

Updated version after further expert consultations concerning disaster risks, vulnerability and exposure, addressed to the Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (STAG)

### **Essential input to the UNISDR Road Map**

In the session on "regional science and technology networks and platforms" it was urged that the mid and long term flooding disasters at the deltas, beaches, settlements, infrastructures and tourist sites of the Mediterranean, Black and Red Seas must be coped with by lowering and controlling the sea level with dams at the Straits of Gibraltar and Bab el-Mandab, to avoid billions of damages and the displacement of millions of coastal inhabitants and tourists.

The MEDSHILD and REDSHILD projects discussed already at the UN since 2013 need a consensus of the 32 bordering nations for joint preventive action, as discussed with the stakeholders, based on warnings by WMO and IPCC about the long-term climatic influences on the sea level rise of possibly over one meter, as illustrated by attached posters and as specified in attached questionnaire as evidenced in sea level rise statistics.

A joint task force with the concerned governments of the EU for the Northern part of the Mediterranean and Black Seas, and with experts from UN-ECOSOC bodies like ECE, ECA, ESCWA, UNISDR, IMO, FAO, UNESCO and UNEP, in cooperation with NGOs like ISEO, IUCN, IHA, WMO and the World Dam Commission, must be set up, to agree on a plan of action with the incumbent MEDSHILD and REDSHILD Commissions under UN auspices as detailed on [www.medshild.com](http://www.medshild.com).

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