



## Research gaps for Emergency Readiness - Multi-disciplinary Issues

- **Creating a common language to overcome discourse gaps** among disciplines, and between the academy and practitioners
- **National, local (urban) and community resilience** ( i.e. Holistic tools for measurement based on dimensions of self-perception, psychological-subjective, and rigid-objective dimensions; Community intervention to develop resilience for different communities; Creating resilience in local authorities and planning urban space in relation to emergencies; Social networks as a tool for developing resilience; Identifying the most effective areas for impact and developing resilience during routine times for the purpose of mitigating the impact of various emergency situations, while addressing high-risk populations)
- **Communication and participation of the public and different population groups** (i.e. Particularly populations with high levels of vulnerability and risk; Making deployment easier; Channeling information (including gaps in perceptions, transmission of messages without electronic communication, social networks); Tailored risk communication; Integration of volunteers in emergency preparedness, methods for encouraging volunteering and providing rewards to volunteers.
- **Technological solutions** (i.e. Real-time data processing and analysis and snapshot creation; Use of information systems and social networks; Legal and regulatory aspects of advanced technology in emergency situations; Using Big Data; Cyber Terror)
- **Evaluation research** (i.e. Community readiness and medical teams to deal with emergency situations; Evaluation of exercises; Analysis of emergency decision-making processes; Economic analysis of preparedness; Behavioral economics and risk management or evidence-based research on the effects of disasters on the physical and mental health of the public; Building measuring tools to assess the impact of emergency situations on systems at the micro level (family), meso (community) and macro (state))
- **Tools and models for simulations and practice** (i.e. Synergy in training and building interfaces with the community, paramedical emergency teams and other social welfare teams; Measuring organizational effectiveness; Models that simulate scenarios and contract behavior during or during emergency situations; Models for assessing and rating national risks)
- **Management and governance of the civil arena in an emergency** (i.e. Coordination and interface between various bodies, division of authority and areas of responsibility; Regulation; Models for the management of civilian space during emergencies; Formulation of procedures; Procedures and risk management)
- **Resources prioritization – economic aspects** (i.e. Functioning of the state in a state of depleted resources; Guidelines for managing resources and recommendations for protecting the market and the public against risks)
- **Long-term planning and preparedness** (i.e. Design of emergency transportation networks; Urban planning that takes into account floods, tsunamis and coastal changes or earthquakes; Emergency supply chain; Preparation for nuclear contamination)

