Policy Makers Dialogue and Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in Asia and the Pacific
- Harnessing Information and Space Technology and Geographic Information System

23-25 September 2014, UNCC, Bangkok, Thailand

(Tentative) Annotated Provisional Agenda

I. Provisional agenda

Day 1: Tuesday, 23 September 2014

1. Opening Session

2. Purpose and Expected Outcome of the Dialogue

3. Countries Reports and Statements of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM)

4. Capacity Development; Disaster Preparedness and Response, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Space Technology and Geographical Information System (GIS)

   4-1. Japan, Preparedness for the Unprecedented Future Disaster on the Experiences of Past Great Disasters
   4-2. Humanitarian and Community Support for Resilience to Natural Disasters
   4-3.Space Technology and GIS, and their applications for disaster risk reduction and management

Day 2: Wednesday, 24 September 2014

5. Group Dialogue Sessions (Participants break out to three groups A, B and C for each independent dialogue in parallel.)

   5A. "Group A" Dialogue Session

   Applications of ICT, Space Technology and GIS for Disaster Damage Assessment and Economic Resilience to Natural Disasters

   5B. "Group B" Dialogue Session

   Integration of ICT, Space Technology and GIS for Disaster Preparedness and In Situ Disaster Warning and Response

   5C. "Group C" Dialogue Session

   Strengthening Regional Cooperative Mechanisms on the Utilization of Space Technology and GIS for Disaster Management

Day 3: Thursday, 25 September 2014

6. Wrap Up Discussions and Way Forward
   (All Participants gather in Conference Room C)

   6-1. Presentation (TBD)
   6-2. Wrap up discussions

   (1) Applications of ICT, space technology and GIS for economic resilience (Group A)
   (2) Integration of ICT, space technology and GIS for disaster preparedness, in situ disaster warning and response (Group B)
   (3) Strengthening regional cooperation mechanisms on the utilization of ICT, space technology and GIS (Group C)
   (4) Conclusions and way forward

7. Closing Session

II. Annotations

The registration will start at 8:00 am of Day 1.
The meeting will start at 9:00am and adjourn at 17:00pm every day.

1. Opening Session

In this session, representatives of ESCAP, co-organizers, supporters and participated countries will deliver the welcome and the opening remarks of the meeting. The end of the session, all the participants will take photos outside the conference room.

2. Purpose and the expected outcome of the dialogue

The ESCAP secretariat will provide an overview of the focus, purpose and importance of the meeting followed by structure and objectives of the meeting, along with a vision of the overall outcome desired from the meeting.

3. Countries Reports and Statements of DRRM

Policy makers of National Disaster Management of several participated countries will present their latest status of the experiences of natural disasters and challenges to the disaster risk reduction and management as well as the role of ICT, Space Technology and GIS. Some countries that are not assigned to give their reports in this session will give their reports in the dialogue session on Day 2.

4. Capacity Development; Disaster Preparedness and Response, ICT, Space Technology and GIS

In this session, as background information and the showcase to support the dialogues on Day 2, representatives of Japan, UN organizations, regional initiatives, space agencies and institutions will give presentation of their activities and challenges of their contribution to disaster risk reduction and management, humanitarian and community support including women and disability inclusive perspective.

4-1. Japan, Preparedness for the Unprecedented Future Disaster on the Experiences of Past Great Disasters

Japan is the most disaster prone country in the world. In addition of the seasonal natural disasters of every year, the Hanshin Awaji Great Earthquakes in 1995 and the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011 gave Japan various lessons and learned. Furthermore, Japan is now straggling against the preparedness for the unprecedented great disaster which has high potential to attack Japan in the very near future. The delegations from Japan will give their presentations on their latest status of the preparedness for the future disaster under the lessons and learned from the past experiences.

4-2. Humanitarian and Community Support for Resilience to Natural Disasters

To deepen understanding about the useful form and measures of information transfer and communication to perform disability inclusive humanitarian/community aid and support for disaster management, UN agencies and International organizations relevant to humanitarian and community support as well as resilient city planning to disaster will give their presentations on their activities and challenges for saving lives, building resilient cities with the consideration of gender and disability inclusive.

4-3. International/Regional Initiatives on the Use of Space Technology and GIS for Disaster Management

Representatives of international and regional organizations and initiatives on the use of space technology and GIS for disaster management and sustainable development will give their presentations on the scope and the latest status of their activities and R&D for DRRM

5. Group Dialogue Sessions (Day 2)

On the day 2 of the meeting is the group dialogues session. All the participants divide into three dialogue groups A, B and C, and each dialogue will be held in individually separated meeting room.

5A. "Group A" Dialogue Session

Applications of ICT, Space Technology and GIS for Disaster Damage Assessment and Economic Resilience

Annotations

Economic damage and loss is categorized in two factors, damage and loss of facilities/infrastructures and that of economic activities. Earth observation satellites and GIS is strong tool for prompt action for damage assessment of lands and facilities at the disaster site during and after the disaster. In terms of economic activities, if the economic activities of a country or an area supporting as a node of a supply chain of global/Asia-Pacific trading/manufacturing activity were disrupted by natural disasters, the supply chains of the economic activities would be cut off. And the economic influence spreads to other countries/areas that are geographically separated from the site of the natural disaster. In addition, the loss of the node of the supply chain has a potential of chain reaction of economic disaster which lead to the bankrupt of the economically vulnerable countries apart from the disaster site. On the other hand, the interception of the supply chain may put the disaster stricken country out of the economic recovery.

As one of the measures to avoid vulnerability of the supply chain and to strengthen economic resilience, it is effective that private sectors/communities with supply bases in Asia-Pacific region to develop applications to help adaptation to the devastated circumstances with the support of geographical/geospatial information and real-time positioning information of the economic activity such as NSDI, National Spatial Data Infrastructure, and to share information among supply nodes.

Brain storming and the information exchange among countries, private sectors and communities makes it possible to find the measures for early economic recovery as well as Business Continuity Plan and Management (BCP & M) with the contribution of ICT, space technology and GIS to strengthen resilience of supply chains.

Provisional Agenda of Group A Dialogue

1. Opening

2. Economic Disaster Damage Assessment of Natural Disasters and Countries' Challenges for Economic Resilience (Countries presentations)

3. Making Economic Activities Resilient to Natural Disasters (Presentations by experts and private sectors)

4. Potential of Contribution of ICT, Space Technology and Geo-spatial Information System for Economic Resilience to Natural Disasters (presentations by experts)

5. Panel Discussion

Theme: Applications of ICT, Space Technology and GIS for Disaster Damage Assessment and Economic Resilience to Natural Disasters

5B. "Group B" Dialogue Session

Integration of ICT, Space Technology and GIS for Disaster Preparedness and in situ Disaster Warning and Response

Annotation

In this group dialogue, participants discuss the substantial roll and contribution of ICT, space technology and Geographical/Geospatial Information System (GIS) **to minimize the death toll at disaster sites. The reduction of the disaster death toll is realized only by effective preparedness and rapid/secure response to disasters such as correct prediction of the attack of the natural disasters, early warning and evacuation of the people from the disaster site, search/rescue and humanitarian/community aid and support** in addition to the sustainable development for disaster risk reduction and prevention. The early warning followed by secure evacuation of the people, regardless of age, gender, disabilities, etc., to the safe place is the substantial measures to save lives at disaster sites. ICT, space technology and GIS are not able to save lives nor deliver supplies to the victims of the disasters by themselves but have great potential of contributing to these activities by providing information **to those who need it when necessary, in necessary form.**

Feasibility and strategy of establishing an Asia-pacific regional information and communication infrastructure and the framework of its application with the collaboration of public/social media system, personal mobile phone system, GNSS/Multi-GNSS as well as future

applications of mega/big digital data multiplied on the geo-graphical/geo-spatial information system will be discussed.

Agenda (Tentative)

1. Opening

2. Disaster management and activities at the disaster sites (presentations by Countries, International and UN organizations)

3. ICT, Space technology and GIS applications for disaster preparedness, disaster prediction and warning, evacuation guidance, search for rescue and humanitarian/community support at the disaster sites (presentations by experts)

4. Panel Discussion

Theme: Collaboration of ICT, Space Technology and GIS for Disaster Preparedness, Warning and Response at Disaster Sites

5C. "Group C" Dialogue Session

Strengthening Regional Cooperative Mechanisms on the Utilizations of Space Technology and GIS for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

The use of remote sensing data and images of the earth observation satellites and Geographical Information System for disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) as well as sustainable development is highly expected. Therefore most of space agencies owning earth observation satellites and related institutions have been providing their remote sensing data, products and applications through WEB-portal as volunteers free of charge. "International Charter, Space and Major Disasters" and "Sentinel Asia" are the masterpieces of the global and regional initiatives by satellites owners in Asia Pacific. The purpose of these volunteer initiatives is to spread and vitalize the use of space technology to promote their R&D and to propagate their activities. Furthermore, the spread of WWW and the rapid progress of the digital mapping technology enables international organizations and countries not only to receive the remote sensing data of the satellites but also to provide their unique information and products through their WEB-portal. The activities and initiatives by UN agencies such as RESAP, UN-SPIDER and UNOSAT are the masterpieces. The purpose of UN activities is not their benefit but capacity development of member states including Countries Special Needs (CSN) to harness these technologies for "disaster risk reduction and sustainable development". And it is indispensable of cooperation with the existing frameworks and volunteer initiatives of space technology. Many countries, through the international/regional cooperation, have developed their capacity of these