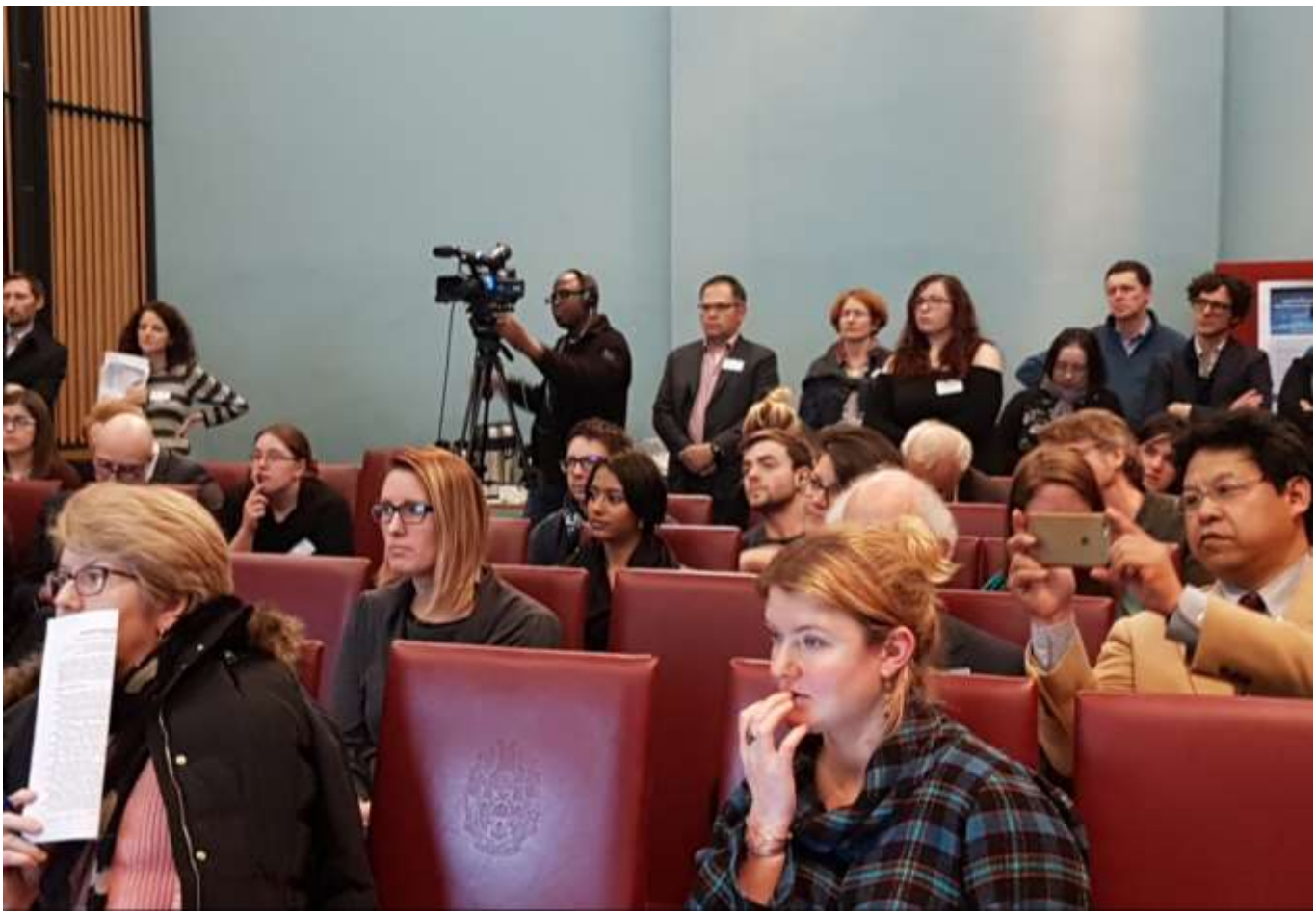


United Kingdom Alliance for Disaster Research

UK Alliance for Disaster Research Annual Conference 2017

Integrated Research that Makes a Difference

Conference Report

Talar Bogosyan, Mark Pelling, Amy Donovan

February 2017

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to all those who organised sessions, presented posters and papers and joined in discussions to make this event a truly interactive meeting. The conference was made possible through the commitment of a steering team including Amy Donovan and Andrew Collins and the UKADR Interim Committee. Financial support from the University of Durham Institute for Hazard, Risk and Resilience, King's College London's Policy Institute and the University of Bristol allowed the event to be open to all with no registration fee. For the smooth running of registration, session timing, note taking and numerous behind the scenes trouble shooting thanks to Katya Baker, Talar Bogosyan, Laurel Hanson, Lara Langston, Matthew Lyle, Christopher McDonald, Murtaza Okera, Anjalee Patel, Laura Pugsley and Clarice Underwood.

About UKADR

What is UKADR?

The UK Alliance for Disaster Research (UKADR) is a free to join, member organisation and seeks to represent the UK disaster science community to government in meeting its contributions to the Sendai Framework 2015-30. It is interdisciplinary and welcomes members from all science traditions and any research institution in the UK. This is reflected in the make-up of UKADR founding members who include the British Geological Survey, Durham University, King's College London, Northumbria University, the Overseas Development Institute, Public Health England, University College London, University of Bristol and University of Edinburgh.

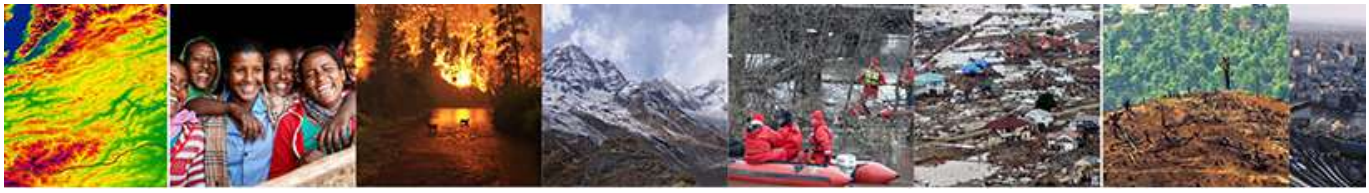
Why have I not heard of UKADR?

UKADR was founded in April 2016. We have only now begun to reach out to the wide UK research community so please do join us. The UKADR first public event was as part of a University College London conference. The second event will be the UKADR Annual Conference hosted by King's College London 9-10 January.

How can I get involved?

There is no membership fee. Individual members can join the membership lists at ukadr.org/members.html

Institutional membership indicates a consolidated research capacity in a single organisation and scope for supporting the UKADR. Please email the interim co-chairs.



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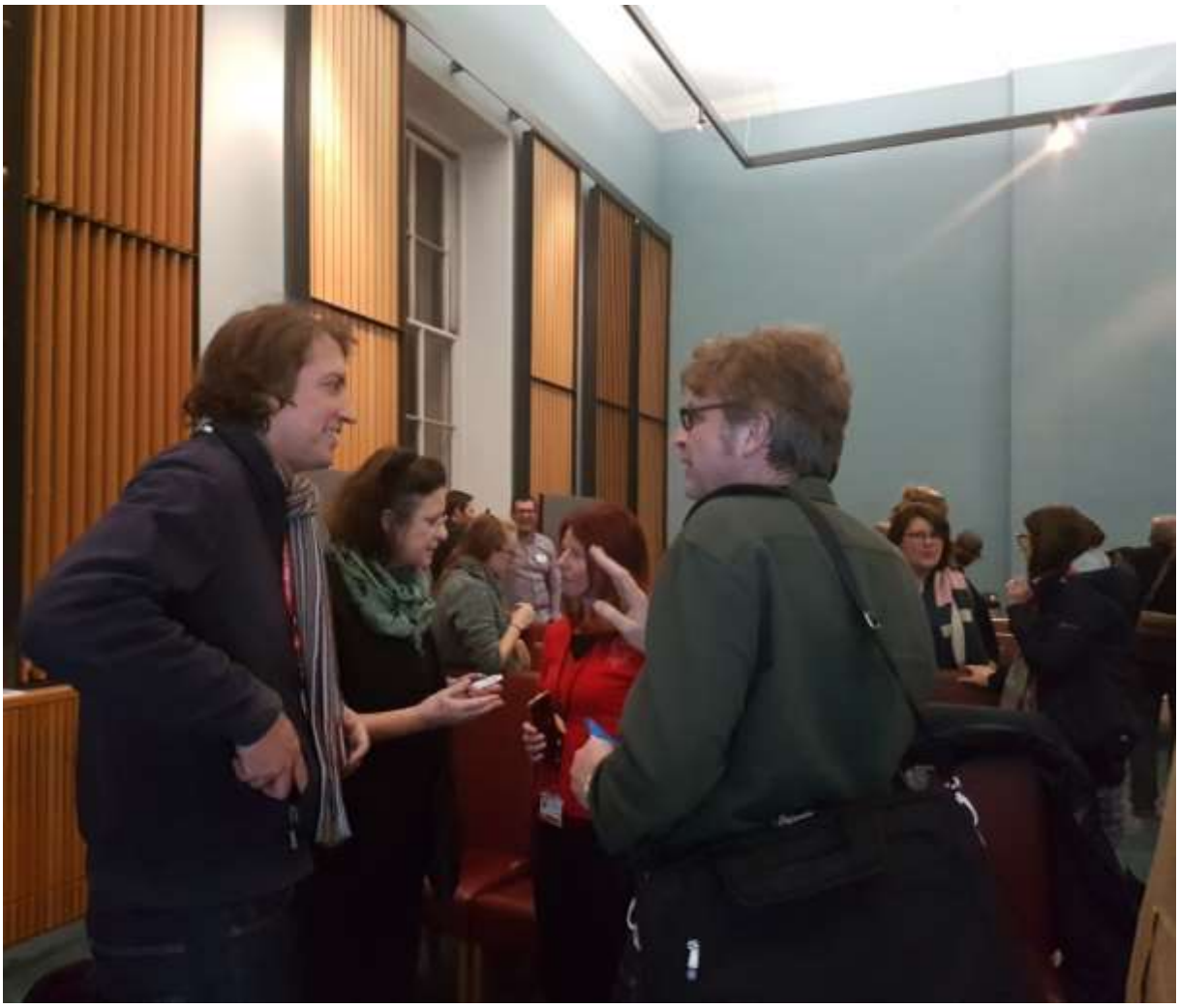

UKADR Community Views

How funding agencies, academics and practitioners can work together

Executive Summary

- The current funding structure is prescriptive; more flexibility is needed if funding is to support a transformative agenda.
- Further examination and case studies of decision-making and how research influences changes in policy and practice.
- In addition to basic science, more could be done on how the science can be communicated.
- Support and capacity building for research that is multi/interdisciplinary and encourages networking across the disaster community including under-represented sciences such as health, hazard modelling, economics and business management.
- Testing the principles and application of good enough and high-end science modelling.
- Exploring the role science can play in supporting capacity building for data collection and analysis in low- and middle-income countries, especially in relation to Sendai Framework and SDG indicator needs.
- Encouragement of research that is co-produced and investment in initiatives that build academic – practitioner relationships.
- Enhance the relationship between the UK and international research communities including Future Earth, ISDR and ICSU.

Transdisciplinary approaches to science and productive policy

- Current funding structures are strict and do not readily accept transdisciplinary research.
- Partnerships struggle to fit research council requirements.
- How can science be translated to make it understandable for decision making across multiple disciplines?
- Funding for more projects focused on networking and bridging gaps between different communities and disciplines.

Early Warning and Risk Management

- Conceptual process of how weather observations link to decision making. For scientists and decision-makers information and relevance is lost at each stage.
- Improvement of multi-hazard assessments.
- Funding to record well developed case study contexts such as Thailand and Bangladesh.

Mobilising Young Scientists Contribution to Disaster Risk Reduction

- Invest for growth in interdisciplinarity and coproduction.
- Specific funding streams for young researchers.
- Mapping and connecting young research activities.

Health Protection

- Minimum data set for global indicators for evaluation of Sendai framework.
- What are the pathways to impact for academic research to enhance applied areas in health?
- Funding for preventing risk to public health from 'cold' and 'hot' impacts, difficult to get as they are not illnesses.

The Disaster Conflict Alliance: Exploring non-linear connections

- Further exploration and understanding of the multi-faceted correlation between disaster-prone regions and conflict.
- Research on how people and Governments perceive aid they are given in disaster situations and whether or not it has an influence on conflict.
- Further research on the policy-practitioner-public linkages surrounding disaster, conflict and aid.

Risk, responsibility and fairness

- How might theories of justice better inform theories of resilience and transformation?
- How can limited funding be distributed justly, and who should bear the costs?
- What role can and should normative principles play in international negotiations and legal frameworks?

Disaster Risk Creation

- Focus on more everyday events through a disaster framework.
- How do the private sector and governments contribute to disaster risk creation and on what scale?
- Funding for vulnerability as well as hazards research, monitoring and data collection.

Understanding the limits of anticipatory governance in thinking and acting on futures

- What are the implications of temporality for DRR?
- What are the differences between explicated and implicated time?
- Are we over-relying on big data and are wrong predictions better than no predictions?

Bringing science into policy

- How to mitigate academic vs. other ways of measuring and understanding concepts: what is being captured and why are some things not?
- Communicating concepts of vulnerability to people less familiar with the idea, e.g. beneficiaries
- Developing bottom-up ways of information sharing.
- Examining the role of knowledge intermediaries.

Perception, communication and practice in DRR/M

- How do you convey uncertainty about the weather and how can people understand it?
- Research in how to communicate and culturally frame climate change to specific audiences.
- Clearer terminology in climate science.

Working Across Science and Practice I + II

- Longitudinal studies to capture the effects of prolonged/cascading hazard.
- Balancing and evaluating urgent vs continuous change.
- Local understandings of resilience and what is missing in order to be more resilient.
- Build back better – over what time and spatial scale?

Digital Collaborative Spaces

- Clarification of issues surrounding data protection.
- How to expand beyond response to preparedness in data.
- Case studies where digital collaborative spaces have been used effectively.

Plenary Sessions

Plenary I

Part 1: Global landscapes for DRR policy - and UK research contributions
Panel: Andrew Maskrey, Chief of UNISDR's Risk Knowledge Section, UNISDR
Prof. Hirokazo Tatano, Secretary-General of Global Alliance of Disaster Research Institutes (GADRI)
Jessica Camburn, Director of Enhanced Learning and Research for Humanitarian Assistance (ELRHA)
Becky Hemingway, Weather Impacts Scientist for the Natural Hazards Partnership (NHP), Met Office
Prof. Darryn McEvoy, Principal Researcher in Urban Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation, RMIT, University, Australia

This opening plenary panel provided an opportunity to reflect on the emergence, current priorities and opportunities presented by Disaster Risk Reduction globally. It helped to further define the context of the United Kingdom Alliance for Disaster Research (UKADR) through representations of DRR facilitation at the global and national level. The key role for science in supporting the architecture for, collection and analysis of data in support of indicators for Sendai and the SDGs was described.

Part 2: UK Research Directions: Funders Perspectives
Panel: John Rees, Co-Lead, Science and Technology Major Group, United Nations (Sendai Framework) and Risk Research Coordinator, RCUK,
Ruth Hughes, Knowledge & Innovation Manager – Risk, NERC

A continuation of Part 1 that built on the discussion of global agendas to examine the current positioning and trajectory of UK science contributions from the perspective of UK Research Councils. Discussion focussed on the need for research funding to be flexible to accommodate research and capacity building that could be transformative and to be communicated effectively.

Plenary II

What contribution has, and can science make for disaster risk reduction?
Speakers: Steve Sparks, University of Bristol, Cabot Institute
David Alexander, University College London, IRDR

The second plenary addressed the issue of science and its relationships with practice in disaster risk reduction. It considered how the potential of science is constrained, how natural and social sciences and the arts and humanities interface, and issues during emergency management including communication of science insight.

Steve Sparks discussed integrating knowledge into disaster risk reduction, key takeaways were:

- A need for discussion on turning the principles of research around so that impact comes first with science as the by product.
- Professional journals do well with publishing for researchers, but what about other audiences?
- Some activities that are important to the research community are difficult to fund as they require a long term commitment.

Sparks made the point that research is too prescriptive. The side effects of these is that it discourages innovation and results in outputs that are not international enough. Activities that require longer time commitments, such as database maintenance, synthesis of information, translation, long term research, are not sufficiently supported by current funding structures.

David Alexander followed by examining the human factor in disaster risk reduction, calling for people to be placed at its centre. The key takeaways were:

- We must debunk the idea that the 'solution to failure of technology is more technology' which is creating a techno fix culture
- Technology presents some benefits, especially in situations which may put those who intervene at risk, e.g. in collapsed buildings after an earthquake.
- Research is still focused on hazards rather than a 'radical critique' of vulnerability

A topic of contestation was the use of algorithms in disaster response planning. Pros are that algorithms can be less expensive than people but disaster response is complex and often deals with unknowable scenarios which are incompatible with algorithms.

The human factor is key, especially with regards to leadership. In disaster scenarios, human distress need to be dealt with in human terms.

Plenary III

Closing Plenary: Where next for UK Disaster Research
Becky Hemmingway, Natural Hazards Partnership
Virginia Murray, Co-Chair UNISDR Science and Technology Advisory Group and Public Health England.
Ruth Hughes, NERC
Mark Pelling, UKADR and King's College London

In this closing plenary, the UKADR community came together for a final discussion on the key conference question; what are the areas of data, knowledge and capacity that research funders should prioritize to maintain UK's international science leadership and responsibility under the Sendai Framework?

A challenge that arose, and that was reflected in sessions throughout the conference, was the idea that research funding can be too prescriptive. Funders need to be flexible and seek out a transformative agenda. This includes research that is interdisciplinary and a result of co-production and longer term investment in initiatives that bring different disciplines together.

Although lots of research is being carried out, improvements can be made in tracking the influence this is having in policy and practice. How is the research being applied? How can the national be applied locally and vice versa?

On top of application, the issue of communication was also raised. How can different sciences be translated across the community and how can research be disseminated beyond the academic community, beyond practitioners and beyond politicians.

It was highlighted that this conference only represented a small amount of research going on in disaster risk reduction. There is more opportunity for the research community in the UK to have a stronger relationship with those internationally.

Parallel Sessions

- **Transdisciplinary approaches to science and productive policy**

The session opened with an analysis of how scientific knowledge is produced and how this fits into practice for disaster risk reduction. It looked at how scientific knowledge and 'facts' can be renegotiated and influenced by different interests and agendas.

The presentations then talked about co-production of knowledge and looked at the problems of unequal power relations that come into play. Key questions were; what is 'good' trans/interdisciplinary research? How do you overcome the challenges of disciplinary barriers and differences of perspective? How to build trust and overcome reluctance to compromise? The existing funding structures are also strict which makes it difficult for multidisciplinary research and partnerships to get funding.

The discussion on how to translate science into policy revealed that a two-way effort is needed. Whilst academics appreciate complexity and nuance, government and non-scientists need to be able to understand how research is relevant to their decisions. On the other side, governments need to build an environment of trust that they will utilise science and not disregard results in policy making.

- **Early Warning and Risk Management**

Improvements in forecasting means that there is a finer scale and can be based on a probabilistic risk matrix.

Problems arise in the conceptual process of how observations link to decision making as information progresses from observation – weather/hazard forecast – impact forecast – warning. For scientists, information is lost at each stage from the observation whilst for decision makers relevance is lost behind the decision making. Multi-hazard assessments are still an area where improvement is needed.

- **Mobilising Young Scientists Contribution to Disaster Risk Reduction**

Young scientists need to reach a wide range of disciplines in all knowledge and science areas. Awareness of disaster risk reduction needs to be raised, UKADR is one of the ways both of these objectives can be achieved but how can you keep the interest and engagement of young scientists after events? Mapping of activities happening that is shared can help link them together.

Career development and pathways are unclear for young scientists, how early should they specialise and should they look wider? Disaster risk reduction and multi-disciplinary research could be beneficial to consider early on in career.

Funding is hard for young scientists, should there be a specific funding stream dedicated to young researchers?

- **Health Protection**

Dealing with issues of health is different in the Department of Health is different to how they are dealt with in academia. The Department of Health focuses on specific diseases but in academia health encompasses all wellbeing and not just absence of disease.

Health is integral to Sendai framework – the 7 targets are all heavily health related. A holistic approach needed to deal with the broad scope, health should not be a silo itself but be a part of all science silos. Quantifying the mortality of a disaster and choosing the indicators came up as a challenge for the implementation of the Sendai framework. The establishment of a minimum data set for global indicators for the evaluation of the targets.

The question of how effects to health from small everyday disasters feed into impact from larger disaster events came up as an area for further research. As well as how community impacts the experience of disaster. Further research on hot and cold impacts is also needed, there is a 'cold plan' but it doesn't meet specific needs. A solution could be linking with stakeholder groups like Age UK that could provide a bridge.

- **The Disaster Conflict Alliance: Exploring non-linear connections**

An association can be made between conflict and disaster, including those exacerbated by humanitarian aid and recurrent disasters that derail development. Sharing information and success stories can mitigate some of the problems by attempting to learn from experience and best practice.

Disasters can open a space for citizens to criticise the state and give non-state actors opportunity to win favour with communities by providing aid. Case study from Pakistan showed that the idea that Islamist aid can change the worldview of vulnerable people is unfounded and highlights that there is a lack of understanding of their lived experience. There is a need to understand how the state-citizen contract is affected in a disaster situation.

Transformation of local conflict patterns cannot be imposed from the outside. Local peace actors are known and supported by local actors and they understand the layered issues of conflict and disaster that people face.

Conflict associations politicise disaster risk and its management and require close scrutiny to defend against false claims, such as the media assertion that climate change was a root cause of migration and conflict in Syria.

- **Risk, responsibility and fairness**

Income and wealth continue to be unequally distributed with consequences for vulnerability, capacity and risk. A case study of West Uganda compared two communities, the wealthier community saw consumption smoothing, social support, savings and livelihoods diversification. In the other less wealthy community coping was more social.

Does access to local markets and market diversification give more opportunities for adaptation? For the wealthy, greater access to larger loans, suggests 'transformative adaptation' is then possible. Where there is limited planned adaptation then autonomy rules, accentuating inequalities. Implication is the poor cannot 'climate proof' livelihoods & need more planned adaptation – however, there is still the problem of potential 'elite capture'.

There is a trade-off between utilitarianism and unequal distribution. Does everyone face equal risk and should those who are worst off benefit more. Another trade-off is that of response vs prevention, human nature favours the 'known' but should prevention be favoured and support the many?

The international community as an entity is weak in international law.

Disaster are no longer thought of as events, it is the context of people's lives that determines if there is a disaster. Understanding whether there will be a disaster could be done through mapping, but this assumes past is a predictor of the future. There is potential in sensing and real time ability to respond which shows issues as they appear – e.g. through social media.

- **Disaster Risk Creation**

Cure to damage ratio of disasters; how much investment is made in systems that cause vulnerability as opposed to investment in systems that increase resilience? Disaster risk reduction is inherently political and disasters are constructed in a way that provides false solutions and de-politicise the language and responsibility. Research is also systematically redirected away from root causes of vulnerability. This is the same in climate change which has influenced policy and research. Adaptation should be embedded in DRR and development.

The argument was made that governments and the private sector are much more likely to be involved in activities that create disaster risk. A case study of the San Marco chemical spill in Brazil was presented; an example where profits were prioritised over safety. Should there be a system in place to prosecute companies for corruption before something happens?

The basics of DRR need to be defined and build better off the past. Research should be thinking about what is useful to practitioners, are the academic models created used in practice? Understanding the context of problems is often more important than the problem itself, it is the political systems and context of people's lives that decides how vulnerable they are going to be.

- **Understanding the limits of anticipatory governance in thinking and acting on futures**

The session opened with a presentation on big data and digital humanitarians. How useful are algorithms? They recognise features and can find patterns in past events, but do they see patterns where there are none? Big data is being gathered without purpose and is a good source for secondary data analysis. This analysis may generate wrong predictions but this is better than no predictions.

More attention needs to be given on the temporalities of DRR. The conflict of adaptation vs resilience; quick recovery without causing long term damage arose as a challenge. Different communities may have different perceptions of urgency and ways of thinking and acting that make 'building back better' a slower process. On top of this are considerations of different life 'rhythms' and explicated vs implicated time. Different people see and experience time differently which influences response impulses.

- **Bringing science into policy**

The Hyogo Framework for Action had indicators that were output orientated. This required deconstruction of the term 'affected' and a need to come up with robust standards. These standards are now being debated for Sendai.

How can uncertainty be presented? The gap in communicating risk is better at the local level and there is opportunity here for bringing learning from the South to the North.

'ThinkHazard!' was presented, a project by the World Bank to present risk information for all and to provide an initial step for development projects who are building DRR and hazard awareness into projects. However, challenges are working to get national data as the current approach is very top-down and to inform users that vulnerability is another level of understanding of disaster which is not presented on the tool.

- **Perception, communication and practice in DRR/M**

Studies have shown that people are more likely to carry out routine behaviour based on previous experience versus what they've been trained to do in an emergency. How can you manage, anticipate and respond to these actions? Simulation exercises need to be developed to test responses and see what people will actually do.

Understanding of community perceptions of climate change is mostly based in slow-onset disasters e.g. drought and more intense rainfall. Forecasts can assist in agricultural decision making and agricultural advice when farmers trust and can act on information provided, forecasts alone are a missed opportunity. However, understanding how measures, such as forecasting, have avoided damage is hard to measure. Value can be added by having clearer terminology in climate science and early warning for longer term climate change.

The reliability of underlying information is not the only important aspect, but also the interpretation of the data and how it is visualised and understood. People interpret different climate visualisations differently so how can visualisation of climate projections be tailored to best meet the needs of different audiences and adaptation decision makers? Precise information is not always necessary - just the knowledge of an uncertain future and increasing awareness of risks. But how much certainty do you need to make a decision and what are the thresholds for intervention?

- **Working Across Science and Practice I + II**

Need to readdress the idea of risk to include livelihoods & wellbeing, not just lives. Volcanoes can be active for a long time causing extended disruption to people's lives and resettlement often does not cater for livelihoods. Vulnerability is about a view of the future, not just the past, and is contextualized through experience of shocks and impact. Prolonged hazards bring in uncertainties about the future and we need more longitudinal studies to capture effects.

'Resilience' can mean anything and everything for politicians, the definition needs to be narrower. Building back better has an implied positive trajectory – but over what timescale and spatial scale? DEPP project seeks to understand what the local understanding of resilience is for people and what they feel is missing for them to be more resilient. The challenge arose of how to define funding as humanitarian, development or DRR but there is talk of more flexible funding strategies being implemented.

Place attachment gives meaning to locations and resettlement seen as a rupture to bonds. Slow onset time for resettlement allows plans to move under individuals own agency and where place attachment is not as strong, for example in some urban areas, quicker relocation can also be successful if the new location is perceived as better

- **Digital Collaborative Spaces**

Communication in real time is a positive force in disaster response. Webinar type platforms and file sharing allowed communities to ask questions and receive answers quickly and were recently used successfully in the Ebola response in West Africa.

Participants in the session questioned situations where there are no communications but the scenarios where that occurs is happening less and communications are now re-established quickly following a disaster. They also raised the question on whether this is limited to natural science but there is no reason why it should be, the main issue is that of data collection and anonymity. Although currently focused in response there is potential to expand into preparedness with post analysis.

Conference Sessions and Speakers

Monday 9th January

Plenary I Global landscape for DRR policy
Chair: Andrew Collins, Northumbria University

Panel
- Andrew Maskrey, Chief of UNISDR's Risk Knowledge Section, UNISDR
- Prof. Hirokazo Tatano, Secretary-General of Global Alliance of Disaster Research Institutes
- Jessica Camburn, Director of Enhanced Learning and Research for Humanitarian Assistance
- Becky Hemingway, Weather Impacts Scientist for the Natural Hazards Partnership, Met Office
- Prof. Darryn McEvoy, Principal Researcher in Urban Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation, RMIT, University, Australia

Plenary I RCUK-NERC view and discussion on finding priorities
Chair: Andrew Collins, Northumbria University

Panel
- John Rees, Co-Lead of the Science and Technology Major Group, United Nations (Sendai Framework) and Risk Research Coordinator, RCUK, UK
- Ruth Hughes, Knowledge & Innovation Manager – Risk, NERC

S1: Transdisciplinary approaches to science and productive policy
Chair: Amy Donovan, King's College London

Presenters
- Robert Inkpen, University of Portsmouth: Exploiting the gaps of scientific knowledge production: The Push on policy makers of the Eyjafjallajokull volcanic ash cloud
- Candice Howarth, University of Surrey: Informing decision making on disaster risk reduction: exploring results from the Nexus Shocks Project

Panel
- Melanie Duncan, British Geological Survey
- Jon Stone, Global Resilience Advisor, Tearfund
- Hazel Napier, Natural Hazards Partnership/British Geological Survey
- Claudia Lally, Head of Resilience, GO-Science

S2: Early Warning and Risk Management
Chair: Virginie Le Mason, Overseas Development Institute

Presenters
- Brian Golding, UK Met Office: Building resilience to weather-related hazards through better preparedness
- Nataliya Tkachenko, Warwick University: Estimating economic consequences of disasters worldwide using online photographic content
- Qiuhua Liang, Newcastle University: Whole-System Modelling

S3: Mobilizing Young Scientists Contribution to Disaster Risk Reduction
Chair: Virginia Murray from the Public Health England and Lydia Cumiskey, UN MGCY DRR Working Group, Water Youth Network and The Flood Hazard Research Centre at the Middlesex University

Facilitators
- Lydia Cumiskey, UN MGCY DRR Working Group, Water Youth Network and The Flood Hazard Research
- Centre, Middlesex University
- Lucy Fagan, UN MGCY Working Group, Commonwealth Youth Health Networks and the Royal College of
- Nursing
- Robert Šakić Trogrlić, UN MGCY SPI Working Group, Water Youth Network and Heriot-Watt University
- Peter McGowran. Vice-President Northumbria Disaster and Development Society, Northumbria University.

S4: Health Protection
Chair: Sari Kovats, London School for Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Richard Amlôt, Public Health England.

Presenters
- T Waite, Public Health England: The English National Cohort Study of Flooding and Health: cross-sectional analysis of mental health outcomes at year one.
- E Ntontis, University of Sussex: The Role of Emergent Shared Identities in Rising-Tide Disasters: A Case Study of the 2015-2016 York Floods. School of Psychology,
- S Kovats, London School for Hygiene and Tropical Medicine: Climate Risks and Health Inequalities
- V Murray , Public Health England: Implementing the Sendai Framework

S5: The Disaster Conflict Alliance: Exploring non-linear connections
Chair: Ayesha Siddiqi, Royal Holloway

Presenters
- Ayesha Siddiqi, Royal Holloway University of London: After Disaster Strikes : A Political Story from "fragile" contexts
- Ilan Kelman, University College London: Disaster politics: A disaster diplomacy lens
- Mirianna Budimir, Natural Hazard Consulting: When disasters and conflict collide
- Alex Randall, Climate and Migration Coalition: Syria and climate change: did the media get it right?
- Rachel Julian, Leeds Beckett University: Local capacity and unarmed protection in violence prevention and disaster response

Plenary II: What contribution has, and can science make for disaster risk reduction?
Chair: Andrew Collins, Northumbria University

Key notes
- Steve Sparks, University of Bristol, Cabot Institute: Integrating science and knowledge into DRR
- David Alexander, University College London, IRDR: The Human Factor: Disaster Risk Reduction is About Peopl

Tuesday 10th January

S6: Risk, responsibility and fairness
Chair: Mark Pelling, King's College London

Presenters
- Jouni Paavola, University of Leeds: Autonomous Adaptation to Climatic Risks, Inequalities of Exposure, Sensitivity and Adaptive Capacity, and Fair Planned Adaptation.
- Keith Hyams, University of Warwick: The Ethics of Disaster Reduction: The View from Philosophy.
- Michael Eburn, ANU: International Disaster Law- an issue of Sovereign or Human Rights?
- Tim Forsyth, LSE: Why Climate Justice is not Just Ice.

S7: Disaster Risk Creation
Chair: Terry Cannon, Institute of Development Studies and King's College London

Discussion with
- David Alexander, University College London
- James Lewis, Datum International
- Ilan Kelman, University College London
- Olga Binions, University College London
- Karen da Costa, University College London

S8: Understanding the limits of anticipatory governance in thinking and acting on futures: New intellectual challenges to DRR research.
Chair: Sébastien Nobert, University of Leeds

Presenters
- David Chandler, University of Westminster: Securing the Anthropocene? International policy experiments in digital hacktivism: A case study of Jakarta
- Claudia Aradau, King's College London: Predicting the present: digital technologies and real-time security
- Sébastien Nobert, University of Leeds: What is left behind DRR terminology? Shedding light on the forgotten temporalities shaping pre- and post-disaster management in the French Sud Ouest

S9: Bringing science into policy
Chair: Mark Pelling, King's College London

Presenters
- Andrew Maskrey, UNISDR: Monitoring the Sendai Framework
- Emily Wilkinson, ODI: Building resilience research in fragile states: co-producing evidence and challenging assumptions
- Néstor A. Alfonzo Santamaría, Cabinet Office: UK National Risk Register
- Stuart Fraser, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, World Bank: ThinkHazard!

S10: Perception, communication and practice in DRR/M
Co-Chair: Richard Teeuw, University of Portsmouth; Emma Visman, King's College London

Facilitators
- Peter Cowup and Richard Abbott, London Fire Brigade: Exercise Unified Response: planning for a Critical Incident Exercise: lessons learned
- Jordan Nunan, Becky Milne, Andrea Shawyer, Alison Wakefield, University of Portsmouth: Communication at the front-line: The use of body worn cameras at a critical incident
- Stephanie Bennett, Alison Wakefield, Andrea Shawyer, Sandra Sparrius, Jenny Weaver, John Fox, University of Portsmouth; Michael Humann, University of Liverpool; Richard Abbott, London Fire Brigade: Evaluating a Critical Incident: Analysing data collected during and directly after a Critical Incident Exercise.
- Michael Humann, University of Liverpool: The Volunteer & Public experience during a Critical Incident
- Richard Teeuw, Naomi Morris, Sara Thorne, Tom Hales, University of Portsmouth: Exercise Unified Response: assessing the on-site coordination between UK urban Search and Rescue (SAR) teams and responding International teams.
- Naomi Morris, Richard Teeuw, Carmen Solana, University of Portsmouth.: Lessons learnt from the Hamsphire international disaster response simulation exercise (SimEx Series)
- Emma Visman, King's College London: Enabling probabilistic risk information to support the resilience of those at risk,
- Richard Ewbank, Christian Aid: How can probabilistic forecasts best support resilience building amongst at risk groups?
- Joe Daron, UK Met/University of Leeds: What forms of visualisation best support appreciation of the uncertainties within climate information?
- Sonia Whitehead, BBC Media Action: Which channels and format best support the uptake and use of probabilistic risk information?

S11: Working Across Science and Practice I
Chair: Amy Donovan, King's College London and Roger Few, University of East Anglia

Presenters
- Roger Few, University of East Anglia: The dynamics of vulnerability during prolonged hazardous 'events': living with Volcán Tungurahua
- Charles Parrack, Oxford Brookes University: Reducing seismic risks for self-rebuilders in Nepal using low cost innovation
- Rebecca Murphy, King's College London and Christian Aid: Resilience within humanitarian practice

S12: Working Across Science and Practice II
Chair: Roger Few, University of East Anglia

Presenters
- Simon Day, University College London: A graphical representation of resilience: implications for the nature of flexibility, adaptability and expertise in disaster response
- Nurdin Nurmalahayati, University College London: Disaster education in secondary high school curriculum, connecting DRR in formal lesson, A case study in Banda Aceh, Indonesia
- Chas Morrison, Coventry University and Action Aid: Post-Earthquake Community-Led Reconstruction as Democratic Social Transformation in Nepal
- Helen Adams, King's College London: Place attachment for successful disaster resettlement

S13: Digital Collaborative Spaces
Chair: Helen Campbell, Independent Consultant

Plenary III: Closing Plenary: Where next for UK Disaster Research
Chair: Mark Pelling, King's College London

Panel
- Ruth Hughes, NERC
- Becky Hemmingway, Natural Hazards Partnershi

Attendees

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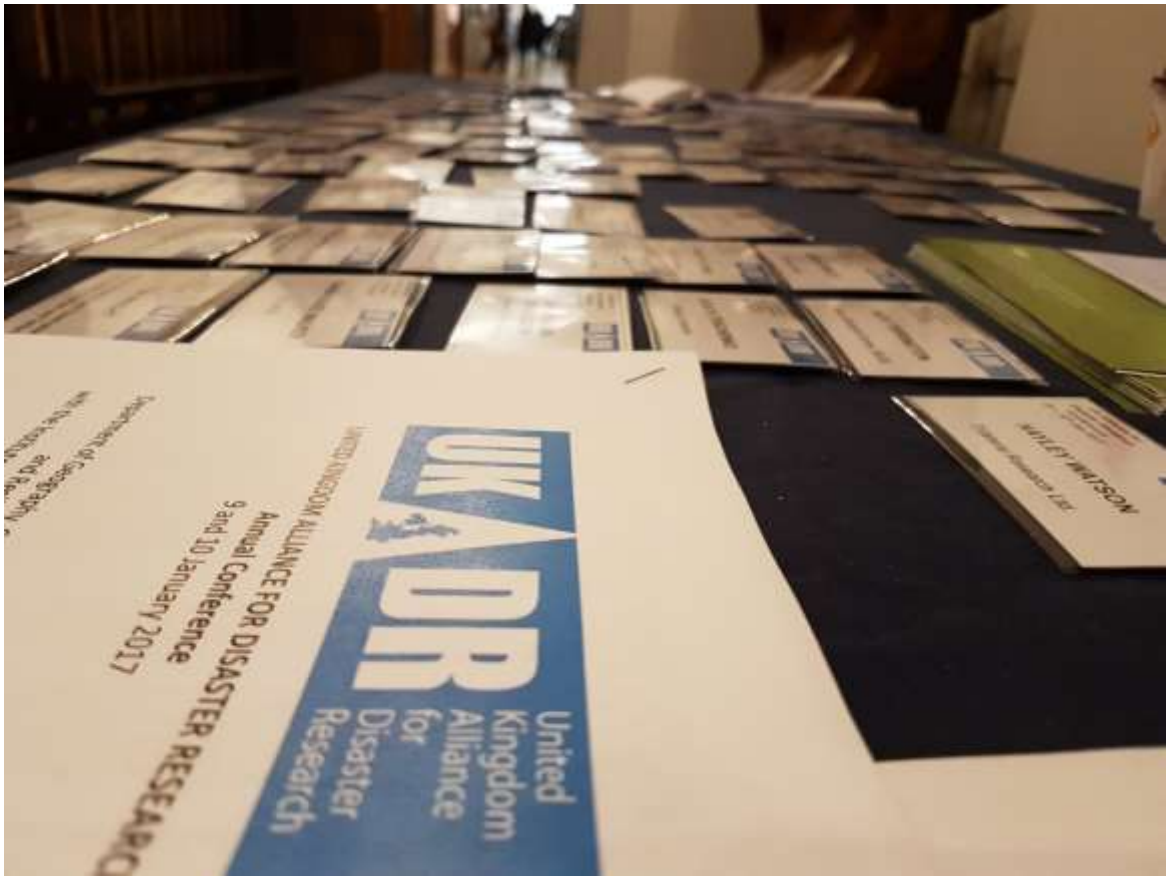

Core Institutional Members

Meeting Details

The UKADR Annual Conference was held on the 9th and 10th of January at King's College London. The theme was *Integrated Research that Makes a Difference.*

UKADR Co-ordinating Team (Interim)

Co-chairs: Mark Pelling (King's College London); Andrew Collins (Northumbria University)
Membership Secretary: Amy Donovan (King's College London)
Web Manager: Gemma Nash (British Geological Survey)
Committee Members: Virginia Murray (Public Health England), Peter Sammonds (University College London), David Alexander (University College London), Louise Bracken (Durham University), Ryerson Christie (University of Bristol), Emily Wilkinson (Overseas Development Institute), Susanne Sargeant (British Geological Survey).

Upcoming Events

- **UNISDR Global Platform**, Cancun, 22nd-26th May 2017

To those planning on attending the upcoming UNISDR Global Platform in Cancun, please get in touch with Mark Pelling at mark.pelling@kcl.org as there may be an opportunity to hold an informal UK Science meeting one evening.

- **Dealing with Disasters,** jointly hosted by the Institute of Hazard, Risk and Resilience (IHRR) Durham University and the Disaster and Development Network (DDN) Northumbria University, Durham, 19th-21st September 2017

All UKADR postholders are voluntary and interim. Following the UKADR First Annual Conference, formal elections to all posts will be held as part of the Durham University/ University of Northumbria conference.

- **UKADR Conference 2018**, Bristol, Date TBC

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