12.4 SATREPS: Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (Japan)

OECD GP Activity	UN SF Activity	UN SD Goals / Targets
12. Natech risks in transfrontier or international cooperation	2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	17.6 Enhance ... regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing ...

Classification according to OECD Guiding Principles, UN Sendai Framework Priorities/Activities, and UN SDGs and Targets

Short Facts:	Natural Hazard(s) Considered:
Governance approach: Research project **Source:** SATREPS (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development) **Entry into force:** April 2008 **Targeted Stakeholders:** Researchers **Scope of applicability:** International, bilateral	• Earthquakes • Volcanic activity • Tsunamis **Climate change:** Not included

Description

SATREPS (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development) is a government program in Japan that supports joint international research for issues like global warming, bio-resources, natural disasters, and infectious diseases in coordination with developing countries. It is a collaboration between the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The SATREPS concept includes fostering international cooperation, addressing global issues, advancing science, and enlarging capacities (e.g. via promoting self-reliant research in developing countries).

Since it began in April 2008, 133 projects have been started in 50 countries. Each year, projects are newly selected from proposals developed together with partner institutions and submitted by Japanese re-search centres.

One of their ongoing projects is a research collaboration between several research institutes of Japan and Colombia developing technology for the minimization of damage from disasters in Colombia. The approach serves to merge observation data and knowledge from the highly disaster-affected Colombia with the latest monitoring systems and damage prediction techniques from Japan. Science and engineering researchers focus on four areas: 1) monitoring, 2) modelling, 3) damage prediction, and 4) information dissemination.

The project not only accumulates research data from earthquake source analysis and volcano monitoring; it also develops a framework for real-time forecasting of disaster damage. By using social media, the project also develops a system of disaster information dissemination. Research outcomes should be implemented globally in areas with extensive disaster risks, supporting safe evacuation of residents and appropriate damage response.

Link/Contact:

https://www.jst.go.jp/global/english/index.html
https://www.jst.go.jp/global/english/public/shiryo/brochure2018_en.pdf

Comments by the UN/OECD Natech-Steering Group:

The described activities have the potential to contribute to an enhanced Natech Risk Management.

Imprint

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