

Data-Driven Strategic Planning for Disaster Risk Reduction

For disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies, there is a need to examine the existing political framework, data collection, budgeting approaches based on this data, and cross-sectoral collaborations. **Improving Disaster Resilience for Sustainable Cities** project, implemented by TESEV with the support of Freidrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom, aims to develop policy recommendations on disaster risk reduction and resilience through participatory methods within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals. This publication is based on participants' recommendations from the Training and Workshop: Data-Driven Strategic Planning for Disaster Risk Reduction event held on May 14, 2024.

DATA



- Disaster data should be standardized with information to be published from the center.
- While data flow continues, standards should be revised according to local knowledge.
- While collecting data, there should be a prediction with whom it will be shared in the future.
- Local experience should be transformed into data.
- Sectoral spatial data should be collected.
- Safe public building data should be collected in addition to emergency assembly areas for each region.
- Emergency assembly areas data should be detailed.
- Living maps should be prepared.
- Existing digital public service infrastructures should be integrated with each other for disaster response.

BUDGET



- The population at risk should be allocated a separate share in central and local budgets.
- A living budget should be created and revised according to changing priorities.
- A separate budget should be allocated for digital and analog, communication and transportation tools.
- The distribution of resources in the budget should be more equitable and alternative sources should be explored.
- Organizations that can offer pro bono expertise should be approached.
- Private sector support should also be sought.
- Pre-disaster methods should be determined to mobilize the donation demand, which increases after the disaster and becomes difficult to direct.
- Disaster budget should be transparent.

COLLABORATION



- Data flow between institutions should be organized to facilitate cooperation.
- Technology utilization capacity of each sector should be increased with the help of collaborations.
- Platforms should be established to strengthen the cooperation of stakeholders from different sectors working on disaster.
- Political parties should also be included in disaster cooperation, and their influence and resources should be utilized for disasters.
- Locally specific disaster characteristics should be identified and disseminated in cooperation with local communities.
- The number of Neighborhood Disaster Volunteers teams should be determined and published.
- Zoning plans, which play an important role in preparation for the expected Marmara earthquake, should become transparent and should be prepared in cooperation.

For detailed information: <https://www.tesev.org.tr/en>