT Training Center of CNRST. A team of 11 CNRST staff attended the training, with each attendee having a computer for testing procedures individually.

The training programme started with an explanation of the reasons for tsunami monitoring, the need for an efficient infrastructure for seismic and sea-level monitoring, and the challenges of analysing tsunamis. Then, the main features of TAT were presented, and several exercises were conducted, including plotting sea-levels, "detiding" procedures using various methods, and comparison of signals from different measurement points. The third part of the training entailed a joint analysis of sample cases of the JRC's tsunami calculation system, in order to make a fast assessment of results.

On the final day participants were divided into groups, each assigned an historical event from a list of 11 recent cases. Each group had to analyse the event, prepare a short written report, and present the report to all participants. A discussion after each presentation highlighted the strength and weaknesses.

According to the participants the training was very useful, and they confirmed their intention to continue their use of the software.

More info:

<http://www.cnrst.ma/index.php/fr/>

The CNRST in Morocco

The National Centre for Scientific and Technical Research (CNRST) of Morocco was formed in 2001. The task of coordinating and planning research is the responsibility of the government, and is carried out by an Inter-ministerial Committee chaired by the Prime Minister. The CNRST role is to provide support and services, in order to ensure the implementation and follow-up of the Committee's recommendations.

CNRST is responsible for:

- Implementing research and technological development programs.
- Contributing to the dissemination of scientific and technical information and the publication of research and technological developments.
- Supporting the strengthening of the national research infrastructure.
- Providing services to research operators and contributing to the valorisation and transfer of research results.
- Establishing agreements or contracts of association, in connection with research activities or services, with public or private research institutions and bodies.
- Creation of synergies between various research teams working on priority themes (networks, competence centres).
- Evaluation and follow-up of all research activities or services it is involved in.



Hands on activity during the TAT training

© EC



Nuclear emergency planning: lessons learned from non-nuclear accidents

The OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) organized the 41st meeting of the **Working Party on Nuclear Emergency Matters** (WPNEM), on 23–26 January in Paris.

The meeting consisted of a Topical Session where the WPNEM Secretariat presented an overview of the activities of the Expert Group on Lessons Learnt from Non-nuclear Events (EGNE), with a focus on the collaboration between the OECD Working Group on Chemical Accidents (WGCA) and the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC), in relation to the eMARS (**Major Accident Reporting System**) and eNatech (**Natural Hazard-triggered Technological Accidents**) accident databases.

The JRC's Major Accident Hazards Bureau (MAHB) and the TechRisk sector have contributed to a new EGNE report (due to be published in May 2017), with two chapters that cover the issue of lessons learned for emergency planning and response from major chemical and Natach accidents. A summary of the results of retrospective analyses of major accident data was presented at the meeting by Ms. Zsuzsanna Gyenes (chemical accidents in the eMARS database) and Mr. Amos Necci (Natach accidents).

Regarding chemical accidents, the main challenges mentioned were the lack of clear, efficient and straightforward emergency response procedures, and deficiencies in the emergency response procedures or the emergency plan. Further challenges are the identification of accident scenarios, and ensuring that site operators and emergency responders have adequate knowledge about the types and hazards of dangerous substances for responding effectively. In addition, **good communication and coordination between on-site and off-site services as well as public warning systems are essential**. For example, the potential for spectators and press organisations to interfere with the response, and distract emergency services from response efforts, can be greatly reduced with the involvement of all parties.

For Natach emergency management, emergency response often has to address multiple and simultaneous hazardous materials releases in different locations. The natural hazard can render inoperative or inaccessible, services necessary to response (e.g. water, power), while competition from other natural hazard impacts may make scarce response resources unavailable. Responders are usually not trained or do not have sufficient equipment to deal with these circumstances. Moreover, standard civil protection measures, such as in situ shelter or evacuation, may not be adequate for coping with a Natach event. In such cases, the emergency plan may not have foreseen that a combination of two or more hazard events occurring at the same time (or in sequence) would make some options unavailable. The OECD WPNEM members showed high interest in both contributions, since the nuclear industry faces very similar challenges in emergency planning and response. **Publishing of the EGNE report is foreseen in May 2017.**

More info:
<https://www.oecd-nea.org/>



Innovation

EIOS platform contributes to implementation of WHO Health Emergencies Programme



WHO staff in the field

© WHO

The Epidemic Intelligence from Open Sources (EIOS) project brings together the **World Health Organisation** (WHO) and the **Global Health Security Initiative** (GHSI) in the development of an early warning system for global health threats.

The GHSI is an informal group of the health ministries and institutions of the G7 + Mexico and the European Commission represented by DG SANTE. Both partners have in the past developed operational systems to monitor the open source news, identify incidents and outbreaks and perform rapid risk assessments. These systems were partly funded and developed by **DG SANTE** and the JRC respectively and are based on the JRC's **Medisys** open source news collection and categorisation system.

The EIOS system will allow the two communities to work separately on the same platform using the same procedures, thereby preserving the trust relationships built up within them, as well as providing the means to ad-hoc cooperation. The technical architecture of the system which supports this mode of working will also make it possible to bring other partners on to the system in the same way. A number of potential partners have already been identified.

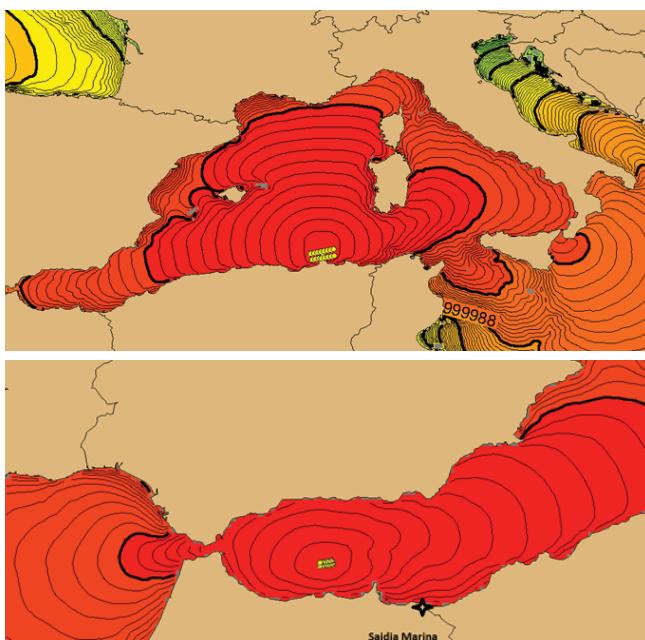
The WHO is very keen to ensure early involvement of the whole organisation, beginning with the regional offices based around the world and subsequently extending to country offices. EIOS will be one of the keystones of the **WHO Health Emergencies Programme** established in the aftermath of the **Ebola crisis of 2014–15**.

More info:

www.ghsi.ca
http://www.who.int/about/who_reform/emergency-capacities/emergency-programme/en/



Inexpensive Device for Sea Level Measurement (IDSL) maintenance at Saidia Marina, Morocco



Top: Algeria case, Boumerdes Tsunami, 2003
Bottom: Mw 6.3 in Alboran Sea, in January 2016

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One of the JRC's observation network devices for monitoring tsunamis, IDSL (Inexpensive Device for Sea Level Measurement) is installed at Saidia Marina, on the North Coast of Morocco, close to Algerian border. This device is extremely important because one of the most active faults in the Mediterranean Sea, that has caused tsunamis in the past, is on the Algerian coast.

No sea-level device is installed or available for the international community in Algeria. Another important location for tsunami events is the Alboran Sea (i.e. the Mediterranean Sea close to Gibraltar Strait). Previously the detection of events there was covered by devices installed in Spain (Malaga). This device allows to identify events in the Mediterranean Sea, such as the one that occurred in 2016 (magnitude 6.3).

The first IDSL device was installed in Morocco. Although it worked without problems for about 6 months, it stopped working in October 2016, because a simple restart was required. This was an opportunity to replace the device with the more recent version installed in all other IDSL sites.

Immediately after the TAT training in Rabat (described above), a trip to Saidia Marina was made and the new IDSL was installed. At the same time another CNRST sea-level device in the same location, which had also stopped working in October 2016, was successfully restarted.

More info:
<http://www.gdacs.org/>



Promoting Resilience Through Post-Crisis Recovery
Brussels, Belgium | June 6-8, 2017

The third edition of the World Reconstruction Conference will be held in conjunction with the European Development Days 2017. It will bring over 500 practitioners from governments, civil society, development partners, academia, and the private sector to share best practices and lessons learned on a range of topics.

The conference will focus on:

- Promoting inclusive recovery and building back better for achieving resilience
- Building capacities for implementing resilient recovery
- Leveraging political consensus on strengthening recovery systems



For more information:
www.gfdrr.org/wrc3

or write to:
wrc3@worldbank.org

Organized by:





JRC - Tropical Cyclone Modelling



Hurricane MATTHEW hit Haiti in Oct 2016, causing extensive damage and deaths, especially in the southern areas. The map above shows the results of the analysis conducted by the JRC to identify the areas possibly most affected by its passage, as well as the COPERNICUS EMS Areas Of Interest and the preliminary damages reported (as of 6 Oct 2016).

© EC

Tropical Cyclones (TCs) are among the most dangerous natural disasters. They affect the population with three destructive effects (strong wind, heavy rain and storm surge) and every year they cause extensive damage and deaths in several countries around the world, especially along the coastal areas. In order to estimate the area and the population affected by a TC, all three types of physical impact must be taken into account. The Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS) includes the analysis of all these effects for every TC occurring worldwide.

JRC set up an automatic routine that gathers the TC bulletins produced by the **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration** (NOAA) and the **Joint Typhoon Warning Centre** (JTWC) into a single database, covering all TC basins. This information is used in GDACS for the wind impact, while the heavy rain impact is obtained using the NOAA **Ensemble Tropical Rainfall Potential** (eTRaP) data. For the storm surge, JRC has developed an analytical tool, introducing the atmospheric forcing in the JRC's HyFlux2 code and using as input the TC bulletins.

JRC is currently developing and implementing several new tools for the analysis of the TC impacts and the evaluation of their potential risks.

The JRC's tools developed for the analysis of the TCs are used in early warning systems like GDACS, since the alerts can be issued before the event and the areas potentially most affected could be identified. This information allows the identification of those cases in which International

Assistance is expected to be required, as well as the determination of areas of interest for activation of the COPERNICUS **Emergency Management Service** (EMS). Results of these activities on Tropical Cyclones modelling also provide specific support (e.g. reports, maps) to the **Emergency Response Coordination Centre** (ERCC) of DG ECHO.

More info:
<http://www.gdacs.org/>

The Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS) is a cooperation framework between the European Commission and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA).

It provides alerts and preliminary impact estimations of the natural disasters around the world, like earthquakes, tsunamis, tropical cyclones and floods. Its alerts are primarily aimed at the international humanitarian community and reflect the possibility of a need of international assistance. GDACS is also a support tool in case of emergency, providing real-time access to web-based disaster information systems and related coordination tools.



Key outcomes from the “Space weather and critical infrastructures” summit

Critical infrastructures in space and on the ground are vulnerable to space weather caused by solar activity. Numerous impacts to the power grid, aviation, communications and navigation systems have already been documented.

In order to take stock of space-weather risk-reduction efforts in the EU over the past five years and to identify remaining gaps, the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, and the UK Met Office, with the support of NOAA, organized a space-weather summit on 29-30 November 2016.

The event was attended by about 50 representatives of European infrastructure operators, regulators, crisis-response experts, academia, the European Commission, ESA, NOAA, NASA, the US Department of State and the US Science and Technology Policy Institute.

The main conclusions are:

- Extreme space weather has a global footprint and can affect multiple ground- and space-based infrastructures at the same time. An event of such magnitude could overwhelm a single nation's response capacity.
- Some countries have recognised the threat of extreme space weather and have included it in their strategic national risk assessment for better preparedness planning.
- There are important challenges associated with interdependencies between critical infrastructures, and there is a need to develop associated assessment methodologies and tools.
- A multi-risk governance approach is needed to address issues related to the risks of cascading effects and the many different stakeholders that manage the risk often in isolation from each other.
- Significant knowledge gaps in physical and impact modelling persist. These gaps strongly affect early-warning capabilities and preparedness in industry.
- Better communication between science and industry is needed to provide relevant, reliable and usable information to operators for decision making.
- In Europe and the USA, 24/7 space-weather forecasting capabilities are available to support the early warning of government and industry.
- There is a need for consistency in forecasting, and coordination of forecasts from different service providers is required.
- A strategic plan for the definition of roles of the key players in Europe should be developed. This can include the establishment of a strategic European decision-making capability for coordinating space-weather risk mitigation and response at a pan-European level.

The Summit outcome report is in preparation.

More info:

<https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/event/space-weather-critical-infrastructures-summit>

DRMKC Support Service: Training on Natech risk assessment



Training participants

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On 16-17 February, the European Commission's Joint Research Centre provided training to participants from the Czech Republic, Spain and the UK on "Risk assessment for natural-hazard impact on hazardous chemical installations". This training was organized at the JRC's premises in Ispra, Italy, in the frame of the EU Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre's Support Service.

The impact of natural hazards on chemical installations has caused major chemical accidents worldwide. This so-called "Natech" risk is increasing due to more industrialization and climate change. This has been recognized in a recent amendment of the EU Seveso Directive in which the need to protect chemical installations against the risks of natural hazards has been rendered more explicit, as well as in the Sendai Framework for Action which explicitly includes technological and cascading risks.

The training was specifically designed with a view to support Member States in the frame of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, as well as to assist them in the implementation of the Seveso Directive. More specifically, it aimed to:

- 1) Familiarize the participants with the concept of Natech risk and introduce different Natech risk-reduction options.
- 2) Present the JRC's RAPID-N framework for rapid Natech risk assessment and mapping and demonstrate its use for screening for Natech risk hot spots in countries and regions by providing hands-on training.
- 3) Build capacity in identifying, preventing and preparing for Natech risks on specific sites and across a geographic area.

The DRMKC Support Service aims to assist the EU Member States in the different phases of the risk assessment process. It consists of on-demand provision of scientific and technical advice, recommendations, strategies, guidelines, datasets and tools in support of Member States' activities in identified areas of need (e.g. risk assessment methodologies and tools, scenario development, disaster risk modelling, etc.).

More info:

<http://rapidn.jrc.ec.europa.eu>

Upcoming Events



PARTNERSHIP

09-10 March, Rome (IT)

DRMKC 2nd Annual Scientific Seminar

The seminar aims to gather around 100 inter-disciplinary experts on disaster management, early detection, forecasting, warning and risk assessment of natural and man-made disasters, in both the fields of civil protection and humanitarian aid.

14-17 March, Brussels (BE)

6th CoU Event and Thematic Workshops

Community of Users on Secure, Safe and Resilient Societies plenary meeting dealing with policy updates, information about H2020 and presentations of workshop outlines and followed by thematic workshops for in-depth discussions.

20-21 March, Brussels (BE)

9th EU Loss Data Workshop

This expert meeting is organised after that the Sendai Indicators have been finally agreed. The workshop aims to understand and facilitate the exchange on the progresses and planned activities to implement the indicators.

28-29 March, De Bilt (NL)

12th Copernicus EFAS Annual Partner Meeting

The 12th Copernicus EFAS Annual Meeting aims at bringing together the more than 50 EFAS partner institutions composed out of national/regional hydro-meteorological authorities, civil protection agencies and environmental ministries to discuss the latest EFAS developments, provide feedback and to exchange best practices with regard to flood forecasting. This year's annual meeting will be held back-to-back with the Meteoalarm project (www.meteoalarm.eu) to strengthen links between both networks and evaluate possible synergies between the two services.



KNOWLEDGE

06-08 June, Brussels (BE)

World Reconstruction Conference 3

The third edition of the World Reconstruction Conference will bring over 500 practitioners from governments, civil society, development partners, academia, and the private sector to share best practices and lessons learned on a range of topics.

09-10 March, Paris (FR)

How will risk modelling shape the future of risk transfer?

The Geneva Association and the SCOR Foundation are co-organising a special conference: "How will risk modelling shape the future of risk transfer?".

14-16 March, Bucharest (RO)

21st meeting CIS Working Group on Floods preceded by workshop on climate change

16-17 March, Brussels (BE)

DRMKC workshop with FP7 and H2020 projects on critical infrastructure protection

The Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre is organising on 16-17 March 2017 a workshop that will bring together representatives of FP7 and H2020 research projects funded under the safety, security and environment subjects, the European Commission and stakeholders from European associations and Member States.



INNOVATION

08 March, Rome (IT)

ResiStand Workshop on standardisation needs and opportunities in disaster resilience

The H2020-project ResiStand contributes to enhanced disaster resilience capabilities by identifying and analysing the drivers, constraints and expectations towards standardisation in crisis management and disaster resilience.

06 April, Brussels (BE)

Future BroadBand for Europe - Final BroadMap Workshop

PSCE, Public Safety Communication Europe, has been leading the EU-funded BroadMap project (<https://www.broadmap.eu/>), a 12-month project aiming at establishing a core set of specifications and a roadmap for procurement, in order to achieve future evolution towards EU interoperable broadband applications and radio communication solutions.

Read more and submit your events

<http://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/overview/Events>