

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

Professor Altan received M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in Istanbul in Turkey, where he became Professor for Photogrammetry in 1985. He served as scientist in many German Universities. He worked as “Guest Professor” in Stuttgart, TU Berlin, Munich Technical Universities (Germany) and ETH-Zurich (Switzerland) and Wuhan University (China). He has been involved in many International and Turkish organisations - SPIDER (Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergence Response), Joint Board of Geospatial Information Societies (ad hoc Committee on Risk and Disaster Management), ICSU (member of Executive Board), EuroSDR (European Spatial Data Research), IAG (International association of Geodesy - invited member), etc. He was involved in ISPRS for many years – starting as a liaison between two commissions, continuing as Congress Director of the 2004 ISPRS Congress, ISPRS Secretary General (2004 – 2008), President (2008 – 2012), 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President (2012 – 2016). He has published more than 160 papers in Turkish, German and English in national and International Journals. He is editor or co-editor of more than 16 International Books.

His main working areas are Digital and Architectural Photogrammetry, Spatial Information Systems, Deformation Measurements and Disaster Management.

# How to Convince the Society for Disaster Management

## Abstract

Scientists can do more to co-produce and deliver scientific knowledge on disasters and disaster risks for policy makers and society by providing robust, evidence-based frameworks and a variety of knowledge products (e.g., concepts, tools, technology, data, advices, training) for social policy engagement, development, and implementation. Growing results related to integrated research on disaster risks should be systematically reviewed through periodic assessments at local, national, regional, and global levels. Following earlier proposals on periodic assessments of disaster risks (Burton 2001; ENHANS 2011; UNISDR 2013; ICSU WG 2014),

THEREFORE;

we call for significant improvements of existing assessment processes by scientific advice on disaster risks to support and catalyse disaster policy development and management across governments. Comprehensive periodic assessments of disaster risks at local to global levels should be undertaken by a high-level, trans-disciplinary body of experts appointed by national governments together with international and inter-governmental scientific organizations dealing with disaster risks.

Was a communique by the Scientists to the International Community and especially to the Policymakers.

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force. Over the next fifteen years, with these new Goals that universally apply to all, countries will mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind.

While the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the achievement of the 17 Goals. Countries have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review of the progress made in implementing the Goals, which will require quality, accessible and timely data collection. Regional follow-up and review will be based on national-level analyses and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level.

So with this presentation we will try to make sure that Policymakers understand the use of Scientific Evidence for their Decision Making progress regarding the Disaster Management efficiently and effectively...

